

BIOGRAPHIES
OF
Homœopathic Physicians

Collected, and arranged in twenty years and
now given in the present Form,

TO THE
Library of Hahnemann Medical College
OF PHILADELPHIA

BY
Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.
For Many Years its Librarian

These books are not to be taken from the Library Reading Room, and are to be kept under lock and key. Excerpts may be made from them by any responsible person.

It is hoped that they may never be mutilated by literary vandals.

They represent much labor, but it has been a labor of love.

PHILADELPHIA,

1916.

DICK, GEORGE

Name in full

George Dickman
Hamilton Butler County Ohio

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Hom Med College
of Missouri

DICKERMAN, SILAS BARNET

OBITUARY

Silas B. Dickerman, M.D., died in Abington^{Mass} Oct. 1, 1906. He was born in London, N. H., Sept. 22, 1849, but his parents moved to Concord, N. H., when he was very young, and there he spent his school days, graduating from the High School in 1865. He graduated at Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in 1870, located in Abington in 1872, and was married the same year to Miss Luella Glidden. Losing his wife, he married again in 1886 Miss Flora M. Varney.

Dr. Dickerman was one of the trustees of the Abington Saving Bank from 1889 until his death, and was on the Board of Investment. He served on the School Board eight years, was a Free Mason, and a Knight Templar, and held high offices in these organizations. For many years he served as moderator in town meetings. He was a member of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society. A widow and one son survive him.

N.E. Med Gaz Nov 1906

DICKS, JOSEPH OSCAR

JOSEPH OSCAR DICKS, West Chester, Pennsylvania, was born in Delaware, October 31, 1875. He is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1899, degree of M. D. Since graduation he has engaged in general medical practice in West Chester. He is a member and has been president of the Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society and is a member of the Tri-County Homœopathic Medical Society.

—King Vol 1V

DICKINSON, N H

1

DICKINSON N H

Feb 1899

part of '98. Dr. Dickinson was born in 1828, and, with a brief interval, passed his entire professional life in Des Moines. He was a man of excellent, sterling qualities. Possessed of large experiences, gained from an extended practice, his views were positive and well-founded; an earnest homœopath, he yet recognized the folly of claiming for the law of similars universal applicability, and insisted wisely upon familiarity with the entire range of therapeutics as a fundamental condition of actual fitness for the practice of medicine. That these views did not make him the less of a homœopath is proved by the service he gave to homœopathy, not only as one of the first and best-known homœopathic practitioners of medicine in his State, but as the leading champion of the school in Iowa, and as one of the men to whose persevering efforts is due the establishment and maintenance of the Homœopathic Medical College in the University of Iowa, of which for many years he was the Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine and, later, Dean of the Faculty. Those who knew Dickinson best, loved him most. Many of his patients fairly idolized him, and he certainly was worthy of a large measure of their love. In his dealings with colleagues he was kindly, considerate of the rights of others, and ever ready to extend a helping hand and wise counsel to those in need of either. To meet him, even though but for an hour, was to realize that he was a man upon whom entire dependence might be placed. His literary work gave proof of his extensive experience at the bed-side and betrayed the careful,

systematic student he was. It consists of contributions to our periodical literature, a volume on Practice, and a section (Diseases of the Liver) to Arndt's System of Medicine. It is a source of grief to the writer to realize that of the distinguished men who contributed to the latter work nearly one-third have joined the "silent majority" since the appearance of the last volume; among these are such men as J. P. Dakes, Geo. A. Hall, E. U. Jones, Samuel Lilienthal, A. R. Thomas, William B. Trites, J. S. Mitchell, and, now, Dickinson. Who will be next to answer the summons?

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

DR. S. E. CHAPMAN, of Napa, Cal., who some months ago published the first volume of a contemplated serial story, "Dr. Jones's Picnic," has revised the manuscript, putting it into one volume, for publication by an Eastern firm.

PROF. ALBERT has changed the phraseology of the golden rule to read: "Castrate others as ye would that others should castrate you."—*Medical Record*.

DR. HENRY SHERRY, of Los Angeles, is a member of the staff of lecturers in the training-school of the Good Samaritan Hospital.

DR. CRAWFORD, of Chicago, is expecting to locate somewhere in the State, probably south, where all good men go, and where we always advise them to stop.

and Maple streets, a splendid location. Plans have been perfected by Messrs. Havens & Toepke for a \$10,000 building of the colonial type, commodious, handsome in appearance and well arranged for college uses. These plans may be seen at any time at the office of Havens & Toepke, Flood building. It is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the next college year. The doctors have been generous in their contributions, and now that the college building is no longer an intangible dream, but an assured reality, it is a foregone conclusion that the friends and supporters of the college will be animated by renewed interest and stimulated to new efforts and enterprise on behalf of the college.

The Board takes this opportunity to thank those who have given time and effort to further this subscription, and also those who have so generously responded to the call.

The first installment of your subscription is now due and payable to the Treasurer, Dr. A. C. Peterson, 55 Spring Valley Water Works Building.

Respectfully,

BROOKS PALMER, Secretary."

OBITUARY.

The Late Dr. N. H. Dickinson.

Eastern exchanges, since the January number of the PACIFIC COAST JOURNAL went to press, bring the news of the death of Dr. Dickinson, of Des Moines, Iowa, on October 26th, 1898, thus adding another name to the already long obituary list of the latter

DICKINSON, WARREN H

OBITUARY.

Dr. Warren H. Dickinson.—Dr. Warren H. Dickinson, the pioneer homœopathic physician of Iowa, died at Des Moines, Iowa, October 26, 1898. Dr. Dickinson was born in Quebec in 1828. He began practice in Des Moines

in 1858. He is the author of a standard homœopathic text-book on practice. He was professor of theory and practice in the homœopathic department of the State University from 1871 till the time of his death, and dean of the faculty since 1892. He was for ten years the homœopathic member of the State Board of Health. Hahn Mo Jan 1899

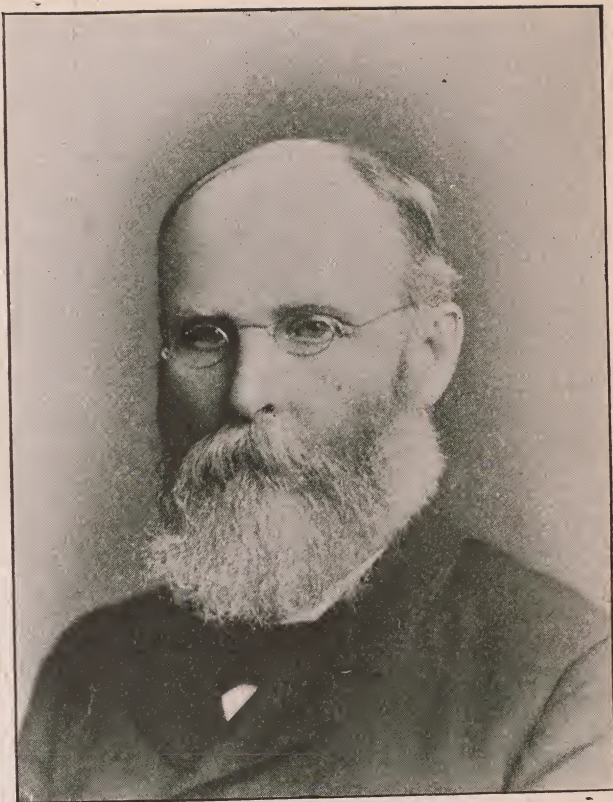


DICKINSON, WILMOT HORTON, M. D., of Des Moines, Iowa, was born at Stanstead, Province of Quebec, Canada, on September 19th, 1829. His father was of English descent; his mother came of Welsh parentage. He received an academic education in his native village. After leaving school he went South, and was engaged in teaching for four years, the first half of that time as principal of the Louisville Female Seminary, Ga., and the latter half in the preparatory school of Mercer University, Penfield, Ga. Having always had a taste for the medical profession, and determining to adopt it as soon as his circumstances should permit, he employed his leisure hours during these four years in studying medicine, first with Dr. Hunter, of Louisville, and afterwards with Dr. Jones, of Penfield. From Georgia he proceeded to Cleveland, where he attended lectures at the Homœopathic College, from which institution he graduated in 1858.

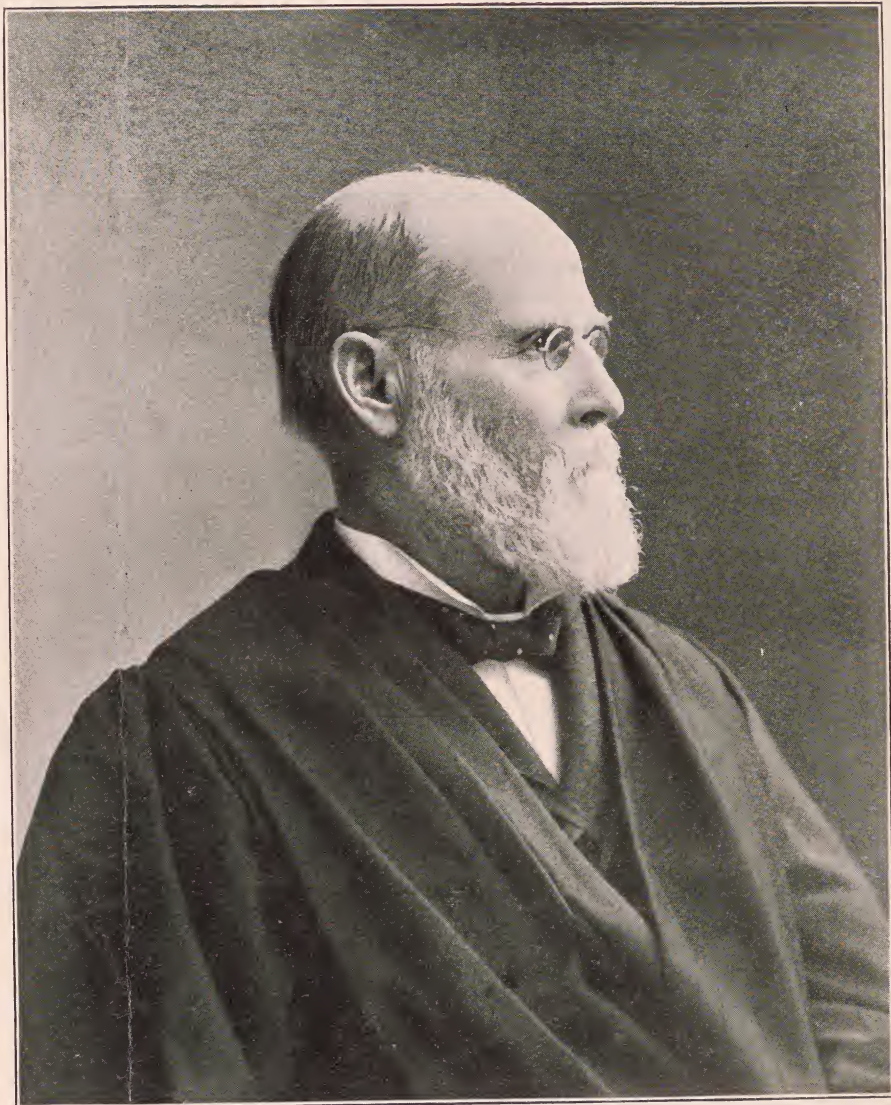
After graduating, he located at Des Moines, where he has resided ever since, except during the years 1863-'64, when he visited New York, practised in Harlem, and attended lectures at the Homœopathic College on Twentieth street and Third avenue, from which institution he graduated for the second time, in the spring of 1865. He then immediately returned to Des Moines, and resumed his practice there, which now has grown through his marked ability and close attention into large and lucrative proportions.

On the reorganization of the Iowa State Medical Society at Des Moines, in May, 1870, Dr. Dickinson was chosen its first President.

Dr. Dickinson's life has been comparatively uneventful. He has never sought public honors, political or otherwise, being content to serve as a private in the homœopathic army, though striving his utmost to make a good record as a physician, and quietly to do his best in alleviating human misery. In this laudable endeavor he has been eminently successful.



W. H. DICKINSON, M. D.,
Des Moines, Ia.



WILMOT H. DICKINSON.

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1865

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Name in full

Wilmot H Dickinson

P. O. Address in full

Des Moines Polk Co Iowa

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Cleveland Hom College 1858
New York Hom " 1865

Since the last *Announcement* was issued, the Department has sustained a loss, in the death of DR. W. H. DICKINSON, that seems irreparable. No man in Iowa had more to do with building up our college, and attracting to it the support of the profession than he. His colleagues take this opportunity to put on record their love and affection for him, and to express sorrow at what seems to be his untimely taking away.

He was born at Stanstead Junction, Quebec, September 19th, 1828. Graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, in 1858, and again from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1865. He became Professor of Theory and Practice, and Clinical Medicine, in this Department in 1877, and Dean in 1892. He died in Des Moines, Iowa, October 26th, 1898, after a long and painful illness.

DIEBEL, WILLIAM HENRY

WILLIAM HENRY DIEBEL, Detroit, Michigan, born Cleveland, Ohio, November 16, 1872; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1901; member of American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Ustion fraternity; lecturer on pathology, Detroit Homœopathic College, 1901-1903.

DIEDRICH, FREDERICK WILLIAM

FREDERICK WILLIAM DIEDRICH, born Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1879; educated at Capital University, Columbus. Ohio; graduated, Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1903.

Diederich, # PETER



JUL 26 1898

JUL 26 1898

Kansas City, Kansas,
Dr. Henry Ch. Smith
Dear Sir -

Doctor Kurneister sent
me your letter of inquiry
relative to my late husband.
I can add very little to the
"Arena" article.

My husband spoke very
little of his German life
and I will tell you why,
speaking in confidence to
a physician.

His people are very wealthy
and proud. He incurred

the anger of his family first by coming
to America, then by marrying an
American girl without a fortune -
We did not talk of the old life across
the sea very much - He came to America
because he wanted to be a graduated Homeopath
for one thing. In Germany he practiced three
years. Date of birth 1842, Emsen, Prussia.
Studied at Echternacht, Trier and Steth -
After taking the University course graduated as
an Allopath ^{in 1870 I think} That was the only way to get the
diploma in Germany, although he was an
intense Homeopath all the time.

came to America in '73. Studied English
for three years, Went to St. Louis in October
'76 and graduated there the next March -
'77. Dr. De Laf wrote that Arena article
from the heart, but no other magazine article
could ever do justice to the beautiful soul
the pure heart, the noble intellect that dwelt
among us. I do not mourn alone. When Dr.
Wudewich died, the shadow fell across
hundreds of other hearts and homes -

The most beautiful words your pen could
write about the ideal physician, the

pure, unselfish devotion of a good man to his
profession, the calm performance of duty and
right even at personal loss, would pass for
that, because - you did not know him.
Five children will carry their father's memory
as their beacon light through life, and my
life work will be to try and make them
worthy of such a father. America shall show
Germany that "honored more than he who heirs,
Is he who founds a line."

Yours sincerely -

Lida A. Wiedrich,

PETER DIEDERICH, M. D.,

Of Kansas City, Kansas, was elected a member of the Institute at its session at Waukesha, in 1890. In attendance at several of our sessions and though not serving on any bureau or committee, he contributed a paper giving his experience with "Homoeopathic medicines as prophylactics" and and has taken part in the discussions.

He was born in Ernzen, Prussia, in 1842. He attended school at Echternacht, Treves, and Metz, and later completed his university course at Strasburgh. This was followed by a course in medicine and graduation in 1870.

After practising three years he came to this country in the spring of 1873 and began the practice of his profession at Wyandotte, now Kansas City, Kansas. He attended a course of lectures at the Homoeopathic Medical College at St. Louis in 1876-7, in order to graduate at a homoeopathic college, as he did in 1877, and also to increase his proficiency in the English language, in which he was deficient, though versed in Latin, Greek, French and German. In 1877 he married Miss Lida C. Newman, eldest daughter of Judge M. B. Newman of Wyandotte, and removed to Cincinnati, whence, after practising five years he returned to his former residence, having in the meantime (1880) spent four months in a visit to Europe. Dr. Diederich was much interested in the Kansas City Homoeopathic College, Mo., of which he was Dean at the time of his death. Besides holding membership in several medical organizations, he belonged to several musical societies, being an enthusiast in music. He died April 6th. 1898, survived by his wife and five children. A I H. 1898

OFFICE OF
P. Diederich, M. D.
518 MINNESOTA AVE.

Kansas City, Kansas, Aug. 2......1892

F. L. Bradford, M. D.

Phila. Penn.

Dear Doctor

I do not know whether
you can obtain the Announcements 1-4 of
the Kansas City, Hon. Med. College.

You may write to the Registrar Dr.
S. C. Delap, M.D. 1102 Main Street, Kansas
City, Mo. in regard to it.

Respectfully Yours
P. Diederich

DEATH OF PETER DIEDERICH.

WE learn with much sorrow that our good friend and former family physician, Dr. Peter Diederich, died very suddenly of septic cystitis on April 6, 1898.

When the mother and brothers of this writer lived at Wyandotte, Dr. Diederich was their family physician, and every member of the family had learned to love him, both as a physician and friend. He was the embodiment of courtliness. Never obtrusive in meeting, never the first with the newest of new fads. He was a good listener, yet when the occasion demanded he was a fine speaker. He was always a student. It seems now that he was an older man than we who thought we knew him best had any suspicion. He was born in 1842, so that he was fifty-six years of age. He never showed that age. His step was as young as his interest and his ambition. He was a frequent contributor to these pages, though most often under a *nom de plume*, from a horror he had of advertising himself. We shall all miss him sorely.

Amer Hom't June 15 1898

DIENST, G E



G. E. Dienst

DIGHT, MARY A.

For the Heinous Crime of Advertising.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Nov. 25.—After six weeks' investigation Dr. Mary A. Dight, president of the Hempstead academy of medicine of this city was deposed and expelled from the society. It was proved that she practiced homeopathy in addition to allopathy and occasionally advertised. The newspapers and citizens in general have espoused her cause and she could not have secured a better advertisement.

World, Cleveland.

Nov. 25. 1892.

DILLINGHAM, THOMAS MANLEY

Is the son of William A Dillingham, a Universlist Clergyman and strong speaker in the House of Representatives. Young Dillingham was educated in the public school and college, and graduated from Boston University in 1874. (The Metropolis, N.Y. p 224).

ANNIE BISSELL DILLON, M.D.

Among the one hundred and thirty-two newly elected members at the session of the Institute at Denver, in 1894, was Dr. Dillon, of Minneapolis, who was in attendance.

She was the daughter of Levi and Eliza N. Dillon, and was born in Pittsburg, Pa., December 3, 1864. At the age of six years she was sent to the Franklin public school, and in 1881 she entered the Pittsburg High School, a year later becoming a freshman of the Mount Pleasant Institute, where she graduated June 17, 1885. In October, 1889, she matriculated at the Homeopathic Department of the Michigan University, from which she graduated in 1892. After graduating she entered the office of Dr. Martha G. Ripley, of Minneapolis, where she remained until the winter of 1894, when, on account of ill health, she went to Denver and later to San Diego, Cal., where she died June 7, 1895.

A. I. H. 1896

OBITUARY.

July,

Dr. Annie B. Dillon passed away from this life at the residence of her sister in San Diego, California, on June 7th. General tuberculosis, following a severe attack of la grippe, was the cause of intense suffering for months. Loving ministrations of relatives, friends and skilled physicians could not avert the inevitable. But she met all with her sweet Christian submission to an all wise Heavenly Father. May we emulate her example.

Dr. Dillon was a graduate of Ann Arbor Medical College, and was associated in practice for nearly two years with Dr. Martha G. Ripley of this city. She made many warm personal friends while in Minneapolis. Dr. Dillon was an enthusiastic student, a conscientious, painstaking physician and was satisfied with only the best possible results. Her early death is a loss to the world.

Minna Hom Mag June 1895 R.

THE RETIREMENT OF DR. DILLOW.

JUST as we go to press, we receive the May number of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, from which we glean the information that Dr. Dillow has resigned his editorship of that journal, and that he will be succeeded by Dr. E. H. Porter. We regret to learn this, as Dr. Dillow's management of the *North American Journal* has made it the valuable journal it is. For seven years he has worked in the editorial chair; and his administration has ever shown evidence of his ability. While thus speaking of the retiring one, we can speak equally well of his successor, Dr. Porter, who, though he be "new" as the editor of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, is by no means "new" as an editorial worker. We expect to find in him a man in every way fitted to be at the head of a leading journal of a great school of medicine. *H.M. June '92*

George M. Dillow was born August 27, 1847, the son of Joseph A. Dillow of New York. He prepared at the Liberal Institute and entered Hamilton College in 1862 graduating in 1868. He graduated from the Physicians and Surgeons College in 1875. (New York, The Metropolis, Page 164.)



GEORGE M. DILLOW, M. D.,
New York.

DILLS, M





M. Dells, M.D.

Vol 2 Chap 10 (old no 9) P 12

DINSMOOR, C M

OBITUARY.

We regret to be compelled to announce the death of Mrs. Orphia C. Dinsmoor, wife of Dr. C. M. Dinsmoor, of Omaha. Mrs. Dinsmoor, in the midst of apparent health, was stricken with apoplexy December 7th, and lived but a short time after. Her loss will be widely felt, as she was very active in philanthropic works, and had endeared herself to many friends, both those who were near to her and those who had felt the beneficence of her kindly spirit in works of worthy charity. The Nebraska Humane Society passed appropriate resolutions on the death of one of its most active members. Dr. Dinsmoor will have the sympathy of the entire profession in his sad affliction.

Med Era Jan 1889

DINSMOOR, C M



DINSMORE, J PITMAN

330

San Francisco May 31/69th

My Dear Doctor,

In looking over the names on the big Register of Honors, Phy. in the M. S., I do not see my name and therefore I would kindly inform you that California is now in the M. S. Since the completion of the Pacific R. R., and the arrival of G. F. Train to this Coast, notwithstanding we get shook up occasionally by earthquakes and therefore I hope that you will be kind enough to have my name inserted that California may be represented. I Graduated at the Homers College Penn. in the Spring of 1853

My Residence is at
No 14 - 0" Farrell - St
San Francisco Cal,
J. Pitman (Dinsmore



MARION HELMUTH DINSMORE

DINSMORE, SAMUEL WINFIELD SCOTT



SAMUEL WINFIELD SCOTT DINSMORE, Sharpsburg, Pennsylvania, was born November 23, 1850, in Kittanning, Pennsylvania. He studied for his profession under the preceptorship of Dr. R. C. McClelland of Butler, Pennsylvania, 1873-74, and in the Hahnemann Medical College

of Philadelphia, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1876. Dr. Dinsmore supplemented his professional education by special study in Vienna in 1887. He has practiced in Sharpsburg since 1877. He is physician to the Home for Incurables of Pittsburgh, and medical examiner for the Ætna, Northwestern and Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance companies. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Pennsylvania State and the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol-IV—

DISBROW, EMILY VIRGINIA (PARDEE)

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1911

Obituary.—EMILY VIRGINIA DOWD PARDEE-DISBROW, of South Norwalk, Conn., died at the Hahnemann Hospital, in New York City, on November 30, 1910, after an illness dating from early June. She was born in Madison, Conn., on October 29, 1841. She began her career, at the age of 20, as Miss Dowd, Assistant Principal in the High School, of South Norwalk, Conn. She resigned that in order to establish a private school in the same town, which she conducted with pronounced success until 1865, when she gave it up to become the wife of Dr. Moses Burton Pardee, a well-known allopathic physician, of South Norwalk. In 1875 she was graduated with honor at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. From then until 1893, when upon the death of her husband, she retired from general practice, she had an extensive and devoted clientele amongst poor and rich. In 1896 she became Professor of Pediatrics in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women where she remained a respected and honored professor for many years. She was Delegate from Connecticut to the World's Medical Congress in 1893 and Chairman of the Bureau of Diseases of Children. She was a member of Sororis, and active in the cause of woman's suffrage. She is survived by a second husband whom she married in 1902 and three children, Miss Mary Field Pardee, teacher of German at the Ethical Culture School of New York; D. M. Clifford Pardee, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Miss Munson D. Pardee, of the *New York World*.

DIX, ISAAC HUTCHIN



ISAAC ⁴HATCHIN DIX, M. D.,
PRATT, KAN.

ISAAC HUTCHIN DIX, Pratt, Kansas, born West Elkton, Ohio, September 12, 1836; literary education, Green Mount College, near Richmond, Ind.; educated in medicine at Medical College, Cincinnati; graduated M. D., Cleveland University of Medicine and Surgery, 1869; coroner ten years; president of board of pension examiners.

DIXON, CHARLES ALFRED

CHARLES ALFRED DIXON, Akron, Ohio, born East Bethany, Genesee county, New York, December 24, 1871; literary education, Devaux Preparatory School; graduated M. D., Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, 1894.

DOANE, GEORGE Merritt

DEATH OF DR. DOANE
Died March 19th 1896
Pathetic Circumstances Connected
With the Physician's Untimely End.

Among the deaths that have robbed Wilmington of some of its brightest and best citizens, during the past few months, none was more deeply felt, not only among the medical fraternity, but among all with whom he was brought into contact, than that of Dr. George M. Doane. Dr. Doane's death occurred shortly before midnight on Thursday. The circumstances of his sickness and death entitle him to a high place among those who sacrificed life to duty. Himself unwell and a fit subject for care, he attended a diphtheria patient whose life he was trying to save, and from whom he contracted the disease that cost him his own. His illness lasted but a few days, and the end came rapidly despite the efforts of his attendant physician, Dr. John W. Mullin.

The members of the medical fraternity and the Faculty of the Training School for Nurses met last evening at the office of Dr. L. A. Kittenger and the following expressions of their feeling was adopted:

"The Hospital Association of Homœopathic physicians and the Faculty of the Training School for Nurses have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our late brother and associate in the Hospital, Dr. George M. Doane. The circumstances of his sickness and death are of such a nature as to command the sympathy of the entire community.

"He was an honest, earnest worker in the noblest of all callings, and sacrificed his life upon the altar of devotion to suffering humanity. Modest and unassuming, yet energetic and brave, he won the confidence and respect, not only of his professional brethren, but of all with whom he was associated. In his professional work and especially in his relations with the Hospital, he was faithful and efficient in the performance of every duty.

"And at a special meeting held March 21, 1896, we hereby express our high appreciation of his great worth and sterling qualities and the profound sorrow felt by us and the profession generally in his death. And we extend to the bereaved widow our sincerest sympathy and condolence in this her deep sorrow.

J. Harman Rile,
Lewis W. Flinn,
A. E. Frantz,
Committee.

Mrs. Doane, whose sudden bereavement commands the profoundest sympathy in all circles in which she is known, is stricken beyond words. The shattering of domestic relations of such tranquility as few persons know, has fallen upon her with a crushing force. Unfortunately, too, the nature of Dr. Doane's illness necessitated the speedy and private interment of his remains and practically forbade those ministrations of condolence at the hands of her friends which they are all anxious to render. Dr. Doane's funeral took place on Thursday, within thirty hours after his decease, as required by the regulations of the Board of Health.

Graduated in Class of 1890

GEORGE M. DOANE.—Among the deaths that have robbed Wilmington of some of its brightest and best citizens, during the past few months, none was more deeply felt, not only among the medical fraternity, but among all with whom he was brought into contact, than that of Dr. George M. Doane. Dr. Doane's death occurred shortly before midnight on Thursday, March 19, 1896. The circumstances of his sickness and death entitle him to a high place among those who sacrificed life to duty. Himself unwell and a fit subject for care, he attended a diphtheria patient

whose life he was trying to save, and from whom he contracted the disease that cost him his own. His illness lasted but a few days, and the end came rapidly despite the efforts of his attendant physician, Dr. John W. Mullin.

Dr. Doane was 39 years of age, and was a native of Barnstable, Mass. He studied medicine at Hahnemann College in Philadelphia, graduating in 1890. After practicing for eighteen months in Whitmar, Mass., he removed in December, 1891, to Wilmington, Del. In 1892 he was married. He was a member of the staff of the Homœopathic Hospital and of the faculty of the training school attached to that institution, and also of the Homœopathic State Medical So-

ciety. He was also a member of Temple Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M.

The members of the medical fraternity and the faculty of the Training School for Nurses met March 21, 1896, at the office of Dr. L. A. Kittenger and the following expressions of their feeling were adopted:

"The Delaware Hospital Association of Homœopathic Physicians and the faculty of the Training School for Nurses have learned with profound sorrow of the death of our late brother and associate in the hospital, Dr. George M. Doane. The circumstances of his sickness and death are of such a nature as to command the sympathy of the entire community.

"He was an honest, earnest worker in the noblest of all callings, and sacrificed his life upon the altar of devotion to suffering humanity. Modest and unassuming, yet energetic and brave, he won the confidence and respect, not only of his professional brethren, but of all with whom he was associated. In his professional work and especially in his relations with the hospital, he was faithful and efficient in the performance of every duty.

"And at a special meeting held March 21, 1896, we hereby express our high appreciation of his great worth and sterling qualities and the profound sorrow felt by us and the profession generally in his death. And that we extend to the bereaved widow our sincerest sympathy and condolence in this her deep sorrow.

J. HARMER RILE, M.D.

LEWIS W. FLINN, M.D.

A. E. FRANTZ, M.D.

Committee.

H.M. May. 1896.

H.M.
May 26

DOANE, W. C.

DR. DOANE FOR CLEVELAND.

A Notable Convert From the Republican Ranks—Blaine's Speeches.

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.

Dr. W. C. Doane, of Union, N. Y., who has probably addressed more political audiences than any man living, and who was one of the committee who drafted the first Republican resolutions in 1855, and has been an ardent supporter of that party ever since, and has appeared with nearly all the prominent party leaders in the past, appeared at Democratic headquarters to-day and announced his intention of supporting Cleveland and Stevenson. Dr. Doane formerly resided at Williamsport, Pa., and was a most uncompromising Republican. He helped to organize the Independent Republicans in the Stewart campaign in 1882. He is a close friend of Blaine's and a rattling and eloquent stump orator.

Phila. Record. Oct. 22
1892.

In January, 1868, W. C. Doane, M.D., came from Washington, D.C., to Williamsport, where he built up a large practice. He and Dr. H. E. Reinhold entered into a copartnership October 25th, 1869, which lasted five years, during which time they held the leading practice of this part of the State. In July,

1875, Dr. Doane removed to Syracuse, New York, where he is now engaged in practice. (W.C. p 705)

WC

LOELER, GUSTAVUS A





Mustangs A. Dabbs Ince
Barto

DOCKING, THOMAS

THOMAS DOCKING, M. D.

Dr. Docking, M. D., was born near London, England, July 12, 1826, and died at San Diego, Cal., September 20, 1902. He was married at the age of seventeen. He graduated from two medical colleges in England, and for twelve years was engaged in hospital work and general practice in London. He then entered the medical service of the Queen of England and was assigned to the Merchant Marine Department. In America he practiced medicine in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal. He was a man of great force of character, who had the courage to live up to his convictions. He took an active interest in the moral development of mankind. The following are some of the important events in his medical career:

Am Inst Hom 1903



Thos Docking

DOCKSTADER, ALEXANDER C.,
M.D., of South Park, Minnesota, was
born August 4, 1854.

When a mere lad his parents moved to Minnesota and settled on a farm in Dakota county. Alexander attended the winter and summer country schools for several years and then entered Carleton college at Northfield, Minn.

In the year 1877 he commenced the study of medicine with the late Dr. G. H. Hawes, of Hastings, Minnesota. The following fall he went to Chicago and entered the Hahnemann Medical College where he attended the sessions of 1878-79 and of 1879-80, graduating therefrom in the year 1880.

Dr. Dockstader was married September 20, 1883. He is a member of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute. After a few years hard work the Doctor built up a fine practice and is now a power in his community.

DODGE, LEVI.

Settled in Peterborough, N. H. in 1867 where he remained until 1873 when he went to Fall River, Mass.
(W.Conv.)



DODGE, LEWIS, M. D., of Chicago, Ills., was born in Utica, N. Y., June 27th, 1815. His father, Jesse Dodge, was of Keene, N. H., and his mother, Sarah Johnson, of New London, Conn. After pursuing his preliminary studies till the age of about fourteen, he met with an accident, which possibly changed the course of his after life. It was a compound fracture of his right leg, and the case was treated by Professor James D. Spencer, of Geneva College, and Dr. Sydney H. Blossom, whose surgical operations in this case were attended with more than usual success. Dr. Blossom became much interested in his youthful patient, and induced him to become his pupil and a member of his family, at Durhamville, N. Y. There he remained for two years, studying medicine and surgery until he left, to enter upon his course of literary and scientific studies.

These were conducted at the various institutions of Woodstock Academy, Hamilton College, Geneva Medical College, Homœopathic Medical College, Penna., and the Ohio State and Union Law School. He obtained his regular degree of M. D. from the Homœopathic Medical College, Penna., March 2d, 1850, and the same college, unsolicited, conferred on him, in 1852, an honorary degree for eminent attainments in medical science.

From 1840 to 1843 he was Professor in Granville College, Licking county, O., and principal of its preparatory department, in which position he attained eminence as a practical teacher; his untiring energy and exactness of mind winning the affection and esteem, as well of his associate professors, as of the numerous students in his class, many of whom are now noted ministers and professional men.

Having retired from Granville College, he opened and maintained for three years a select private school for the purpose of preparing boys and young men for college, law, or practical business; in which, as in his recent occupation, he sustained his high reputation as a teacher.

While thus engaged he became acquainted with Dr. John Ellis, the pioneer of homœo-

pathy in Detroit, Mich. He attended one course of medical lectures at Geneva College in 1844 and 1845, and, having thoroughly convinced himself of the truth of the new doctrine, as set forth by Hahnemann, he commenced the practice of it at Adrian, Mich., adopting it as his future occupation—the practice of the healing art.

He was married at Manchester, Mich., to Miss Lavinia Weir, daughter of Deacon John Weir, on March 1st, 1838, with whom he has lived happily ever since, still enjoying her society as in his youth. She has been the mother of six children, three of whom died young. The loss of the two eldest, and the deplorable ignorance of many of the physicians of the old school, led him to retire from a profitable business and engage in the practice of homœopathy for the preservation of his own life and that of his family. In making this change he has fully realized his expectations, as now, at the age of fifty-seven—his wife being fifty-five—both are in good health, the doctor never having been so

ill, during thirty years, as to prevent his attention to business.

When he first commenced practising in Adrian, he had charge of a very severe case of nursing sore mouth, in an influential family, which he treated with such success, with his "little pill-boxes" as to effect a cure within three weeks. He also treated erysipelas, dysentery, scarlet fever and pneumonia, with such marked success that he speedily gained a widespread reputation for skill, thus procuring an extensive practice.

About this period he, in connection with Drs. Ellis, Thayer and others, formed the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, commencing the agitation which, after several years, resulted in the passage of a law by the State, establishing a chair of professorship of homœopathy in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

Dr. Dodge was a delegate from the Michigan Institute to a convention held at Cleveland, O., in 1849, where the preliminary steps were taken for obtaining the charter for the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine. He was elected its first Professor of Materia

Medica and Medical Jurisprudence, which difficult position he occupied to the satisfaction of all. The following year he was, at his own request, transferred to the chair of Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children; still retaining, however, the chair of medical jurisprudence. He was also Dean of the faculty, thus placing on him the great burden of maintaining the Homœopathic Medical College, it being the second one in America.

For the past six years he has resided in Chicago, where he has an extensive and lucrative practice.

He, with Professor G. D. Behr, performed the celebrated surgical operation, in which four and one-half feet of the small bowels were removed, in consequence of mortification. The case was one of strangulated umbilical hernia, which had previously been treated by another physician. The success was complete, the patient still living at Lee Centre, Ill.

DODGE, LEWIS.

During the year 1861, Dr. Lewis Dodge published, or assisted in publishing and circulating, a pamphlet entitled "Dermaphatic treatment of acute and chronic diseases." The treatment consists in the application of an instrument called "dermatobiotikon," or

"life waker," of which Drs. Dodge and Firmenich had the exclusive right to manufacture and sell. The pamphlet, both in a literary and scientific point of view, was discreditable to the author, and incompatible with the honor and dignity of this society.

The following resolution expresses the views of the members :

Whereas, Dr. Lewis Dodge has associated in business with an irregular practitioner, and has caused to be published and circulated a pamphlet entitled "Dermaphatic treatment of acute and chronic diseases," which is evidently intended as an advertisement ; and,

Whereas, We consider such a procedure a breach of professional etiquette, and of the code of ethics adopted by this society ; therefore,

Resolved, That Lewis Dodge is guilty of unprofessional conduct, and deserving of the severest censure of this society. . . .

Trans.N.Y.State Hom.Soc.1863.p 135.
(Erie Co.)

About 1843 Dr. Lewis Dodge settled in Adrian, where he remained until 1850, gaining a widespread reputation in curing nursing sore-mouth, erysipelas, and dysentery, which diseases extensively prevailed. He often rode from thirty to fifty miles. In 1850 he became Professor of Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence in the Western College of Homœopathy. He now lives in Chicago, Ill.

MOSES DODGE, M.D., OF PORTLAND, ME.

Dr. Dodge was born in Sedgwick, Me., March 9th, 1812. A farmer's son, his early life was passed upon the farm. When a young man, he also spent several winters in the logging camps of Maine, which laborious but invigorating life added to the strength and hardihood of his constitution for the fatigue and toil of his future life and profession.

He entered the medical class of Bowdoin College in 1835, graduated in 1838, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession in his native town. Desiring a larger field for the exercise of his calling, in 1846 he started with his family westward, on a prospecting tour. While spending a few days in Portland, his son was seized with croup. After combating the disease for some time with "regular" remedies, but without any prospect of relief, he was, in his distress and anxiety, persuaded to call to his aid Dr. Eliphalet Clark, who was then practising in that town, under the banner of *similia similibus curantur*, and had the happiness of witnessing, under peculiar and impressive circumstances, the favorable workings of homœopathy. Further investigation and opportunities courteously offered by Dr. Clark, of seeing its effects in other diseases, delayed his departure, and finally resulted in his remaining for an extended course of study and preparation for the practice of homœopathy under the guidance of Dr. Clark. After about a year, his friend and preceptor was taken ill, and Dr. Dodge found himself at once in charge of an extensive practice. Dr. Clark himself, although suffering much from ill health during the greater part of his professional life, still survives, enjoying the respect and reverence which is due to him as one of our most worthy and venerable seniors.

Dr. Dodge was elected a member of the Institute at the Boston meeting, in 1847, and from his first acceptance of homœopathy has faithfully upheld the law of *similia similibus curantur*. His example and success have been largely influential in maintaining the credit of our school in Maine, and especially in Portland. He was considered one of the most experienced and successful obstetricians in the State. With his acknowledged skill, he conjoined a genial manner and pleasing address that made his presence at the bedside

DODGE, MOSES



Grand Lodge of Maine.

128

Grand Treasurer's Office,



Portland, May 17, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Committee,

I am Cinculas received -
and will not be able to be present at the
coming Session of the Institute - Last year
lost every thing of personal property had by
fire and am hardly settled yet - with the best
wishes I am Yours

Moses Dugg

4 Elm Street

Portland

Me.

doubly welcome, inspiring the sick and suffering with courage and hope.

As early as 1865, symptoms of Bright's disease began to be developed, but not so severely as to interfere much with his work. The progress of the disease was held in check until 1874, since which time his health and strength steadily failed. In 1875 his son graduated from Boston University, and immediately came to the assistance of his father, after which Dr. Dodge gave up active practice. His health became more feeble. Tuberculosis set in, and rapidly progressed. He left his house for the last time, June 24th, 1879, and on the 18th of October, of the same year, his spirit quietly passed "to that bourn from which no traveler returns."

Dr. Dodge was a prominent Mason and Odd Fellow, in both of which organizations he took an active interest. He had reached very high rank in Masonry, besides holding various responsible official positions.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1881.

DODGE, WARREN F

Name in full

Warren F. Dodge M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Earlville La. Salle Co. Ill.

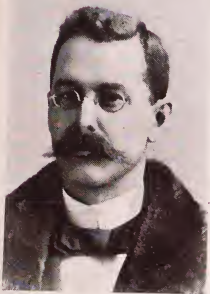
Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Marquardt Medical
College Chicago Illinois

DOEBELE, WILLIAM AUGUST



DOLAN, A STANLEY



A. STANLEY DOLAN,
Aug., '90-May, '93.

A. STANLEY DOLAN, M. D.

Dr. Dolan was born in McDonough County, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1857; after graduating from Oxford Academy, Chenango County, he taught for about two years, after which he studied medicine with Dr. R. M. Clark, of Guilford, N. Y., for two years; he then went to Ann Arbor, and graduated in 1882, after which he was in the hospital there for a little while; then went to Kalamazoo, Mich., for training in the care of the insane; after that preparation he entered the Insane Hospital for Insane Criminals at Ionia, Mich., where he served as Assistant for four years, after which he went to Fergus Falls, Minn., in the same capacity, where he served for four years also; from there he went to the Southern California State Hospital for Insane at Patton, where he served as Assistant for about ten years, up to November, 1903, when he resigned and went to Chicago to fit himself for private practice, feeling that he needed to renew his knowledge of that form, inasmuch as his long connection with institutions had not given him that opportunity which would fit him for general work. He returned to California in January, 1904, intending to locate in that State, but was found dead in his bed on the morning of March 22, 1904. The verdict of the coroner's jury was a natural death from heart trouble.

The doctor married Miss Fannie E. Dyer, of Riverside, Cal., May 3, 1894. She died Aug. 7, 1895, leaving an infant son, who still lives.

The doctor was Assistant Surgeon on the Regimental Staff of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias, and had the rank of Captain; he was also a member of the Order of Elks, both of San Bernardino County.

Up to the time of his marriage the doctor was an Episcopalian, but then joined the Baptist church, of which his wife was a member.

Am Inst Hom 1904

George Carleton Dominick, New York, N. Y.

Born, July 22, 1877, in New York City.

Died, Oct. 2, 1916.

Graduated from the New York Homeopathic College and Flower Hospital, 1904.

Member of Institute since 1911.

Member of state and local societies, Sons of the Revolution, New York Historical Society, and several social clubs. He "specialized in electrotherapeutics," and "his greatest achievement in his special branch of medicine was his study of the effects of high frequency currents upon digestion."

W. A. I. H. AUG 1917

DONALD, ALEXANDER, M.D., of St. Paul, Minnesota, was born at Hamilton, Illinois, on the 17th day of March in the year 1846.

His parents were of Scotch birth and died before Alexander was eight years old. The young lad was bound out to a farmer who was his uncle and thus he worked on the farm during the summers and attended school during the winters. He completed the village high school course when eighteen years of age, and then attended the Normal School at

Bloomington, Illinois for the space of two years.

Mr. Donald then taught school and traveled for a life insurance company until he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in the spring of 1878. He attended two spring and two winter courses in this institution, graduating with the class of 1880.

After receiving his diploma he located for practice in the town of Stillwater, Minn., where he remained seven years. In 1887 Dr. Donald removed to St. Paul where he now resides and devotes his time to an extensive practice. He is married and has one living child. Is a mason of the 32d degree.

Dr. Donald is a member of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Society, Western Academy of Homœopathy, American Institute of Homœopathy and of Association of Railway Surgeons, and has been surgeon for the Wisconsin Central railroad for the past seven years and is still holding that position.

DONALDSON, E G S

Name in full

E. G. S. Donaldson

P. O. Address in full

Oconto Oconto Co. Wis.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Licentiate of Wehnenmann
Medical College Chicago Ill.*

DONALDSON, S J

OBITUARY.—Dr. S. J. Donaldson, of 72 Madison Avenue, New York, died at Stamford, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 28, 1893, aged about forty-five years. Dr. Donaldson formerly did a large general practice in Portsmouth, N. H. He sold out there and after thorough preparation abroad came to New York in 1882 and opened an office on West Forty-second Street, with Dr. S. F. Wilcox. He devoted great attention to gynæcology and was a skilful operator. He was a frequent contributor to medical literature and was the author of several small works on the various branches of his specialty. A few years after Dr. Donaldson located in New York he suffered from an attack of nephritis, from which he never fully recovered. He was a man of strong character and original thought, and but for his great misfortune—his failing health—would have made a brilliant career in his specialty. He was an active member of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society.

N Am Jl Hom Feb 1894

DONOVAN, T. W.

Settled at Stapleton, Richmond Co. Staten Island, N. Y.
in 1848. His practice extended all over the Island.
(World's Convention. 1876. Vol.2.p 481.)

THOMAS W. DONOVAN, M.D.

NEW BRIGHTON, N. Y.

The following tribute to the memory of this venerable Senior of the Institute has been contributed by his lifelong friend and neighbor, Geo. Wm. Curtis, of Staten Island, whose intimate acquaintance with Dr. Donovan enables him to give an outline of his life more accurate and appreciative than could be obtained from any other source.

The long, beneficent and blameless life of Dr. Donovan among us merits a more distinct recognition than it has received, for citizens so upright and faithfully devoted to well-doing as he are the real riches of every community. His life, like that of most physicians in constant practice, was eventless, or, more truly, it was one long event of skilful and unostentatious relief of suffering. "The good physician" is a familiar phrase, but never was its highest significance more completely or more modestly illustrated than by Dr. Donovan.

Had he lived until the 28th of January, 1891, he would have been eighty-two years old, for it was in 1809 that he was born in Baltimore, Maryland. He was classically educated in New York, and there also studied medicine with Dr. John W. Francis and Professor Bush. Old New Yorkers recall Dr. Francis as one of the conspicuous figures in the city fifty years ago. He was a pupil and subsequent partner of Dr. Hosack, and had studied in London with the famous Dr. Abernethy, whose eccentricities of manner seemed somewhat to have affected Dr. Francis, who had the highest sense of professional dignity, which pleasantly asserted itself in his appearance and conduct. He was a most cheery and affable gentleman, and his volume of reminiscences of New York is indispensable to the student of the city in the earlier part of the century.

Dr. Donovan received his professional degree in 1831, and at once engaged in practice. He was especially active during the epidemic of cholera in 1835, and in the same year was called to a chair in the Willoughby University, in Ohio, where he remained until 1838, when he returned to New York. In the next year, 1839, he was summoned to Washington as examiner in the chemical and art department of the Patent Office, where he passed upon the Morse telegraph system and many of Ericsson's improvements in propellers.

His constancy and industry in this service in the climate of Washington impaired his health, and he resigned in 1844—all the more willingly, perhaps, as his professional interest and studies had led him to prefer the homœopathic principle of medical practice, and he was anxious to resume his professional career. The next year, 1845, he came to Staten Island to reside, and here he remained in active practice until his death, on the 9th of September, 1890.

Dr. Donovan was as resolute a disciple of the new school as his teacher, Dr. Francis, was of the old school. Dr. Francis, indeed, was so typical a practitioner that he was often dubbed Sangrado by those who recoiled from the lancet and the cup. Dr. Donovan was equally confident in the other system, and many years ago when a

Staten Islander asked Dr. Gray, who was then the head of the homœopathic practice in New York, if there was a trusty physician of that practice on the island, Dr. Gray answered, "Yes, Dr. Donovan, one of the most accomplished physicians in the country, but a high dilutionist." Dr. Donovan was the pioneer of that practice upon the island.

He was a man of great personal dignity and of a stately courtesy of manner, blended with the utmost simplicity of nature and absolute integrity. An untiring student of disease as well as of books, he had an extraordinary acuteness of diagnosis and a personal interest and care in treatment which made his patients his friends. Nothing diverted his devotion to his sacred trust, for such he felt his profession to be, and so singularly free was he from mercenary impulse that his life was sometimes straitened by his carelessness of fees. His professional life, indeed, as we have said, was one long act of self-sacrificing beneficence, and nothing could have been more true and happy than the remark of one of his young patients when she heard of his death: "God took him without pain, for he has so long relieved the pain of so many sufferers."

With all his quiet professional absorption, however, Dr. Donovan took an active interest in public affairs, upon which he was extremely well informed, and he was always ready for a bout of difference with a convalescing patient. But his habit was gentle and retiring, and his devoted life kept the noiseless tenor of its way.

With his eminent ability and his great accomplishments, his modesty was supreme, and by many who saw only the grave and striking figure of the physician upon his daily professional tour the essential superiority of the man was wholly unknown. The life of every such man must be largely solitary, and when it is ended it presents itself to memory with tender pathos. But it is pleasant to know that Dr. Donovan's last years, attended by affectionate filial solici-

tude and care, were probably the happiest of his life; and there are many households in this community to which his coming was a ministry of succor and sympathy which were sorely bereaved by his death, and which will cherish his memory as that of one of the most faithful of friends and most guileless of men. G. W. C.

A I H 1891

DOOLITTLE, JAMES F

Ballston Spa July 24th 1862

96

J. J. S. Smith & Son,

Messrs;

England. I send two
dollars for "The American
Homoeopathic Review"

Respectfully &c.

James F. Loolittle
Ballston Spa

Saratoga Co.

N.Y.

DORAN, CHARLES RONEY



Hagerstown, Md.
April 21. 1870.

Henry M. Smith, M.D.

Dear Sir,

I hope it is
not too late for my name to
appear in the list for Maryland
- in the new Homoeopath Directory

My full name is Charles R. Doran
I graduated at the Eclectic
Medical College of Pennsylvania
in the year 1856 - and also
at the Hahnemann Medical College
of Philadelphia in the year 1866.

My present address is
Hagerstown - County of Washington
State of Maryland - where I have
resided since 1860. Previous to

that time ~~to the~~ I practiced in Gettysburg Pa.
I began to practice Homoeopathy in 1861 in Hagerstown
Md. Am a member of the American Institute of
Homoeopathy & Honorary member of the Pennsylvania
Homoeopathic Society.

Yours Truly
Charles R. Doran.

Doran, Chas.

Hagerstown, Md.

Eclectic Medical College

Name in full

Charles Conroy, D.D.

P. O. Address in full

Hagerstown, Washington Co. Md

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania
and of the Homeopathic Medical College
Pennsylvania,

DOREMUS, WIDMER ELIJAH

WIDMER ELIJAH DOREMUS, Arlington, New Jersey, born East Orange, N. J., June 5, 1878; graduated M. D. from New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, 1901; interne Flower Hospital, 1901-1903; member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

DORION, CHARLES N

IN MEMORIAM.

CHARLES N. DORION, M. D.

Dr. Charles N. Dorion died at his residence, 102 West Fourth Street, St. Paul, Sunday morning, February 4th, 1894.

Dr. Dorion was born in Canada in 1834, and after a complete course in the classics pursued in this country and Europe, he commenced the study of medicine and graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, in 1869; filled the chair of anatomy, and later that of obstetrics in his alma mater; and in 1878 came to St. Paul, where he built up a large practice; combin-

ing a thorough preparation and course in medicine with the habits of a student, Dr. Dorion became an honor to the profession.

His most prominent characteristic was his perfect honesty of purpose in his dealings with all, be they patients or brother practitioners. He never sought to advance his own interests at the expense of others; and the position he held was won by hard honest labor and personal merit.

At a meeting of the homœopathic physicians of St. Paul, the following resolutions were passed:

WHEREAS, Our colleague and friend, Dr. Charles N. Dorion, has been removed from our midst by death, and we, the homœopathic physicians of St. Paul, Minnesota, desirous of expressing our high appreciation of his character as a physician and gentleman, as well as our affectionate regard for him, have, at a meeting held this morning, adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Charles N. Dorion, the homœopathic school of practice has lost one of its ablest practitioners, and we, his brother physicians, have lost a counsellor and friend whose place cannot soon be filled.

Resolved, That we tender to his stricken family our deepest sympathy in their great affliction, and that, as an expression of our sorrow, we attend the funeral service in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and presented to the family of Dr. Dorion.

E. L. M.

Minna Hom Mag Mar 1894

, DORNBERG, A L

DORNBERG, A. L.

Removed from Penna., in 1858. He located in Mankato, Minna.

Mankato, Minn. May 30th 1867



Gentlemen of the Committee of
Arrangements.

I herewith acknowledge the
receipt of your circular. Desiring
to become a member of the Association, I
very much regret the lateness of its arri-
val, in as much as the time for procuring
the necessary signatures to the certificate
& for transmitting the same previous to
the session is too short.

I subscribe myself Gentlemen

Yours fraternally

Dr. A. L. Dornberg.

DOTY, GEORGE H

Dr. Geo. H. Doty died at his home, 124 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, on January 6th, of typhoid fever. Dr. Doty was a member of the Kings County Homœopathic Medical Society for eighteen years. Med Cent'y Feb 1 1902



DOTY, HYLEN, M. D., of Canandaigua, N. Y., was born in the town of Northeast, Dutchess county, N. Y., July 19th, 1817.

After the preliminary studies which took place at Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., he matriculated at Hamilton College, in 1840, leaving that institution at the commencement of the Sophomore year, he entered the office of Dr. E. A. Monger of Waterville, Oneida county, in the above named State, where he remained studying medicine under the able tuition of that gentleman for three years. Having finished his course with Dr. Monger as an allopathic physician, he became in 1844 a partner of Dr. Ariel Norton, of Vernon, N. Y., which connection lasted four years, their practice being homœopathic. In 1849, he went to San Francisco, Cal., having the credit of being the first homœopathic physician to establish himself in that city. After having enjoyed a successful and remunerative practice, he returned to the east in the year 1852, and in the following year entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, O., from which institution he received his diploma. Having thus devoted a period of thirteen years to the attainment of the medical skill for which he afterwards had a reputation, he determined to settle at Baldwinsville, N. Y., in which place he practised four years. He next removed to Roxbury, N. Y., residing in that town sixteen years. Here he signalized himself by establishing the first asylum for the treatment of the insane on homœopathic principles. The charter of this asylum was granted by the New York Legislature, April 28th, 1869. He was associated as trustee of this institution with the Hon. John Ferris, the Hon. Daniel Roland, Martin Morrison, George G. Decker, and William E. Tenbrook, Esqs., who were appointed by the legislature. This philanthropic institution was known as the Margretsville Retreat for the Insane, and full reports relating to its useful and beneficent transactions were published in 1868 and 1869, amongst the records of the State Medical Society. Unfortunately

from the inability of friends to sustain it, and in consequence of the intrigues of the enemies to the asylum, it was eventually abandoned. On the failure of his efforts in this direction, he once more removed to Rochester, N. Y., remaining there, however, a few months only. He finally settled at Canandaigua, N. Y., in which place he still resides. He was elected a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the year 1869.

In reviewing this short biographical notice of Dr. Doty, we cannot fail to be struck with his long and varied career, the usefulness of which is manifested by his extensive practice in his various residences, and his benevolent efforts for the establishment of the asylum for the insane.

Name in full

Hylon Doty

P. O. Address in full

Margaretville Delaware Co. N.Y.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Eclectic Medical College

Cincinnati Ohio

Died.

In Wellsville, Alleghany county, N. Y., May 5, 1876, Dr. Hylon Doty, aged 58 years. He had been in poor health for a number of years, and his final sickness and death seemed to have been the result of a general wearing-out of the physical organization, hastened by over-work in his profession. He had resided in Wellsville about a year and a half, and had by his consistent Christian life, and his marked success as a physician, won the confidence of the community, who mourn his loss, and deeply sympathize with his wife and two daughters in their affliction. He was the founder of the first Homœopathic asylum for treatment of the insane, in the world; which was established at Margarettsville, N. Y. . U S Med Inves Aug 15 1876

DOUDS, J M

At a meeting of the Beaver County Homeopathic Medical Society held last evening, the following resolutions were ordered printed:

Again has the hand of death entered our ranks and taken from us our friend and associate, Dr. J. M. Douds, and appreciating the great loss by those who were nearest and dearest to him, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to the memory of the departed to say that in regretting his removal from our midst, we would testify our high regard for his zealous and useful labors in the

community and his excellent qualities of head and heart as a friend and brother in our chosen profession.

To those upon whom the hand of sorrow rests so heavily, we send earnest greetings of heartfelt sympathy, and the promise of true friendship at any and all times.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be tendered the family of our deceased friend, and also be spread upon the minute book of the Society.

Cleveland 1903
Reporter
June 14
Dr. J. S. BOYD,
Dr. WM. RAYMER,
Dr. J. C. McCAULEY,
Committee.

DOUGHTY, FRANCIS EDWARD



DOUGHTY, FRANCIS E., M. D., of New York city, was born in Troy, N. Y., on August 14th, 1847. His parents removed to New York city in 1853, and there he has passed nearly the whole of his life. He received his literary education at the Commercial and Collegiate Institute of Yonkers. He left school at eighteen years of age, and having from an early period manifested a decided taste for dissection and for the study of medicine, it was resolved by his parents that he should follow the bent of his inclination. Accordingly he entered on the study of medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he graduated with distinction in the fall of 1868.

Immediately on receiving his diploma he began practice in New York city. Shortly afterward he received the appointment of Surgeon and Physician to the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, a position that he still continues to hold. In the spring of 1871, he was appointed Professor of Surgery in the New York Medical College for Women. A year later he was selected to fill the position of Clinical Lecturer on Venereal Diseases to the New York Homœopathic College. In these responsible offices he has always given the highest satisfaction to the faculties of the respective institutions, and has discharged his duties in such a manner as to command the confidence and esteem of the students. He still occupies both chairs.

Dr. Doughty is also a Censor of the New York County Medical Society, and Corresponding Secretary of the Medical Science Association. He has also a large and growing private practice.



Frank E. Doughty was born in Troy, N.Y., August 14, 1857.

Son of Samuel G. and Jane Hart Doughty. Graduated from Homoeopathic Medical College in 1876. Married Hannah M. Daughter of W. M. Star of Yonkers. (New York the Metropolis, Page 177.)

OBITUARY.

Dr. Francis Edward Doughty was born in Troy, N. Y., August 14, 1847. Through his father, Samuel Gale Doughty, he was a descendant of the Rev. Francis Doughty, who came to this country from England in 1633, and settled in Taunton, Mass., he being one of the Pilgrim pastors. Through his mother, Rebecca (Hart) Doughty, he was descended from Francis Cooke (in three lines) and from Richard Warren, both of whom were signers of the compact and passengers on the Mayflower, when it brought the first band of pilgrims to this country.

At an early age Dr. Doughty left Troy and attended Sedgwick's School at Great Barrington, Mass. Later he attended Starr's Commercial and Collegiate Institute in Yonkers, N. Y., and Russell's Commercial and Collegiate Institute, of New Haven, Conn.

Through his family physician, Dr. Gray, one of the pioneer Homœopaths of New York, he became interested in medicine, and enrolled as a student of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1869. Immediately after graduation he was appointed attending surgeon in the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, and also professor of surgery in the New York Medical College and Hospital for women.

Dr. Doughty's relations with the New York Homœopathic Medical College have been as follows:

On March 6, 1871, he was appointed on surgical anatomy.

On September 27, 1872, he was appointed lecturer on syphilography, and during the session of 1873-1874 he acted as a special lecturer on venereal diseases.

Chironian March 1907

hydrastis is one of the in courtesy, but now he turned and graciously
for the eruption caused asked what was the remedy. Quoth Bill, who
"Study Homeopathy and find out!"

New York.

512 MADISON AVENUE.

Pemberton Dudley M.D.

Chairman:

My dear Doctor:

Your polite invitation to
participate in the "Conference
of Homeopathic College workers"
etc.; also to the Commencement
exercises & banquet etc.

Please accept my thanks.
I regret that I will not be
able to be present at the
Conference. I will endeavor
to be with you at the Commence-
ment exercises & banquet.

Very sincerely yours

F. E. Doughty,

Apr 16 98

But it did not to him. That he was a successful teacher must
d' to be relieved be apparent to all who ever met him; and from
your was out of contemporaneous exchanges we note that he was
ad been lacking continuously in the homeopathic teaching harness



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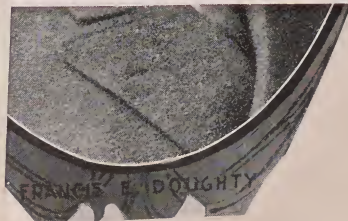
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in courtesy, but now he turned and graciously asked what was the remedy. Quoth Bill, who was riled, "Study Homeopathy, and find out!" And with dignity he marched back to his rocking chair and pipe, bearing his potency case with new respect and affection. As long as he stayed in the town Bill drove that horse daily and without charge. . . . Once on a time a small boy went to an old doctor to have a wart taken off. The old man told the youngster to put his hand in his pocket and keep it there, and when he got home the wart would be gone. And the man, who used to be the small boy, declares that, sure enough, when he reached home he looked and the wart was not there. He remembers distinctly his astonishment. This was many years ago, and perhaps suggestion was quicker acting then, or perhaps "the little boy lied." But my limited experience leads me to believe that about six weeks elapses after the giving of the remedy before the result is reported. At first I expected a prompt response, but after several disappointments I learned to wait more patiently.

Amer Physician Apr 1907

Francis E. Doughty, M. D.

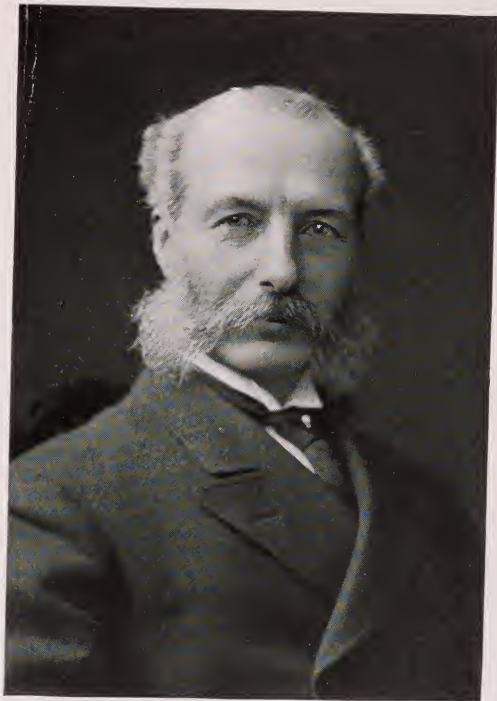
Late in December, in the closing days of the year of 1906, there passed away Dr. Francis E. Doughty in New York City at the age of fifty-nine. We had known of genial, kindly Dr. Doughty for many years, but it was not until quite recently that it was our especial good fortune to meet this courteous gentleman and skilled physician, and this occurred at the meeting of the Unanimous Club in the Republican Club in New York; and at a later time, a year ago, at the Manhattan Hotel, New York, we again had the pleasure of an evening in his company with other rare good fellows (as they all are) of the Unanimous Club. On this occasion Dr. Doughty impressed us as one of the gentlest and most modest and refined of gentlemen of our entire acquaintance. His smile was infectious, his manners of the choicest, and his stories, like his daily talk, free of barb or sting or other evidence of unkindliness. He was truly a Chesterfieldian nobleman. It was not difficult to love him, for he drew others to him. That he was a successful teacher must be apparent to all who ever met him; and from contemporaneous exchanges we note that he was continuously in the homeopathic teaching harness



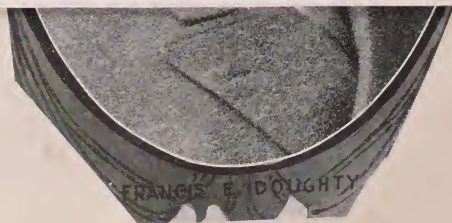
from 1872 up to the day of his passing: he occupied various chairs in that generation and a half of teaching, and his name must be found on many diplomas issued in that time. Dr. Doughty was another of that Old Guard which dies but never surrenders. He lived through the best part of Homeopathy's rise and success. He was persona grata with all the royal homeopaths who strutted the boards of Time, in and out of the American Institute, each doing his part to place Homeopathy high in the estimation of student, practitioner, and patient. It was his gracious privilege to know and work with Helmuth, Allen, Lilienthal, Dowling, Deschere, and that long list of homeopathic worthies of New York whose works and books live after them, and who can never die! He had seen Homeopathy grow from a slender shoot into a grand and sturdy tree; he was enthusiastic at all times for the Law of Similars; and his practice like his teaching bore the hallmark of "Perfect." He bore his years splendidly. There was never any evidence of break or fatigue. He was as young as the youngest Freshman in his many classes, because his heart was always young and warm. He imparted his knowledge with that famous gentleness and urbanity which bound him with hoops of steel to every member of every class. He did not know how to browbeat. His process of teaching was a painstaking induction from the lower known to the higher unknown. He never blustered or threatened. He never forgot that his students were men and women grown, who had come to him from the various avocations of life to sit at his feet and become proficient in the noblest profession, barring none, on God's green footstool; and that they were not immature children to be threatened and punished. And so it came about that each and every of his ex-students became his personal friends, and each thereof mourns his untimely taking off.

Much could be said, and truthfully, of his home life, its beautiful simplicity, his faithfulness to all, his always overbrimming love, and his desire to help the lowly, the sick, and the down-trodden. But the need to do so to his remaining and mourning brethren is not apparent. It is common knowledge. Hence, we close our tribute by saying that we, too, loved him, short as was our acquaintance, and that we feel confident his awaking was sweet and peaceful.

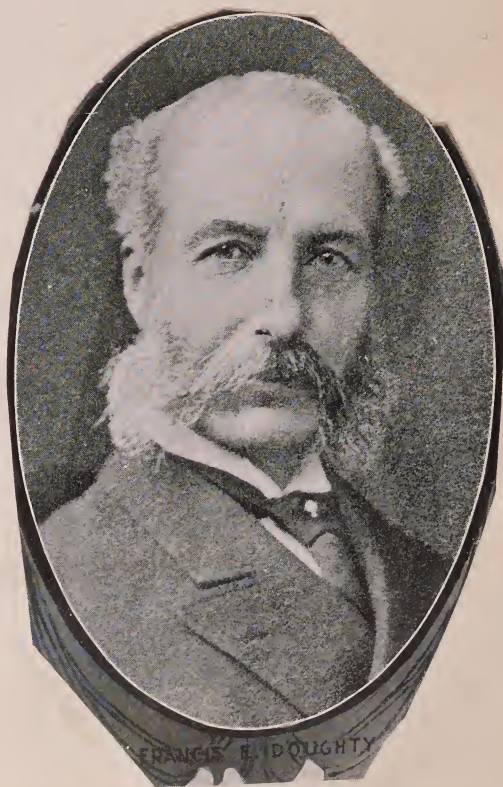
from 1872 up to the day of his passing: he occupied various chairs in that generation and a life of teaching, and his name must be found on every diploma issued in that time. Dr. Doughty was another of that Old Guard which dies but never surrenders. He lived through the best part of homeopathy's rise and success. He was perpetual grata with all the royal homeopaths who sat on the boards of Time, in and out of the American Institute, each doing his part to place homeopathy high in the estimation of student, physician, and patient. It was his gracious privilege to know and work with Helmut, Allen, Rath, Dowling, Deschere, and that long list of homeopathic worthies of New York whose names and books live after them, and who can die! He had seen Homeopathy grow from a tender shoot into a grand and sturdy tree; he was enthusiastic at all times for the Law of Life; and his practice like his teaching bore the hallmark of "Perfect." He bore his years lightly. There was never any evidence of wear or fatigue. He was as young as the youngest man in his many classes, because his heart was always young and warm. He imbued his knowledge with that famous gentleness and humility which bound him with hoops of sympathy to every member of every class. He did not know how to browbeat. His process of teaching was a painstaking induction from the lower to the higher unknown. He never blustered or threatened. He never forgot that his classes were men and women grown, who had come to him from the various avocations of life to perfect their feet and become proficient in the profession, barring none, on God's green earth; and that they were not immature children to be threatened and punished. And so it came about that each and every of his ex-students, his personal friends, and each thereof, was his untimely taking off. It could be said, and truthfully, of his life, its beautiful simplicity, his faithfulness, his always overbrimming love, and his deep sympathy for the lowly, the sick, and the down-trodden. But the need to do so to his remaining brethren is not apparent. It is a knowledge. Hence, we close our tribute with the thought that we, too, loved him, short as was his acquaintance, and that we feel confident his life was sweet and peaceful.



F E Doughty M.D.



up to the day of his passing: he occu-
us chairs in that generation and a
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mas issued in that time. Dr. Doughty
of that Old Guard which dies but



ledge. Hence, we close our tribute
t we, too, loved him, short as was
nce, and that we feel confident his
sweet and peaceful.

Pac Coast J1 Hom Feb 1907

DR. FRANCIS E. DOUGHTY, the distinguished surgeon and homœopathic physician, died recently in New York. Says the *North American*: "As the *North American* goes to press word has come of the death of Dr. Francis E. Doughty, one of New York's leading homœopathic surgeons, after a short illness from pneumonia. Dr. Doughty graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1869. For a large number of years he was a member of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, having filled the chairs of anatomy, genito-urinary diseases and operative gynecology. He was an exceptionally good teacher and a brilliant operator and a great favorite with the students and alumni. On the death of the late Dr. William Tod Helmuth he was considered to be his logical successor in the Dean's chair, but feeling that the duties could be better performed by a younger man, declined to accept the appointment. Dr. Doughty was a staunch homœopath, and was strongly opposed to any moves that savored of diminishing the individuality of the new school of medicine and its institutions. He was a member of the American Institute, of the New York State and County societies, and of the Jahr, New York Medical, and Unanimous Clubs. He was Emeritus Professor of Gynecology at the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Consulting Surgeon of the Flower, Laura Franklin, Hahnemann, Yonkers Homœopathic, and Essex County (New Jersey) Homœopathic Hospitals."

DOUGHTY, FRANCIS EDWARD

FRANCIS EDWARD DOUGHTY, New York city, born in Troy, New York, August 14, 1847, moved to New York city in 1858. He is a son of Samuel Gale Doughty and Rebecca Hart his wife, and on both the paternal and maternal sides he descends from American ancestors. His

elementary and literary education were acquired in the Commercial and Collegiate Institute of New Haven, and also in an institution of the same name and character in Yonkers, New York. His medical education was acquired in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, which institution now is the medical department of Columbia University. He came to his degree there in 1869, and at once began practice in the city of New York, where he has since lived and where,



Francis E. Doughty, M. D.

also, he has gained an enviable reputation in the ranks of the medical profession. From 1872 to the present time he has been in some direct way a part of the life of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, first as professor of anatomy, then of genito-urinary diseases, then of surgical gynecology, and now he holds the emeritus professorship of clinical gynecology. He also has served as attending surgeon to the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital, the Five Points

House of Industry, the Hahnemann Hospital and the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women; at present he is consulting surgeon to Flower Hospital, Hahnemann Hospital, and also the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, and several hospitals in neighboring towns. He is a senior member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, the Academy of Pathological Science, of the societies of Materia Medica and Electro-Therapeutics, of the Unanimous Club, the Jahr Club, the New York Medical Club, the St. Nicholas Society, the Mayflower Society, the Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the Colonial Wars, the Fencer's Club, and the New York Yacht Club. In October, 1868, Dr. Doughty married Hannah Starr. Of their three children only Frances Edna survives, Augustus D. and Nathaniel Winthrop having died in childhood.

King Vol ~~1V~~

views most frank, candid, and unqualified by policy. He was devoted and kindly in his sympathies with his patients. His integrity and mathematical accuracy in the preparation of his medicines and therapeutic experience in their use tend to prove that no matter how comminuted its vehicle, the indestructibility of force.

Dr. Biggar. Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox of New York is not present, but a beautiful and touching tribute to the memory of his friend Dr. Francis E. Doughty, which has been received, will now be introduced:

Francis Edward Doughty, M. D.

BY SIDNEY F. WILCOX, M. D. A T H 1907

New York City.

This eminent medical man was born in the City of Troy, in the State of New York, August 14th, 1847. His father was Samuel Gale Doughty and his mother's maiden name was Rebecca Hart. He came to New York City in 1858.

He attended school in the Commercial and Collegiate Institute of New Haven, and also in schools in Yonkers, N. Y., and Great Barrington, Mass.

He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City in 1869, and always practiced in New York.

He began teaching in the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1872 and was associated with that institution as a teacher until 1903 when he resigned.

He held several chairs. The first was a lectureship on Orthopædic Surgery. Then he became successively Professor of Anatomy, Genito-Urinary Surgery and finally of Gynæcology. He was also surgeon to the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island, the Hahne-mann Hospital, the Five Points House of Industry and Consulting Surgeon to the N. Y. Hospital for Women, the Flower Hospital, the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, the Yonkers Homœopathic Hospital, and The Essex County Homœopathic Hospital of New Jersey. He was a member of National, State and local societies, and a number of clubs. He joined the Institute in 1872 and became a Senior in 1897.

As a student he was associated with the late Dr. John F. Gray of New York. In October, 1868, Dr. Doughty married Miss Hannah Starr whose death occurred only a few months previous to his own. Of their three children only one survives him, Frances Edna, the wife of Frederick A. Lund, M. D., of New York City.

Dr. Doughty died of pneumonia December 28th, 1906, after a short illness. The large number of friends and patients at his funeral on a stormy day in midwinter attested in some degree to the esteem in which he was held.

Dr. Doughty was known personally by the writer for more than twenty-nine years, first as a teacher of anatomy, and genito-urinary surgery in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and later on as a brother practitioner and esteemed friend.

As an instructor, Dr. Doughty had few equals. He possessed three requisites of a good teacher. First, he loved his art and being highly gifted with mechanical ability, the mechanical work of surgery appealed to him as a handicraft as well as in its practical working in saving life or diminishing suffering. In order to obtain the most thorough knowledge of his subject he became an anatomist of a high order. Second, he was a good teacher because he was always careful and thorough in his preparation. No research was ever too deep—no labor too fatiguing that led to an understanding and proper elucidation of his topic. He never slighted or slurred his work, but in his teaching, conscience was always on duty. Third, he had the faculty of presenting his subject graphically. Being endowed with an extensive vocabulary he was able to choose words unerringly and unhesitatingly, and thus speak to his hearers in language that held the attention and showed the picture—a rare gift among medical lecturers.

He was always so thoroughly familiar with his subject, that it was never necessary for him to lecture from notes—but always extemporaneously—thus adding to what might have been a dry topic, the magnetism of his glance, and a keen appreciation of the temper of his audience; so that if it seemed necessary, the interpolation of a witty remark or humorous anecdote might prick up the flagging interest.

In his professional life and work the same qualities were most prominent. When considering a surgical operation or the treatment of a case, he tried to learn all that there was to be known about it, often even to the finest minutiae. Sometimes it even seemed that his knowledge of a subject was so extensive and many sided, that his judgment was affected. In other words, that in the mass of collected material, he found difficulty in making a choice; but, his error, if any, would always be on the side of safety for he was never rash. He never rendered a "snap" judgment."

It was characteristic of him, that if any one asked his opinion

DOUGLAS, CHARLES JOSEPH

CHARLES JOSEPH DOUGLAS, Boston, Massachusetts, born Hebron, Conn., September 29, 1860; graduated, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, 1891; member of the American Medical Society for the Study of Alcohol and Narcotics; founder and proprietor of Dr. Douglas' Sanitarium, Boston.

DOUGLAS, FULLERTON JOHNSON

FULLERTON J. DOUGLAS, M.D.

35 S. NINETEENTH ST.

HOURS: { 8 TO 10 A. M.
5 TO 7 P. M.

February 4, 98

My dear Doctor Bradford

I send you a copy
of History of American
Ambulance service in
France which belonged
to collection of the author
the late Doctor Evans of Paris

I / The book is
valuable I trust you will
add it to the collection
of Hahnemann College
library

Sincerely yours

Fullerton J. Douglas

FULLERTON JOHNSON DOUGLAS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, was born in Vir-
ginia, January 14, 1875, and educated in
medicine at Hahnemann Medical College
of Philadelphia, graduating from that in-
stitution in 1896 with the degree of M. D.
In 1896 and 1897 he was interne at St.
Luke's Hospital, and for several years was
physician to the genito-urinary department
of the Hahnemann Hospital, both of Phila-
delphia. He is now chief physician in
charge of the genito-urinary department of
the Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital. Dr.
Douglas is a member of the American In-
stitute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic
Medical Society of Philadelphia County and
the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medi-
cal Society.

King Vol 1V

DOUGLAS, ISAAC

157

Name in full *Isaac Douglass*

P. O. Address in full *Romeo Macomb Co.*
Po-Box 98 *Michigan*

~~Graduate~~ (or Licentiate) of *Clearland Col*

See over

157

Isaac Douglass M.D.

Romeo
Macomb Co.
Michigan



DOUGLASS, J. S., A. M., M. D.,
PH. D., of Milwaukee, Wis., was
born in Westmoreland, Oneida
county, N. Y., on July 4th, 1801.

His father was a pioneer farmer in that county. His academic studies were conducted at the Academy of Whitesborough, N. Y., where he continued his preparation for college, but the Madison University of New York, in consideration of thorough proficiency, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and he received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution, in 1870.

He pursued his medical studies in Palmyra, under Drs. McIntyre and Peckham, and under Drs. Sayles and Stevens, of Vernon, N. Y. He graduated M. D., at the Fairfield Medical College, N. Y., in 1825. After practising in Oswego, Vernon, and Hamilton, N. Y., until 1848, he removed to Milwaukee, having three years previously adopted the homœopathic practice of therapeutics, at that date comparatively unknown in that section. In 1845, in less than one year after his conversion, he delivered a lecture before the citizens, and the faculty and students of the university, explanatory of the principles of homœopathy. The repetition of this lecture was several times called for, and so great was the interest awakened by it that he gave it to the press for wider diffusion. Hearing of a large number of physicians and laymen who had become homœopathists through this lecture, he made special efforts to disseminate popular information upon the subject.

He has given to the public several valuable works. In 1855, he published a valuable treatise on intermittent fevers, and subsequently, a more immediately useful work, entitled, "Practical Homœopathy." This has reached its *eleventh* edition. He has also been a contributor to various medical journals.

In 1859, he accepted the professorship of Materia Medica, and Special Pathology and Diagnosis in the Homœopathic College of Cleveland. He has been, since 1847, a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy—once its President, and once its Orator. He is now over seventy-one years of age; in

excellent health; and able to perform all the duties of an extensive practice with the activity and energy seldom equalled by young men.

For nearly half a century he has earnestly and conscientiously been devoted to the practice of medicine—twenty years an allopath, twenty-eight years a homœopath. Long experience in both schools admirably qualify him to decide which is the superior. His sudden transition from the old to the new, and his unprecedented success in expounding and teaching the doctrines of Hahnemann, speak volumes in favor of his later choice. His lectures and writings, incisive and full of common sense, give evidence of vast philosophy and experience. He possesses, as he deserves, the love and reverence of his many friends and patients.

J. S. DOUGLASS, A.M., M.D., PH.D., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Dr. J. S. Douglass was born in the town of Westmoreland, Oneida County, New York, July 4th, 1801. His death occurred in August, 1878, in the little village called Macomb City, in Mississippi. His father was a pioneer farmer, a deacon of the Baptist Church, and a man of considerable influence. His mother was a woman of rare mental and moral qualities; her government, although strictly moral, was absolute.

The subject of this sketch in early life was feeble and delicate, and unable to work on the farm. He was fond of books, and acquired at the age of fifteen learning enough to teach a district school. He pursued in private a course of collegiate study with such success as to receive, in 1849, the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and in 1870 the honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy, from Madison University.

He graduated in medicine at Fairfield Medical College in 1824. He commenced practice in Oswego, N. Y., gained a good practice, and married his first wife, Martha Pierson, who died three years after the marriage. He removed to Vernon, N. Y., and afterwards to Hamilton, N. Y. Here he married Miss Frances M. Boardman, daughter of Captain George Boardman, of Schenectady, and sister to the wife of Rev. George W. Eaton, President of the University.

During his residence in Hamilton he took up the study of homœopathy, and soon became an advocate and a practitioner of the principles of Hahnemann. Shortly after his conversion to homœopathy he removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he did much to build up the popular faith in the homœopathic system. He published, in 1848, for one year, a monthly journal devoted to the advocacy of homœopathy among the laity. A few years later he published another, *The Expositor*, devoted to the same purpose. He published, besides many articles for the medical periodicals, a little work for the profession on *The Therapeutics of Intermittent Fever*, which is now out of print, and a popular treatise entitled *Practical Homœopathy*, which has reached its thirteenth edition. He wrote also a treatise on *Animal Magnetism*, in which he upheld the doctrine that there is a distinct force, or power, to which this name may be applied, and also a work on *Modern Spiritualism*, in which he contends that many of the phenomena relied on by the believers in that system as proofs of immortality are but manifestations of the natural force called animal magnetism, and the mental power called clairvoyance.

In 1858 he accepted the chair of Materia Medica, Special Pathology, and Diagnosis in the Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland, which he held for three years, retaining his practice in Milwaukee.

He has been a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy since 1847, once its President, and once the annual orator. In politics he was a Republican, and in religion orthodox and a member of the Baptist Church.

He had six children, all the offspring of his second wife, and all living except the eldest daughter. Mrs. Douglass still survives. Though advanced in years, she is yet active in the pursuit of literature and art.

Dr. Douglass was in some respects a remarkable man. He was a perpetual student. Next to the Materia Medica, botany was his choice. He collected a large herbarium before leaving New York State, and made extensive additions during his residence in Milwaukee. In company with Dr. Lewis Sherman, who was for several years associated with him in business, he made many pleasant excursions in search of rare or useful plants.

In 1872 he joined Dr. Sherman in the Milwaukee Homœopathic Pharmacy, which has grown to rank high in the estimation of the profession.

As a man Dr. Douglass was generous, kind, and genial; as a physician he was progressive, active, and untiring. The thought of pecuniary gain never seemed to influence his conduct. He was as ready to answer the calls of the poor as those of the rich. His large practice, which might have been sufficient to make another independently rich, only supplied the modest needs and pleasures of his family.

Dr. Douglass did important work in the introduction of new remedies to the homœopathic practice. He was one of the original provers of *Gelsemium*. A marked peculiarity of Dr. Douglass's mind was his readiness, or even eagerness, to accept new discoveries and new theories. He carried this to such an extent as to have it said by some, that he "rode hobbies." Nevertheless, this trait in his character, combined with natural enthusiasm and an excellent command of language, made him a useful teacher in Materia Medica.

He was stricken with hemiplegia while in the active pursuit of his profession, and soon after removed to the residence of his daughter in Macomb City, Miss., where, after a year's illness, during which he made several little botanical excursions, and added new species, he was at last obliged to succumb, and go the way of all the earth.

He will be long remembered by his associates in the medical profession, for his works will live after him.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1879.

Name in full

James V. Douglass, M.D.

P. O. Address in full

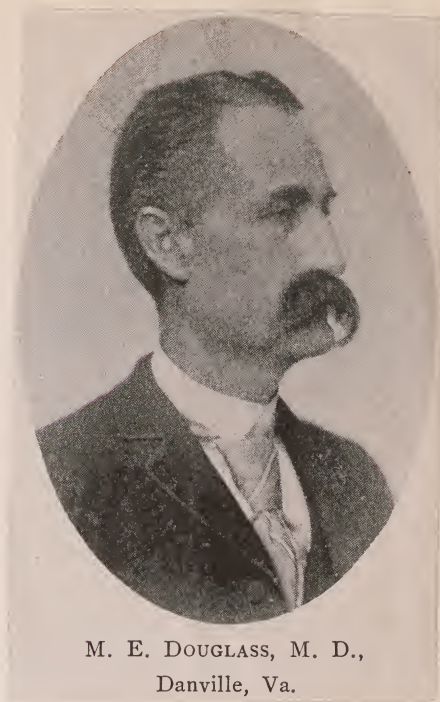
Milwaukee Wis.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

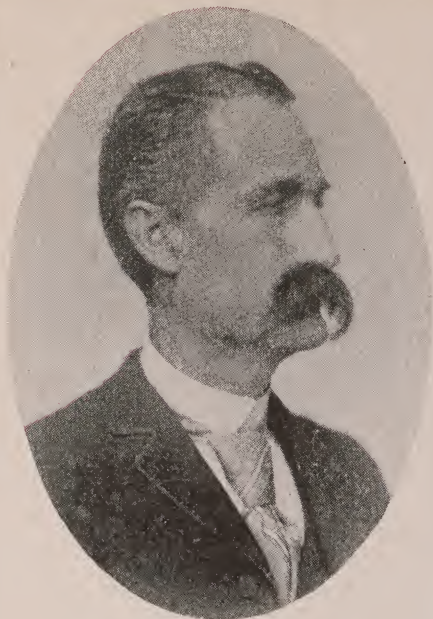
*Fairfield Med. Col.
N. Y.*



Malcolm
DOUGLASS, ~~MILFORD~~ EUGENE



M. E. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
Danville, Va.



M. E. DOUGLASS, M. D.,
Danville, Va.

DOW, D M

Died.—Dr. D. M. Dow graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College at Chicago, in February, 1881, and returning to his home he commenced his work in earnest, and secured for himself a large practice in the few months that he labored, being very successful, and having the confidence of the community who now mourn his sudden death by that much dreaded disease, diphtheria, December 24th, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

.U S Med Inv Mar 1 1882

DOW, JOHN M (or W)

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

302

My full name is

I graduated at

My present address is

State of

Previous to that time I practised in

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1866 at

Medical College, in the year

county of

where I have resided since





De Robt June 4th 1868

Chas M Smith M.D.

June 4th 1868

Dear Sir

I have never graduated but attended one full course of Lectures at the Homoeopathic College at New York City in 1865 and Apr. It is my intention to Graduate as soon as I can leave my business. I am doing a good business and have thus far been successful

Yours Respectfully
Chas M Smith

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As I have
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Institute
homoeopathy
the
elected
ould say



Quin June 4th 1887
 Tross Buckley M.D.

Dear Sir,

I acknowledge the
 receipt of the Circular respecting
 the American Institute of
 Homoeopathy and have
 unintentionally neglected to
 send my name and address
 till this late hour. As I have
 attended but one course of
 Lectures I cannot answer to the
 whole requisitions of the
 Circular but wish to be
 remembered to the Institute
 as a Practitioner of Homoeopathy
 hoping soon to take the
 degrees and become an elected
 member thereof I would say

to the Committee of arrangements
that Dr Wm. H. Bronson and
myself are the only Homeopathic
Practitioners in this County
he is located eleven miles
from me in the town of
Saville the practice is
constantly increasing through
this region. Dr Warren is
located eleven miles south
of this place in Boonville
Ancida Co. My business has
been steadily increasing
ever since my return from
New York and scarcely a
week passes ^{but} that I am called
into families that have
formerly employed allopathy
practice

Yours Respt
J. M. Dow,
Surin

Lewis Co Ct 27

George B. Dowling, M. D., '86.

George B. Dowling, M. D., '86, died suddenly on Saturday, November 30, 1909, at his residence, 50 West Seventy-seventh street, New York City, in his forty-third year. Dr. Dowling was the son of the late dean of Alma Mater, and brother of the present secretary, Dr. J. W. Dowling. For many years he was a sufferer from amoebic dysentery. A widow and two children survive him.

Chironian Dec 1909



DOWLING, JOHN WILLIAM, M. D., of New York city, was born in the city of New York, August 11th, 1837, and is the son of the Rev. John Dowling, A. M., D. D., whose life is so replete with public interest that we shall give a short sketch of it previous to our notice of his son. Born in

England, he came to this country with his wife and two children in the year 1832. At this time the cholera was raging as an epidemic. Leaving his family in New York to pay a flying visit to Catskill, he returned to find his wife and one of his children dead from this dreadful disease—already in their coffins, prepared for burial. Overwhelmed with grief, he returned with his remaining child to Catskill, where he became the pastor of the Baptist Church of that place. While laboring here he met and married Maria S. Perkins, daughter of a prominent gentleman of that town, and who afterward became the mother of John W.

He has stood for years at the head of the denomination, and is author of the celebrated work entitled "Dowling's History of Romanism." For over forty years he has successfully labored and preached the Gospel, holding pastorates in New York, Philadelphia, Providence and Newport, R. I. Upon leaving Catskill he accepted a call to the Tabernacle Baptist Church, of New York. Here he remained for several years, during which time his son was born. From here he removed to Providence, R. I., to become the pastor of the First Baptist Church of that town. During his labors in Providence the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by the Trustees of Brown University. From here he removed to New York city, where he labored not only as a pastor, but as a powerful opponent of Popery. Having enjoyed a liberal college education in his own country, he became a formidable opponent, and entered the list in public discussion with the renowned Archbishop Hughes, at the same time penning the "History of Romanism," which obtained for him the degree of D. D. from two celebrated theological seminaries. This great work has been

through four editions, the last of which was revised and carried up to the present time. It is now the most complete history of Romanism extant, and stands as an acknowledged authority. On leaving New York he removed to Philadelphia, succeeding the celebrated Dr. Stoughton as pastor

of the Sansom Street Baptist Church. Here he was as popular as elsewhere, ministering to one of the largest congregations in the city, and maintaining his high position as a leader in the Baptist denomination. He once more returned to New York, where he still officiates in his holy calling, though with less demonstration. At this date he is sixty-five years of age and in the enjoyment of good health, using his vast influence for good, as he has never failed to do. His fortune being ample, his family have enjoyed the benefits of a superior education.

The legitimate subject of this sketch received his primary education at Lewisburgh College, Pa., and began his medical studies at the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia in the year 1854, graduating, after three years of study, in 1857. At the time of his graduation he was President of the Hahnemann Medical Society, connected with the College, and had the honor of delivering the valedictory address.

He at once commenced practice, in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren, of Hagerstown, Md., where he remained one year; but finding the field much too circumscribed for his exalted ideas, he returned to his native city, associating himself in practice with the celebrated Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of homœopathy in America. On the death of Dr. Wilson he succeeded to his practice, and from that time to the present has enjoyed a very large and lucrative patronage.

In 1870, he accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1871, was elected Registrar, which positions he still retains. In the same year he, being deeply impressed with the fact that surgery had been so neglected in our schools as to bring discredit upon homœopathy, and pained at the boast

The doctor is and has been an indefatigable worker; possessed of executive talents of

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The remedies found best
have come under observation

On Wednesday evening, February 1st, Prof. J. W. Dowling, of New York, President of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann College, delivered a lecture before the Hahnemannian Institute upon "The Physician and His Department." A large audience was present and listened with interest for an hour and a half while the lecturer mingled stories of his early practice, with advice, moral, medical and practical, from which all who heard it will undoubtedly profit. We regret that the lecture cannot be given as a whole, but we have succeeded in retaining a few of the points and a general outline of the discourse which we give our readers.

1888.

Med. Instr. V. 3 p. 43.

N Y Med Times Feb 1892

DR. J. W. DOWLING died at Dr. Seward's Sanitarium, Goshen, N. Y., of paralysis, January 14th, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. Dr. Dowling graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1857, and shortly after entered upon the practice of his profession in this city, which was his home, till his death. Genial and courteous in his manner, kind and sympathetic, honorable in his dealings with all, Dr. Dowling was highly esteemed alike in the sick-room, among his professional brethren, in the lecture-room, and in social life. In 1871 Dr. Dowling was appointed Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College and later Prof. of Physical Diagnosis, which chair he held at the time of his death. Dr. Dowling served very acceptably on the staff of the Hahnemann Hospital, the Ward's Island Hospital and at different times was president of the county, state and national societies of the school to which he belonged.

N Y Med Times Feb 1892

OBITUARY.—John William Dowling, M.D. Dr. Dowling, one of the best-known homœopathic physicians in New York City, died January 14, 1892, at Dr. Seward's Sanitarium, Goshen, N. Y. He was born in this city, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, an English clergyman of distinction. Dr. Dowling was educated at the Lewisburg College, Pennsylvania, and in his sixteenth year entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1857. He first settled at Hagerstown, Md., in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren. In 1858 he associated himself with the venerable Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, of New York. The connection thus formed was terminated only by the death of Dr. Wilson, to whose practice Dr. Dowling succeeded. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in the following year was appointed Registrar, Dr. Carroll Dunham then being Dean. On the retirement in 1872 of Dr. Dunham, Dr. Dowling succeeded him as Dean, holding the office until 1884. His specialty in medicine was "Diseases of the Heart and Lungs." In 1879 he was appointed to fill the special chair of Physical Diagnosis in the college. In 1880 he was elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. Dowling was also consulting physician to the Hahnemann, the Ward's Island, and Flower Hospitals. He was a member of the Union League and several other clubs. Dr. Dowling was of a kindly disposition and was well liked by his colleagues. His interest in the welfare of the college that he served so long in different capacities never ceased. He was an active man and found time to write many articles for the medical journals. He continued his professional labors until he was obliged to seek relief at Goshen.

N Am J1 Hom Feb 1892

DOWLING.—Prof. J. W. Dowling, who for the past ten years has been lecturing on the General Practice of Medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, has resigned that position in order to accept the chair of Physical Diagnosis, and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, recently established in that institution. This is a department of medicine to which Prof. Dowling has devoted his time for a long period, and it will now receive his undivided attention. And while giving this notice we desire to call the attention of our practitioners to the fact that Prof. D.'s services as a consulting physician can be obtained by them at any time at New York. Prof. D. holds a daily clinic at the college dispensary devoted exclusively to these diseases, he has delivered a large number of clinical lectures at the Ward's Island hospital on diseases of the heart and lungs, and has a well earned reputation for skill in his specialties. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending any of our friends who desire consultation in relation to the disease of these organs, to avail themselves of his services.

Am. Hom. Obs. V. Oct. 1880.

July 1878

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, March 23d, 1878.

ROBT. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., EDITOR HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY.

DEAR DOCTOR: Will you please publish the following letter, and my answer. My remarks at the recent meeting of the County Medical Society have been so grossly misstated by one of our New York papers, that I am not surprised at receiving such letters.

I wish immediately to correct the wrong impression given, and place myself in a proper position with my professional brethren and the public.

Yours very truly,

JNO. DOWLING, M.D.

OWASSO, MICH., March 18th, 1878.

JNO. DOWLING, M.D.

DEAR DOCTOR: Being ignorant of the nature of the motion voted upon by the New York Medical Society, I am unable to contradict the statements which are being circulated by the "Regulars" to the great injury of homœopathic practice. You as a recognized exponent of homœopathic medicine are charged with publicly disavowing faith in the law of cure peculiar to our school; and this is flaunted in our eyes every day. May I trouble you for a line on the subject, that I may have authority for my words.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD A. INCE, M.D.

NEW YORK, March 21st, 1878.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Yours of March 11th, addressed to me as Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, has just reached me.

Far be it from me to do or say anything which can injure homœopathy.

In opposing the rescinding of the resolutions (a copy of which I inclose) offered at the meeting of the New York County Medical Society, held on the 8th of February, and passed by an overwhelming majority,—but one member present voting in the negative,—I said nothing which could possibly be construed into a disavowal of faith in the principle of cure peculiar to our school.

In commencing my remarks I said: "I am a homœopath, and as firm a believer in the homœopathic principle of cure—*similia similibus curantur*—as any physician present this evening, or practicing homœopathy to-day."

In a practice of over twenty years I have exclusively followed that principle within the field to which it is applicable. But in my experience, as in the experience of every physician, mechanical and chemical conditions are constantly arising, requiring mechanical, chemical, and, in some cases, local applications and palliative treatment. And when my knowledge of the cause of the trouble I am called upon to relieve, my knowledge of pathology, or my judgment, prompts me to resort to any of these measures for the relief of suffering or the saving of life, I do so unhesitatingly, and in so doing, deny the right of any man to accuse me of acting in opposition to the principle of cure by which as a homœopath I profess to be guided.

I said, *we are so accused* by men who in the public prints pretend to *define and expound* homœopathy. I cited the case of a stomach overloaded with indigestible food, which was acting as an irritant, and producing symptoms in my judgment impossible to relieve so long as the irritating cause of the difficulty remained. Under such circumstances, I said, common sense would prompt me to resort to an emetic. I cited the case of the rectum overloaded with impacted fecal matter, a poison in itself, and enumerated the symptoms, mechanical and septic, which might arise, and said my judgment would prompt me, instead of treating these symptoms primarily, to first resort to measures, an injection or a cathartic, to rid my patient of this foreign and effete matter from which all these symptoms arose.

I cited the case of a young graduate of a homœopathic college, who had located in a town in Massachusetts, who had been led to believe that the principle *similia similibus curantur* was all that he would ever require as a guide for treatment in any and all of the cases of sickness which would come under his care. One of his first was a case of post-partum hæmorrhage. Armed with his pocket repertory, he selected a remedy and administered it; the bleeding continued; he tried again, and still the bleeding continued, his patient growing weaker and more pallid. He was preparing for a third remedy, when she breathed her last, died a victim to medical incapacity on the part of the attending physician, caused by incomplete and improper teaching by his professor of obstetrics. The young man was ruined and obliged to give up the foothold he had obtained, and leave the town in disgrace. I said in such a case I should unhesitatingly resort to mechanical measures, and local applications too, to save the life of my patient, and have repeatedly done so, and in resorting to prompt and effectual measures by which I saved the life of my patient, feel that I but did my duty, and deny the right of any one to accuse me of not being a homœopath.

I cited a case of gallstone colic, where a homœopathic physician had for hours been prescribing for symptoms without results. He was dismissed, and another physician called, who injected a solution of Morphia hypodermically, giving speedy relief. Here was a purely mechanical condition, with no hope of relief till this gallstone had passed into the duodenum. Under such circumstances, I said I should use Morphia, Chloroform, local applications, or anything that would give my patient

relief from his intense suffering till the cause of the difficulty was removed, and in so doing would deny the right of any one to accuse me of not being a homœopath. In other words, to quote from the resolutions, I claim the inviolable right to make practical use of any established principle in medical science, or of any therapeutical facts founded on experiments, and verified by experience, that shall in my judgment tend to promote the welfare of those under my professional care.

I favored the resolutions that I might thus practice my profession without being submitted to unjust criticism by extremists in our own ranks; that I might thus practice without being accused of dishonesty in not adhering to homœopathy by practitioners of the old school.

No, Doctor, I have not publicly or privately disavowed faith in our glorious principle of cure. The longer I practice my profession the firmer is my faith, and the more successful I am in the application of that principle.

Yours very truly,

JNO. DOWLING.

The Hahnemannian Monthly.

[May—July, 1878]

NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

THE Eighteenth Annual Commencement was held at Chickering Hall on the evening of Thursday, February 28th, 1878. Every portion of the great hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen from the best circles of New York society.

The exercises of the evening were opened by a prayer from the Rev. Dr. Tucker, of New York City. The Dean, Prof. Dowling, then gave an introductory address, after which the degrees were conferred upon the graduating class by Hon. Salem H. Wales, President of the Board of Trustees.

The Secretary of the Faculty, Prof. Bradford, then presented certificates to the juniors who had passed a satisfactory examination in any or all of the junior studies; after which Prof. Helmuth, in the happiest manner, conferred the prizes upon the various successful competitors in the senior and junior classes in the following order, viz.:

1. *Faculty Prize, a fine Microscope*, \$100, conferred upon the graduate attaining the highest grade of scholarship through the whole course, to G. R. Stearns, of Buffalo, N. Y.

In connection with this prize the following graduates received *honorable mention*: C. A. Walters, Jr., of Greenpoint, L. I.; N. W. Rand, Francistown, N. H.; T. W. Swalm, of Mahanoy City, Pa.

2. Prize, presented by H. B. Millard, M.D., to the best operator on the cadaver, and showing the most aptitude for surgery, *a fine set of Operating Instruments*, to Thomas Dickenson Spencer, of Utica, N. Y.

3. Prize, "Allen Gold Medal," for the best original investigation in *Materia Medica*. Gold medal to Edward Chapin, of Chapinville, N. Y., "Apocynum Cannabinum."

4. Prof. Burdick's prize, "A Pair of Obstetrical Forceps," for the greatest proficiency in the branch of Obstetrics, to G. R. Stearns, of Buffalo, N. Y. *Honorable mention*: William H. McLenathen, of Jay, N. Y.; Henry Von Musits, of New York City; B. C. Shenstone, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

5. Prof. Lilienthal's prizes:

"A," for the best record of the Medical Clinics held at the college, Pocket Case of M. Potencies, to Arthur A. Camp, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

"B," for the best Thesis on Nervous Disorders, *Wickers on Nervous Diseases*, London, 1878, to C. A. Walters, Jr., of Greenpoint, L. I.

The subject of Mr. Walters's thesis was "Chorea."

Amer Hom't Feb 1 1892

OBITUARY.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, M. D.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, M. D., one of the leading and best-known physicians in this city, died January 14, in Dr. Seward's sanitarium, at Goshen, N. Y. He was born in this city, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. Dr. John Dowling, an English clergyman of distinction, best known as author of Dowling's "History of Romanism," a standard theological work. Dr. Dowling was educated at the Lewisburg College, Pennsylvania, and in his sixteenth year entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Philadel-

phia and was graduated there in 1857, delivering, as President of the Hahnemannian Society, the valedictory address to his class. After taking his degree he began practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungen at Hagerstown, Md.

In 1858 he left the South to become associated with the venerable Dr. Abraham D. Wilson of New York, one of the pioneers of the then new school of homeopathy. The connection thus formed lasted five years and was only broken by the death of Dr. Wilson, to whose practice Dr. Dowling succeeded. In 1870 he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homeopathic Medical College, and in the following year was elected Registrar, Dr. Carroll Dunham then being Dean. On the retirement in 1872 of Dr. Dunham, Dr. Dowling succeeded him as Dean, holding the office till 1884.

When, in 1879, the Special Chair of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs was created, his great skill as a diagnostician pointed him out as the man to fill it, and he was elected. He was known all through the country as a lucid lecturer, and was renowned for the subtlety of his pathological analyses. In 1880, at

the meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, he was unanimously elected president, a fitting recognition of his services to the cause of homeopathy when, in 1871, he personally went before the Legislature, and, in the teeth of much opposition secured the charter for the New York Homeopathic Surgical College.

Dr. Dowling, besides being an ex-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy and a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the County Association, was also consulting physician to the Hahnemann, the Ward's Island, and the Flower hospital. He was a member of the Union League

and an honorary member of several other clubs.

Dr. Dowling was married three times, his third wife survives him. He also leaves two sons, both physicians—J. W. Dowling, Jr., of this city and George B. Dowling of South Orange, N. J. A third child is Miss Jennie Dowling. Amer Hom't

The next

"To join

The innumerable caravan which moves
To that mysterious realm where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,"

was DR. JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, who died January 14, 1892, of paralysis of the heart and lungs, at Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Dowling was born in the city of New York, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. John Dowling, an English Baptist clergyman. He began his education in the New York Free Academy and finished at Lewisburg College, Pa. He matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (now the Hahnemann of Philadelphia), in 1854, and was graduated at that institution in 1857, when but twenty years of age. He at once commenced practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren, at Hagerstown, Md., remaining but one year. He then became associated in practice in New York city with Dr. Abram D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of Homœopathy, and practiced continuously in that city up to the time of the illness which resulted in his death.

In 1870, Dr. Dowling was appointed Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1872 became Dean, a position he held until 1884. It was largely due to his efforts that a hospital was established in connection with the college. He was Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine in the college until failing health obliged him to give up practice. He was a member of the Union League Club, an ex-President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an ex-President of the Alumni Association of the Hahnemann College of Philadelphia, an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York, and consulting physician to the Hahnemann, Ward's Island and Flower Hospitals.

Dr. Dowling leaves a widow and three children, one daughter and two sons, Dr. John W. Dowling, Jr., of New York city, and Dr. George B. Dowling, of South Orange, N. J.

The energy, self-sacrifice and perseverance which he manifested

in the management of the affairs of the New York Hom. College and the interest he always maintained in the welfare of the students, the faculty has attested to by the erection of a tablet to his memory in the hall of the lecture room wherein he so often and so ably instructed his students.

As an honorary member of our Penna State Society, Dr Dowling had contributed valuable papers at some of our meetings, and was present and participated in the meeting in Phila in 1886, at which time the new Hahnemann College was dedicated. He was also present at the meeting the following year in Pittsburgh, when the semi-centennial celebration of the introduction of homoeopathy west of the Allegheny Mountains took place, on which occasion he delivered a masterly address on the "Progress of Homoeopathy."

Dr Dowling's death has left an hiatus in the ranks of the homoeopathic profession in America, which will hardly ever be filled quite as ably as he filled it.

(Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1892.)

DEATH OF JOHN W. DOWLING, M. D.

Prof. John William Dowling, died January 14, 1891, of paralysis of the lungs and heart, in Dr. Seward's sanitarium, at Goshen, N. Y. Dr. Dowling was one of the most widely known homeopathic physicians in this country. He was one of the pillars of the American Institute, and his voice has been greatly missed at its meetings the past two years, since poor health has precluded his attendance. The following particulars we quote from the February number of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

Dr. Dowling was born in New York City, Aug. 11, 1837, and when twenty years old graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the class of 1857. He at once commenced practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungen, of Hagerstown, Md., remaining one year; he then became associated in practice in New York city with Dr. Abram D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of homeopathy. In 1870 Dr. Dowling accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the Homeopathic Medical College, and in 1872 became dean, a position he held until 1884. It was due to his efforts that a hospital was established in connection with the college. Dr. Dowling retained his professorship of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine in the College until his health failed, and he was obliged to give up practice. He was a member of the Union League Club, an ex-president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, an ex-president of the Alumni Association of "Old Hahnemann," Philadelphia; and an honorary member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, a member of the New York State Homeopathic Medical Society, and consulting physician to the Hahnemann, Ward's Island, and Flower Hospitals. Dr. Dowling leaves a widow and three children, one daughter, and two sons, Dr. J. W. Dowling, Jr., of New York City, and Dr. Geo. B. Dowling, of South Orange, N. J." N W J1 Hom Feb 1892

101°, or above for some little time. Her appetite was poor, and digestion at low grade. State of assimilative organs, flabby condition of tissues and period of evolution led me to give Cal. carb. We did not have the damp feet nor any characteristic symptom. Prescription did not prove satisfactory, and thinking that perhaps if she should menstruate there would be improvement of symptoms, we gave Pulsatilla. She was feverish and had the soft blue eye. The high temperature did not mend, and we gave Phenic Acid to be surprised with the improvement which followed in the course of three weeks. Patient has gained in every way, and is convalescent, but has not yet menstruated.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN W. DOWLING, M. D.

Prof. J. W. Dowling, M. D., of New York, was born in that city on August 1, 1837. His father was the Rev. John Dowling, D. D., a Baptist clergyman, author of Dowling's History of Romanism, and several other works relating mostly to theology, and for many years standing at the head of that denomination in this country.

Prof. Dowling received his primary education at Lewisburgh University, and began his medical studies at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the year 1854, graduating after three years of study, in 1857. At the time of his graduation he was President of the Hahnemann Medical Society connected with the college and had the honor of delivering the valedictory address.

He at once began practice in partnership with Dr. S. S. Lungren, of Hagerstown, Maryland, now of Toledo, Ohio. After remaining in Hagerstown one year he returned to his native city, associating himself with the celebrated Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, who, next to Dr. Gram, was the pioneer of Homœopathy in America. On the death of Dr.

Wilson in 1864, he succeeded to his practice, and from that time to this has enjoyed a very large and lucrative patronage.

In 1870 he accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1871, on the retirement of Dr. Carroll Dunham from the deanship, Dr. Dowling was elected dean, which position he held for twelve years. In 1880 he was unanimously chosen President of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Dowling has been a close student and a hard worker through life, and has contributed much to the literature of our school through the medical journals, and has prepared several papers for the American Institute of Homœopathy. At its last meeting he was chairman of the bureau of clinical medicine, and under the head of "The indiscretions of life and their relation to disease," presented a paper on the effects of the abuse of alcohol on the circulatory and respiratory organs. His strong temperance views rather took the Institute by surprise, for the doctor had been generally looked upon as a high liver.

In 1882 the *North American Review* published an onslaught against Homœopathy from the pen of Prof. Palmer, of the University of Michigan. The editors of the *Review* wrote to Dr. Dowling requesting a reply. His article under the title of "Old School Medicine and Homœopathy," appeared in the June number of that year, and is familiar to all. In addition to the handsome fee which the doctor was paid by the editors, he received letters from all parts of the English speaking world congratulating him on having thoroughly annihilated this ancient but now silent foe to Homœopathy.

Dr. Dowling now holds the position of Professor of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs in the New York Homœopathic Medical College.

His practice is largely consultation; he being acknowledged authority in his specialty, to which he has mainly devoted his attention for some years past.

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or some years past.

The doctor takes but little rest, but when he does take
a short time for recreation, it is at his country residence at
Lake George, New York, where his family spend the greater
portion of the summer.

Med. Adv. V. 15. p 219

Oct 1884

cine, Dr. George E. Ricker, Minneapolis; professor of ophthalmology, Dr. J. F. Beaumont, Minneapolis; lecturer on clinical surgery, Dr. W. S. Briggs, St. Paul; lecturer on dermatology, Dr. H. C. Aldrich, Minneapolis; lecturer on physical diagnosis and laryngology, Dr. E. L. Mann, St. Paul; lecturer on nervous diseases, Dr. S. M. Spalding, Minneapolis; lecturer on genito-urinary diseases, Dr. H. B. Ogden, St. Paul; lecturer on otology, Dr. D. A. Strickler, Duluth.

MR. ALBERT MURDOCK, of "Liquid Food" fame, has evidently gotten the best of it in his late spirited little tussle with several prominent medical journals. It appears that an anonymous journal published in this city attacked the "Liquid Food" as a worthless preparation, basing its statements on certain purported "revelations" of a discharged employee of Mr. Murdock. The "Journal of the American Medical Association," the "Pittsburg Medical Review," and the "Philadelphia Medical and Surgical Reporter," therewith appeared with editorial articles echoing the above reports, and commenting upon them, and upon the Murdock Hospital, in a spirit acrimonious enough to suggest something more personal than devotion to science. On discovering the origin of the "revelations," the two journals last mentioned made ample and courteous retraction; but the one first named still retains its somewhat unlucky position. It would be an interesting inquiry, how far the zealous virtue which seized a baseless pretence to thus attack a well-known and useful article of commerce, was pricked on by the fact that homœopathy is in honorable and useful control of a part of the hospital, which, whatever the ultimate aim of its founder, — a matter concerning which simple justice and courtesy would seem to forbid invidious suggestion, — is unquestionably a much-needed and beneficent charity.

ALFRED K. HILLS, 465 Fifth Avenue, New York City, writes: "I prescribe Lactated Food whenever opportunity offers, being perfectly satisfied of its food value. I have children who have never tasted any other food since they were born."

It is to be regretted that many mothers do not commence the use of Mellin's Food until their infants are sick. It must be borne in mind that this Food is not a medicine, and is not intended primarily for sick babies, but is an excellent artificial food for healthy as well as for sick infants.

Owing to the careful way in which it is manufactured, the whole of the starch is converted into dextrine and grape-sugar, so that the greater part of the work of digestion is performed before the food reaches the child's stomach. Mixed with milk and water the Food is, as a rule, readily digested by the youngest infant.

THE WELLS AND RICHARDSON COMPANY have issued a very pretty photograph of an infant named Amy Cox, intended to show the good results obtained from the use of Lactated Food. They will be glad to forward one of these photographs to any physician sending to them his address.

OBITUARY.

In Memoriam.

FRANCES A. DOWLING, the beloved and saintly wife of Professor John W. Dowling, passed peacefully through the final shadows of earth and into eternal sunshine, on the 11th of May, 1888. Her life was gentle, and the elements so mixed in her that the pure, the true, the beautiful, and the immortal far overmatched that portion of her nature which bound her to earth in the form of material necessity.

Mrs. Dowling was not only known and beloved by parents, husband, children, and the usual circle of near friends, but she also enjoyed an enduring and pleasant acquaintance with many members of the medical profession. This arose from the fact that her husband occupied exalted positions in educational and society circles; and likewise from the no less important fact, that she herself was an earnest, faithful, and intelligent worker in the fields of charity and of medical progress. No cause demanding benevolence and enterprise could be brought to her notice without exciting in her mind a lively and abiding interest.

We remember with gratitude and admiration her labors at the first great fair,

held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, about eighteen years ago, by which nearly forty thousand dollars were raised to establish a Homœopathic Hospital. She was the inaugurator of that movement, and for many years was active in raising money for the erection and support of a hospital christened with the name and dedicated to the memory of Hahnemann. Even in her last illness, Mrs. Dowling was persistent in her efforts to aid in the fair for the New-York Homœopathic Medical College, and through the assistance of friends she conducted one of the booths at this fair to successful issues; and her only tears were shed because she could not do more for the college she loved.

The members of the profession throughout the United States will recall Mr. Dowling as the genial hostess of her husband's friends, at Lake George, in 187- and again at Brighton Beach in 1881, when Dr. Dowling, as President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, entertained the physicians from many States, in a manner that rivalled both Oriental and Southern hospitality. And for years her pleasant face was seen at the Institute meetings, where she had a winning smile and a kind word for all.

During her husband's administration as dean of the college, she was a true "helpmeet," and in every thing that pertained to the interests of the students she took a lively and deep interest. She was always present at the college commencements, and at the closing exercises of the Hahnemannian Society, until final and fatal illness prevented.

Mrs. Dowling's devotion to her husband, her children, her friends, and the highest interests of humanity, has passed into a proverb among those who knew her. Thus we may sum up and epitomize her life: unselfish activity in every good word and work, and unswerving fidelity to her many friends. Her kindnesses and her hospitalities were the results of no studied arts, but they were the natural expressions of a noble soul.

Mrs. Dowling was stately without ostentation, benevolent without display, charitable without guile, and friendly without hypocrisy.

Her day on earth is ended, but her influence lingers like the sweet smell of a rose, or the perfumed memory of an inspiring song. Her face has vanished, but the light of her countenance still cheers the souls of her friends, even as the hilltops remain bright with the glows and tints and collected splendors of the setting sun. Her name may fall less frequently from human lips than during life, but her virtues will be embalmed in many hearts, and her deeds of goodness will linger long in many memories.

Faith, fidelity, and love, these three were her crowning qualities; but the greatest of these was her abounding love. As the mellow sun-rays penetrate both the cabins of the poor and the towers of kings, so the love that was in this good woman's heart gave color and tone and richness of beauty to her every thought and act in behalf of friends of both high and low degree. Such a life is not only a sweet remembrance, and a glorious inspiration, but it is likewise an injunction and a fulfilment.

As we drop this prose wreath upon Mrs. Dowling's grave, we decorate it with a ribbon of poetry, on which is inscribed the expectation of God, an injunction to effort, and a suggestion of ripe achievement:—

"As each goes up from the field of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life,
God looks for some gathered grain of good,
From the ripe harvest that shining stood,
But waiting the reaper's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go
Not only with blossoms sweet,
Not bent with doubt, and burdened with fears,
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years,
But laden with golden wheat."

Few women have passed on bearing a larger or more glorious burden of acquired usefulness than the dear friend whose name and memory we now seek to honor. To such a friend we can only say: "Well done," and "Amen."

S. H. TALCOTT, M.D.

PROFESSOR DOWLING.—After twelve years of service as Registrar and Dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Professor Dowling has resigned the position, continuing, however, in his professorship of Physical Diagnosis and Diseases of the Heart and Lungs. On several previous occasions he had expressed his desire to be relieved of the duties of the office, but his colleagues of the Faculty were unwilling to comply with his request.

"A proper regard for his health" is the reason for positively declining to continue longer in the office; a position involving a vast amount of labor, anxiety, and responsibility. Upon receiving Dr. Dowling's resignation, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Faculty:

WHEREAS, Dr. J. W. Dowling has considered it expedient to resign the Deanship of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, a position of honor and trust, which he has filled with conscientious fidelity for the space of twelve years, and,

WHEREAS, The Faculty of this College, thoroughly understanding the labor, anxiety, and responsibility which are necessarily associated with the Deanship, and feeling, as they do, that the duties of this office have been thoroughly fulfilled to the utmost of the abilities of the retiring Dean, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the members of this Faculty do hereby tender to Dr. Dowling their sincere thanks for the able manner in which he has discharged his duty as Dean, and take this method of showing their appreciation of his services in behalf of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the retiring Dean as a special token of the continued friendship and esteem of his associates in the Faculty.

By a unanimous vote of the Faculty it was resolved that the Dean's letter be entered upon the College records, and that the above resolutions be handsomely engrossed, signed by the members of the governing Faculty, framed, and presented to the retiring Dean.

The Faculty then proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year. The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:

Professor T. F. Allen, Dean; Professor J. W. Dowling, President of the Faculty; Professor F. S. Bradford, Secretary of the Faculty.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held Saturday evening, March 25th, the Dean's resignation was accepted, and the action of the Faculty, in electing Professor Allen as Dean of the College, was confirmed.

The trustees then passed resolutions of regret on the retirement of Professor Dowling from the Deanship, complimenting him on the ability and fairness with which he had for so many years served the College, and ordered the resolutions to be handsomely engrossed, and signed by the president, vice-president, and secretary of their board, and presented to the Doctor as a token of their continued friendship and esteem.

Hahn Mo May 1882

JOHN W. DOWLING, M.D.

PROF. JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, died on Thursday night, January 14, 1892, of paralysis of the lungs and heart, in Dr. Seward's sanitarium, at Goshen, N. Y. Dr. Dowling was born in New York city, August 11, 1837, and when twenty years old graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the class of 1857. He at once commenced practice in partnership with Dr.

S. S. Lungren, of Hagerstown, Md., remaining one year; he then became associated in practice in New York city with Dr. Abram D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of homœopathy. In 1870 Dr. Dowling accepted the chair of Theory and Practice in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and in 1872 became dean, a position he held until 1884. It was due to his efforts that a hospital was established in connection with the college. Dr. Dowling retained his professorship of Physical Diagnosis and Clinical Medicine in the college until his health failed, and he was obliged to give up practice. He was a member of the Union League Club, an ex-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an ex-president of the Alumni Association of "Old Hahnemann," Philadelphia, and an honorary member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, a member of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society, and consulting physician to the Hahnemann, Ward's Island, and Flower Hospitals. Dr. Dowling leaves a widow and three children, one daughter, and two sons, Dr. J. W. Dowling, Jr., of New York city, and Dr. George B. Dowling, of South Orange, N. J.

Hahn. Monthly. Feb. 1892.

JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING, M.D.,

NEW YORK.

Dr. Dowling was born August 11, 1837, in the city of New York. His father was an eloquent, learned and eminent Baptist minister and author, under whose provident discipline his education was directed, and from whose vigorous constitution he inherited the physical and mental qualities so prominent in his character. His classical education was completed at Lewisburg College, Pa., his father at that time holding a leading position in Philadelphia. His professional training was pursued in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1854. On the occasion of the Commencement he filled the office of valedictorian in a highly satisfactory manner. During his pupilage he was under the direction of Dr. William Gardiner of Philadelphia.

After receiving his degree he formed an association with Dr. S. S. Lungren to practice in Hagerstown, Md. This arrangement was, however, not of long duration, a favorable opportunity having opened for an engagement in New York at the end of one year. His early partner is again associated with him in this report in a brief obituary commemorating his recent death.

Dr. Dowling was fortunate in forming a connection on returning to his native city, in 1858, with Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, a venerable pioneer of homœopathy, and then engaged in an extensive and prosperous practice. This alliance continued until the death of Dr. Wilson in 1864, about five years, when Dr. Dowling succeeded to the practice. His enthusiastic interest in his profession, his indefatigable diligence in his duty, together with his genial and sympathetic manners, bound the large circle of his families firmly to him, and he made many friends.

When the New York Homœopathic Medical College was reorganized, about 1870, under the deanship of Dr. Carroll Dunham and a new faculty, Dr. Dowling accepted the chair of theory and practice, which important position he laboriously occupied for several years, during much of the time also serving as registrar, and still longer as Dean of the Faculty after the retirement of Dr. Dunham. The varied and complex duties of management and teaching were no doubt a severe trial of ability and discretion; but the whole-souled energy, the self-sacrifice and perseverance which he manifested in the conduct of the institution, and the interest he always showed in the welfare of the students, all connected with the college attest with one accord. When, in 1879, the chair of physical diagnosis and diseases of the heart and lungs was created, he was unanimously appointed to fill it. In doing so he surrendered the department of

general practice, and during the remainder of his college life he devoted his teaching to the elaborate discussion of this complex and important branch. As a teacher, his instructions were remarkable for lucidity, and his illustrations were forcible and impressive.

Although profoundly concerned in the oversight of the college and its advantages, his interest and his sympathies were awake to the appeals of many other important objects. In the societies, hospitals and dispensaries affiliated with Homœopathy in New York, his activity and influence were constant and unflagging. He joined the American Institute in 1867, and had he lived to the present time would have become a senior this year, having so nearly completed his twenty-five years of faithful membership. In 1880 he was elected President of the Institute with great unanimity, an honor which he deserved for his labors, and an office which he filled with marked efficiency. He exercised at one time a powerful influence in securing legislation at Albany favorable to Homœopathic education in New York. He was consulting physician to the Hahnemann, the Ward's Island and the Flower Hospitals and, perhaps, others. He was a member of the Union League and other clubs, and of the Rev. Dr. Hall's Church on Fifth Avenue, where his funeral was attended by a large concourse. He had been for several months at Dr. Seward's Sanitarium at Goshen, N. Y., and died there January 15, 1892, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

At a large meeting of the New York County Homœopathic Society a service of memorial was observed, in which addresses were made by several of his colleagues and resolutions of sorrow and eulogy were adopted.

He was an enthusiastic and lucid teacher of the fundamental doctrines of Homœopathy, which he explained and defended in numerous public addresses and in essays in the periodicals of the day. An article which appeared in the *North American Review* in 1883, on "Old-School Medicine and Homœopathy," was a masterly statement in defence of the new school, and was widely distributed.

His domestic life was remarkably happy. Good cheer and liberal hospitality characterized his social relations, and his influence among those with whom he mingled was for toleration and mutual regard.

His wife, who presided over his household with courteous dignity for many years, died May 11, 1888, leaving two sons and a daughter. The Doctor again married, but was taken ill a few months before he was seized with the attack that removed him from our midst. His two sons are practising physicians, one in New York and one in Orange, N. J. Both are members of the Institute.

A I H 1892

My full name is John William Dowling

I graduated at Hom. (Phil) Medical College, in the year 1848

My present address is N. York county of N.Y.

State of N.Y. where I have resided since 1849

Previous to that time I practised in Hagersdown Md. for 1 year

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year _____ at _____





J. W. Dowling M.D.





Henry M. Smith, M.D.

107. 4th Ave

NYC.

New York.

Hy. 84

Dear Sir

My full name is

John William Dowling

Graduated at Penn. Med. Col.
of Pennsylvania in 1848.

My present address

New York City - where

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Previous to that time for one year

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M.D. =

I am a member of the New
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Let me know -

I am a subscriber for
the New England Medical
Gazette - and have paid
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although you have not
sent me any receipt.

Mrs
John William Stirling

58 No. 25th St

I. S. I commenced the
practice of Homoeopathy
on myself, and all other
fools who would take my
medicine about three years
before I graduated -

DR. DOWLING,
6 EAST 43RD ST. New York.

April 24. 84

My dear doctor -

Dr. H.E. Beebe has
written me that the title
of his paper for my bureau
will be, "As changed"

"Relation of work & Rest
to the Preservation of Health"

Yours Very Sincerely

J. Dowling



Engraved by J. H. P. 1851

J. H. Dowling

if attached to the staff. *Consulting Physicians*.—Chas. G. Raue, Adolph Fellger, J. T. Kent, Malcolm Macfarland, Mahlon Preston, Walter M. James. *Special Staff*.—Wm. P. Wesselhoeft, Franklin Powel, Samuel Long, Levi Hoopes, S. L. Guild Leggett. *Attending Board*.—C. Carleton Smith, W. D. Peirce, Chas. H. Conover, Jennie Medley, Duncan Macfarlane, Clayton S. Schwenk, Charles M. Brooks, Jesse W. Thatcher, Anna E. Dumont, Mary U. Sargent, Wm. Jefferson Guernsey, Wm. R. Powel, Howard Powel, C. Albert Reger.

Med Advance July 1888

IN MEMORIAM.

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Mrs. Dowling was stately without ostentation; benevolent without display; charitable without guile; and friendly without hypocrisy. In manner she was regal as an Alexandrina Victoria; in public duty she was zealous as a Dorothea Dix; in patriotic love for the sick she was as enthusiastic as a Clara Barton, and in motherly pride and affection she was as grand and noble as Cornelia of old. Her day on earth is ended, but her influence lingers like the sweet smell of a rose, or as the perfumed memory of an inspiring song. Her face has vanished, but the light of her countenance still cheers the souls of her friends, even as the hill-tops remain redolent with the glows and tints and collected splendors of the setting sun. Her name may fall less frequently from human lips than during life, but her virtues will be embalmed in many hearts, and her deeds of goodness will linger long in many memories. Faith, fidelity, and love—these were her crowning qualities—but the greatest of these was her opulent love. As the mellow sun-rays penetrate and warm both the cabins of the poor and the towers of kings, so the love that was in this good woman's heart gave color and tone and richness of beauty to her every thought and act in behalf of friends of both high and low degree. Such a life is not only a sweet remembrance, and a glorious inspiration, but it is likewise an injunction and a fulfillment.

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DR. JOHN W. DOWLING.

THE following eulogy by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth will be much appreciated by our readers, not only as a touching tribute to his departed friend, but as a just obituary of one whose friends were legion among homœopathic physicians:

"Dr. J. W. Dowling has passed through the gates of suffering to his rest. I, who knew him as a lad, grew with him to man's estate, and watched his career as a physician, as he rose steadily to eminence in his profession, can understand the space that he filled and the void he has left behind him.

"It is with a sad heart that I speak these few unworthy words about my friend; because, however eulogistic they may be, they must proclaim that another of the older ties, grown dearer with advancing years, is snapped asunder; because they must chronicle the absence of another face from the once familiar circle, now grown so small; because they declare another memento of our youth has been rooted up; and because amid the darkness and uncertainty of human life we know not who shall be the next to be summoned before Almighty God. The ways of Providence are inscrutable and past finding out.

"A few years since, when Dr. Dowling stood before me in all the buoyancy of healthy manhood, whole-souled, genial, tender-hearted, and affectionate, I thought of the long period of happiness and prosperity that seemed to stretch out before him; and, yet, even then (I know it now, but then the very thought seemed impossible) the seeds of the disease that destroyed his life were implanted in his body.

"Dr. John W. Dowling was born in the City of New York, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. John Dowling, an English Baptist clergyman. His mother's maiden name was Maria Perkins. He began his education in the New York Free Academy, and finished at

a catastrophe as I had suggested to Dr. Semple nerved him to the completion of his task.

"Dr. Dowling's first field of practice was Hagerstown, Md. He had associated himself with Dr. S. S. Lungren, who had been assistant to the Chair of Chemistry, and who since has made his name famous in the literature of gynæcology by the performance of two Cæsarean sections upon the same woman, in both instances saving the mother and the child. My friend's sojourn in Hagerstown was but a year; he then returned to New York and became the assistant of Dr. Abraham

in the Homœopathic was graduated at that days that I first knew Anatomy in his college always at his place of that enthusiastic of his nature till disease golden bowl. I can graduation. He was; and I sat directly to give the Valedictive years have passed from the dim vista of but yesterday. The before me; the faculty aces. The Valedictor a rapid, elastic step, are in his voice as that he would not be Professor Semple and ik down.' The young oked at me, I saw the ook the place of fear. own amid the applause after life, Dr. Dowling utter horror of such

after the new law went into effect, but during the same year, shall be exempt from the requirements of the law. It is impossible to imagine any argument that could induce any intelligent person, who gave the subject any consideration at all, to cast a vote for the bill. It is framed entirely in the supposed interests of the students alone. Its sole object is to enable them to escape the examination which now they are obliged to pass before they can practise medicine in this State. They fear the ordeal and seek to evade it; were it a question that concerned the students alone there might be some excuse for its passage in the Legislature. But the students are the least concerned. Such an amendment practically postpones the medical law of 1890 until 1894. It paralyzes the State Examining Board just when its good work was becoming apparent. It is a long step backward in the struggle for higher and better medical education, and an obstruction to medical progress in the State. It will serve, if passed, as a dangerous precedent; for the reasons that may serve to enact the bill into a law this year will be equally valid and forcible next year, and the year after that, and so on indefinitely. For twenty years and more the medical profession of the State has endeavored to secure proper legislation regarding medical education. The law of 1890 is an excellent law. Its effect upon the profession is and will be most beneficial. It is taken as a model by other communities that desire the protection and benefit that only such measures will give. It is said that over a thousand students in the State have joined in this movement. They knew when they entered college that they were subject to this law. They were not ignorant of its provisions, and can therefore claim no exemption on such ground. And while should they succeed they would be relieved from the worry and tedium of the State examination, they would later fully realize the mistake they made in seeking to evade it. For the evil effects of this special and pernicious legislation will be visited on them as well as on the rest of the profession.

Lewisburg College, Pa. He was matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854, and was graduated at that institution in 1857. It was during his student days that I first knew Dr. Dowling. I then held the Professorship of Anatomy in his college, and can well recollect a thin, pale-faced boy always at his place in the lecture room, showing then the forecast of that enthusiastic temperament which remained a characteristic of his nature till disease snapped the silver cord and suffering broke the golden bowl. I can now recall his maiden speech just before his graduation. He was then president of the Hahnemannian Institute; and I sat directly behind him upon the platform, whereon he was to give the Valedictory to the students of the society. Thirty-five years have passed since that day; but at this moment there rises from the dim vista of the past a scene as fresh as though it had been but yesterday. The lower lecture room of my Alma Mater opens before me; the faculty are upon the stage; the students are in their places. The Valedictorian is announced, and he comes forward with a rapid, elastic step, bowing to the professors and the audience; tears are in his voice as he begins to speak. For a moment I thought that he would not be able to voice his oration. I bent over to old Professor Semple and whispered, 'Suppose Mr. Dowling should break down.' The young man heard the remark; he turned, and as he looked at me, I saw the expression of his face change; determination took the place of fear. He made no further halt in his speech, and sat down amid the applause of his classmates and friends. Many times in after life, Dr. Dowling recalled this incident, and declared that the utter horror of such a catastrophe as I had suggested to Dr. Semple nerved him to the completion of his task.

"Dr. Dowling's first field of practice was Hagerstown, Md. He had associated himself with Dr. S. S. Lungren, who had been assistant to the Chair of Chemistry, and who since has made his name famous in the literature of gynecology by the performance of two Cæsarean sections upon the same woman, in both instances saving the mother and the child. My friend's sojourn in Hagerstown was but a year; he then returned to New York and became the assistant of Dr. Abraham

D. Wilson, a physician of large practice. During this period of our lives our intercourse ceased, as the fields of our labors were widely separated—I in St. Louis, he in New York. Throughout these years, however, I heard of him constantly as an indefatigable worker, who was steadily mounting the ladder of reputation. In the year 1870, Dr. Dowling accepted the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College; and, again, after the lapse of a dozen years (I being called to the Chair of Surgery in the same institution) the divergent lines of our lives came again together. In the year 1871, Dr. Dowling was appointed Registrar, and shortly thereafter Dean of the College. The whole-souled energy, the self-sacrifice and perseverance which he manifested in the management of the affairs of the institution, and the interest he always maintained in the welfare of the students, every member of the faculty attests to this day by the tablet erected to his memory in the hall of the lecture room wherein he so often ably instructed his students.

“Dr. Dowling was married three times. His first wife, who was Miss Minnie Russell, died three years after her marriage, leaving one child, who survived three months. His second wife was Frances A. Dowley, with whom he lived happily for many years, and who died May 11, 1888. His third wife was Miss Edith Williams, to whom he was much attached, but who was deprived of his care and affection by the dire malady which overtook him within a few months of their union.

“Ah! friend of my childhood, how can I tell of your generosity, your hospitality, your beneficent impulses, and your unwavering friendship! How can I tell of your affection to your family, the laudation you gave to those you loved, and the high regard in which you held your professional standing! Indeed, there is no need of this. You have passed to the other side of the River of Life to augment the procession ever moving on its shores to reach the Eternal Paradise of God. You have ere this spoken with glad recognition to Dunham, to Liebold, to Lilienthal, to Burdick, and to Bacon. Your troubles are over, your sorrows are at an end; and we who remain are awaiting the summons that will bid us look upon your face once more. When shall it be?”

IN MEMORIAM.

A TRIBUTE TO A FRIEND.

Dr. J. W. Dowling has passed through the gates of suffering to his rest. I, who knew him as a lad, grew with him to man's estate, and watched his career as a physician as he rose steadily to eminence in his profession, can understand the space that he filled and the void he has left behind him.

It is with a sad heart that I speak these few unworthy words about my friend; because, however eulogistic they may be, they must proclaim that another of the older ties, grown dearer with advancing years, is snapped asunder; because they must chronicle the absence of another face from the once familiar circle, now grown so small; because they declare another memento of our youth has been rooted up; and because amid the darkness and uncertainty of human life, we know not who shall be the next to be summoned before Almighty God. The ways of Providence are inscrutable and past finding out.

A few years since, when Dr. Dowling stood before me in all the bouyancy of healthy manhood, whole-souled, genial, tender-hearted, and affectionate, I thought of the long period of happiness and prosperity that seemed to stretch out before him; and, yet, even then (I know it now, but then the very thought seemed impossible) the seeds of the disease that destroyed his life were implanted in his body.

Dr. John W. Dowling was born in the city of New York, August 11, 1837. His father was the Rev. John Dowling, an English Baptist Clergyman. His mother's maiden name was Maria Perkins. He began his education in the New York Free Academy, and finished at Lewisburg College, Pa. He was matriculated in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854, and was graduated at that institution in 1857. It was during his student days that I first knew Dr. Dowling. I then held the Professorship of Anatomy in his College; and can well recollect a thin pale-faced boy always at his place in the lecture room, showing then the forecast of that enthusiastic temperament, which remained a characteristic of his nature till disease snapped the silver cord, and suffering broke the golden bowl. I can now recall his maiden speech just before his graduation. He was then President of the Hahnemannian Institute; and I sat directly behind him upon the platform, whereon he was to give the Valedictory to the students of the society. Thirty-five years have passed since that day; but at this moment there rises from the dim vista of the past a scene as fresh as though it had been but yesterday. The lower lecture room of my alma mater opens before me, the faculty are upon the stage; the students are in their places. The Valedictorian is announced, and he comes forward with a rapid elastic step, bowing to the professors and the audience: tears are in his voice as he begins to speak. For a moment, I thought that he would not be able to voice his oration. I bent over to old Professor Semple and whispered, "Suppose Mr. Dowling should break down." The young man heard the remark: he turned; and as he looked at me, I saw the expression of his face change; deter-

mination took the place of fear. He made no further halt in his speech; and sat down amid the applause of his classmates and his friends. Many times in after life, Dr. Dowling recalled this incident, and declared that the utter horror of such a catastrophe as I had suggested to Dr. Semple nerved him to the completion of his task.

Dr. Dowling's first field of practice was Hagerstown, Md. He had associated himself with Dr. S. S. Lungren, who had been assistant to the Chair of Chemistry, and who since has made his name famous in the literature of gynecology by the performance of two Cæsarean sections upon the same woman, in both instances saving the mother and the child. My friend's sojourn in Hagerstown was but a year; he then returned to New York and became the assistant of Dr. Abraham D. Wilson, a physician of large practice. During this period of our lives, our intercourse ceased as the fields of our labors were widely separated; I in St. Louis, he in New York. Throughout these years, however, I heard of him constantly as an indefatigable worker, who was steadily mounting the ladder of reputation. In the year 1870, Dr. Dowling accepted the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College; and again, after the lapse of a dozen years (I being called to the chair of Surgery in the same institution), the divergent lines of our lives came again together. In the year 1871, Dr. Dowling was appointed Registrar, and shortly thereafter Dean of the College. The whole-souled energy, the self-sacrifice and perseverance which he manifested in the management of the affairs of the institution, and the interest he always maintained in the welfare of the students, every member of the faculty attests to this day by the tablet erected to his memory in the hall of the lecture room wherein he so often ably instructed his students.

Dr. Dowling was married three times. His first wife, who was Miss Minnie Russell, died three years after her marriage, leaving one child who survived three months. His second wife was Frances A. Dowley, with whom he lived happily for many years, and who died May 11, 1888. His third wife was Miss Edith Williams, to whom he was much attached, but who was deprived of his care and affection by the dire malady which overtook him a few months after their union.

Ah! friend of my childhood, how can I tell of your generosity, your hospitality, your beneficent impulses, and your unwavering friendship! How can I tell of your affection to your family, the laudation you gave to those you loved, and the high regard in which you held your professional standing? Indeed, there is no need of this. You have passed to the other side of the river of life to augment the procession ever moving on its shores to reach the eternal paradise of God. You have ere this spoken with glad recognition to Dunham; to Liebold, to Lilienthal, to Burdick, and to Bacon. Your troubles are over, your sorrows are at an end; and we who remain are awaiting the summons that will bid us look upon your face once more. When shall it be?

Med Advance April 1892 Wm. TOD HELMUTH.

Principles of Physical Diagnosis and in 1892 received the appointment of Adjunct Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, being subsequently, in 1895, elected to be Professor of that important branch of the study. Since 1897, the Saturday clinics of Practical Medicine, inaugurated by Professor Dowling, have been one of the features of this college, being a source of great appreciation, the application



PROF. JOHN WILLIAM DOWLING.

Biography.

John William Dowling, A. M., M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, was born in New York City, September 24th, 1864, his father being the late Dr. J. W. Dowling who was Dean of this college for 13 years.

After a thorough preparatory education, Dr. Dowling entered Columbia College, from which he graduated in 1884. While in his senior year at Columbia he matriculated in the New York Homœopathic College, which he subsequently entered as a sophomore, graduating in 1886, having received in succession the Wales Junior and the Faculty Senior prizes. In the fall of 1886 he was appointed Lecturer on Histology and advanced to the professorship the following year. In 1890 he was selected to fill the newly created Chair of the

of the theory of Physical Diagnosis in practice being thoroughly demonstrated.

Dr. Dowling has written many articles on current medical topics, his contributions being mainly devoted to Physical Diagnosis and Prophylaxis.

In addition to being Superintendent of the Dispensary of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, Dr. Dowling is Visiting Physician to the Laura Franklin Hospital for Children and the Flower and Metropolitan Hospitals.

Among the societies and clubs to which Dr. Dowling has membership may be mentioned the New York State and County Homœopathic Medical Societies, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Chiron Club and the New York Medical Club.

Chironian Jan 1899

DOWLING, JOHN W

chironian

JOHN W. DOWLING, M. D.*

COMPILED FOR THE CHIRONIAN BY E. M.

KELLOGG, M. D.

DR. DOWLING was born in New York City, August 11, 1837. His father was an eminent Baptist divine and author, from whom he inherited the stalwart frame and vigorous mental qualities so well remembered by all who knew him. He commenced his medical studies at the age of sixteen, under the direction of Dr. Daniel Gardiner, in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and took his degree in 1857, at the early age of twenty years, filling the office of valedictorian of his class with marked ability.

He spent a year in practice at Hagerstown, Md., in association with Dr. S. S. Lungren; and then, in 1858, returned to his native city and became assistant to Dr. A. D. Wilson, one of the pioneers of homœopathy, who had a large and lucrative practice. Upon the death of Dr. Wilson in 1864, Dr. Dowling succeeded to his business, and his enthusiastic interest in his profession, his indefatigable diligence, together with his genial and sympathetic manners, bound the large circle of his patients firmly to him, and endeared him to hosts of new friends.

In 1870, when Dr. Carroll Dunham was dean of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, Dr. Dowling accepted the chair of theory and practice, which responsible position he filled most conscientiously for several years, during much of which time he served as registrar, and still longer as dean, after Dr. Dunham had retired. This office of dean he held until 1884. The varied and complex duties of management and teaching were a severe test of his discretion and ability; but the whole-souled energy, the self-sacrifice and perseverance which he threw into his work, and the interest which he always

* From the Transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1892.

showed in the personal welfare of the students carried him through successfully.

When in 1879 the chair of physical diagnosis was created, by unanimous consent he was appointed to fill it. In doing so, he surrendered the chair of theory and practice; and during the rest of his college life he devoted himself to the elaboration of this important department. As a teacher he was remarkable for his clearness, and his illustrations were apt and forcible.

Although profoundly concerned in the oversight of the college, he was actively interested in everything pertaining to the welfare and advancement of our school. In our societies, hospitals, and dispensaries his zeal was constant and unflagging. He was consulting physician to the Hahnemann, the Ward's Island, and the Flower Hospitals, and was a regular attendant and active worker in our State and county societies. He was an enthusiastic defender of the principles of homœopathy, which he expounded and taught in numerous public addresses and essays. An article which appeared in the *North American Review* in 1883, entitled "Old School Medicine and Homœopathy," was a masterly argument in favor of the new school, and was widely distributed.

Dr. Dowling joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867, and in 1880 was elected its president, an office which he filled with marked efficiency. In his presidential address before that body, in 1881, his criticism of the assumption of the old school to the exclusive use of the term "regular" was so pungent and just that the Institute unanimously ordered as follows:

"1. That the president's definition of the words 'regular' and 'irregular,' as applied to schools and practitioners of medicine, be adopted by this Institute as correct.

"2. That hereafter this definition be conspicuously printed in all published documents and Transactions of this Institute, in order that the profession of all schools may the sooner be familiarized with it and led to adopt it.

"A REGULAR PHYSICIAN—A graduate of a regularly chartered medical college. The term also applies to a person practicing th

ling art in accordance with the laws of the country in which he resides."

This order has been faithfully obeyed. From that day to this every copy of the Transactions has had, on the back of the title page, printed in clear type, this authorized definition of the word "regular."

Dr. Dowling died January 15, 1892, in the fifty-fifth year of his age, leaving two sons, both practicing physicians, and one daughter. Memorial services were held in his honor by the County Society and by the American Institute. At the latter, Dr. B. W. James, among other things, said :

"He was a man who won affection and confidence without any effort. His manliness, his unvarying affection for those about him, and his enthusiasm in everything he deemed important, were traits that won for him lifelong friendship from old and young alike. He mounted the ladder of his profession by careful, conscientious study and work. The years roll back and give us a glimpse of the gentle, generous boy ; the ambitious, studious graduate ; the kind and merciful physician ; the professor, guiding others into the prolific fields of knowledge which he himself had trod ; the earnest man ; the faithful and affectionate friend ; and we think that his span of life was all too short ; that such as he could never have grown too old for us to love, nor too feeble for us to honor."



J. W. DOWLING, M. D.

DOWNER, A. G.



DOWNEY, FINDLEY EDGAR

FINDLEY EDGAR DOWNEY, M.D.

CLINTON, ILL.

Dr. Downey became a member of the Institute in 1882 at Indianapolis.

Findley Edgar Downey was born in Atlanta, Ill., January 6, 1859, and died one day before what would have been his forty-third birthday.

After graduating from the Atlanta High School, he entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1877, and later the Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1879, when 20 years old, and soon after located in Clinton, which had since been his home. July 29, 1880, he and Elvira Hutchin Lane were joined in marriage in Clinton.

He was recognized as one of the leading Homœopathic physicians of Illinois. He was several times elected treasurer of the State Homœopathic Association, and less than a year ago was made its president. He attended lectures in Chicago and other cities, keeping well abreast of the advancement in medicine and surgery. The only official position he held in Clinton was president of the school board, having been elected five times successively, and his term would have expired next April. He had been a member of the Presbyterian church several years, and was ever active in church work. He was one of the present official board, being trustee, and had often held other church offices. Politically he was a Republican, though he seldom took an active

part in political matters. He was a Mason, being a member of Goodbrake chapter, R. A. M.

While Dr. Downey had an extensive practice, his ambition was to become noted in his profession rather than wealthy. His chief ambition is said to have been to become a surgeon among the best in the state and was striving to have that desire realized to the fullest extent. At the meridian of life he had a practice that few of his age enjoy, and his home was among the best in the city.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Education:

WHEREAS, Death has claimed one of our number, Dr. F. E. Downey, President of the Board of Education of District 8; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Board of Education, realize the severe loss sustained by the public schools of our city. In him, we had a wise counselor, ever bending his energies toward that which conscience indicated to him to be right, and for the advancement of the school's interests. We recognize in his death not only the loss of a most efficient and wise executive who fearlessly performed the obligations of his office, but of one whose death is to be deplored by this city because of his energy and earnestness in her welfare.

Resolved, That our fullest sympathy be extended to the wife and family in their bereavement; that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, be published in the city papers, and be spread upon our records.

F. J. Crang, *President pro tem*, A. J. Latimer, *Secretary*, A. E. Shell, F. R. Kent, J. H. Schmith, C. F. Crum.

Am Inst Hom ~~1902~~



Findley Edgar
Downey

DOWNEY, F E

Dr. F. E. Downey, president of the Illinois Medical Association of Homœopathy, died last month at Hahnemann Hospital, Chicago. Dr. Downey's home had been for many years in Clinton, Ill., whither his remains were sent. His death, while somewhat sudden, was not entirely unexpected.

He was born about forty-three years ago near Atlanta, Logan county, Illinois, and received his early education in the public schools of that place. He entered Rush Medical College in 1877, graduating in Homœopathy at Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati. He began practice in Clinton. He was prominent in local politics and was for four years president of the Clinton Board of Education.

For a dozen years or more Dr. Downey was prominent as an organizer among State physicians of his cult. He was repeatedly chosen treasurer of the State Homœopathic Society and last year was elected its president. Soon after settling in Clinton, Dr. Downey married Mrs. Ella Lane, who survives him. **Med Cent'y Feb 1 1902.**

It must have been between the year 1854 and 1857, (there are no specific dates), that Dr. William Downing changed his mode of practice from Allopathy to Homoeopathy. He has been located variously from Downingtown to Chester Springs, mostly at Lionville, Windsor or Milford, and enjoyed an advantage over his Allopathic brethren by his faith in "Similia." Since his adoption of that principle, there has been no cessation of his success.

Pa.

Hom. in Chester Co. Dr Jones.
Also. W.C.)

DOYLE, THOMAS LAWRENCE



Tremont Man Decorated

Dr. Thomas L. Doyle, of Tremont, son of Division Superintendent M. J. Doyle, of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, has been decorated with the Military Cross by King George of England, for great gallantry and devotion to duty.

Doctor Doyle was repeatedly gassed, burned and wounded, but continued at work, at one period being for seven days under direct shell fire. He was formerly chief resident physician at the Hahnemann Hospital, Philadelphia.

Dr. Thomas L. Doyle, of Pottsville, Pa., has been decorated with the military cross by King George for gallantry. Dr. Doyle is a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, class of 1916. For one year after graduation he was an interne in Hahnemann Hospital. He there served with such credit that he was invited by the Board of Trustees to accept the office of Chief Resident Physician. While serving in the latter capacity, he was inducted into active service. His career in France has shown remarkable ability, and has culminated to date in the high recognition conferred upon him as stated above.

DOYLE, WILLIAM FRANCIS

WILLIAM FRANCIS DOYLE, practicing physician of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, is a native of Pennsylvania, and received his degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1896. For the next two years he served as interne at the Metropolitan Hospital, New York city. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania and the Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society. **King Vol 1V**

DRAKE, FRANKLIN J

FRANKLIN J. DRAKE, Webster City, Iowa, was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1869; literary education, Iowa Wesleyan University, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.; medical, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, from which he received the M. D. degree in 1895.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE, M.D.

The history of this estimable member of our Association exemplifies, in a remarkable degree, the success that follows earnest and honorable warfare in life's battle with adverse and discouraging circumstances.

He was born in Wayne County, N. Y., in November, 1821, and was one of fourteen children. When fourteen years old he was removed to Michigan, where he learned the trade of a mason. This occupation not satisfying his aspirations, he engaged all his spare time in the study of medical literature. After some years' labor, in which he worked at his trade in summer, taught school in winter, and continued his studies in his leisure hours, taking time from needed sleep and recreation to devote to the great purpose of his life, at length he returned to New York, and entered formally the office of Dr. Case, of Howard, near Bath, in that State, as a student.

In the interval before his graduation he obtained a license to practice, and entered into partnership with his preceptor. During the following nine years he made several removals, but without neglecting his profession. At the end of that time he settled in Chicago, taking his degree from the Rush Medical College of that city. But in the meanwhile the principles of homœopathy had been more or less frequently brought to his notice; and being brought into intimate relations with Dr. John Ellis and Dr. Thayer, of Battle Creek, who subsequently became his partners, he carefully investigated the claims of that system, and finally adopted it thoroughly in his practice. The first cases in which he practically tested the efficacy of homœopathic remedies were some severe cases of croup; and the success that attended his cautious experiments induced him to adopt a similar treatment in other throat affections, in the cure of which he seems to have been remarkably successful.

The results of further observations of a like character decided his future course, and he bade farewell to the practice and the views in which he had been educated, and became a diligent student of the resources of the new method.

He died "in harness," November 16th, 1874, at Ypsilanti, Mich., on the fifty-third anniversary of his birth. He had been called thither from Detroit, where he had resided since 1853, for

consultation, and having returned to the depot to take the return train, he was standing upon the side-track, not anticipating the switching of the train, and was struck by the rapidly approaching engine and instantly killed. Thus death had not even the power to cause him a moment's pain; God gave him a sweet surprise by letting him into the gate before he was aware.

Dr. Drake has been described as a typical family physician, who enjoyed in a marked degree, from his numerous patronage, the love and confidence which belong to such a relation. He was firm in the maintenance of the homœopathic law, and a careful and discriminating practitioner. He was a member of the Institute since 1867.

Our departed colleague was an earnest disciple of the theological system of Swedenborg, and took a warm interest in the propagation of the doctrines of the "New Church." At his funeral the Rev. L. P. Mercer preached an eloquent and instructive sermon, which was also an impressive tribute to the memory of this excellent member of our fraternity.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1875.

Drake.—*Silver wedding.*—On Friday evening, January 13, 1871, a very pleasant little surprise party and silver wedding commemoration took place at the residence of Dr. E. H. Drake, on Fort street, Detroit. From fifty to seventy-five of the doctor's numerous circle of friends for the nonce took possession of the premises, enjoyed in social conversation, and the more exhilarating mazy dance, an agreeable evening, refreshed themselves from a bountifully spread table, and departed, leaving a rich and rare collection of mementoes of the occasion in chaste and elegant silver. The whole affair was one particularly happy in its conception and fulfillment, and will long be an era of grateful memory to the worthy couple whose quarter centennial of married life it celebrated.—*Tribune.*

Am. Hom. Obs. V. 8. p 115

~~Feb 1871~~

Am Hom Obs Feb 1873 1873

DRAKE.—Dr. E. H. Drake, the oldest and most successful homeopathic physician of the city of Detroit, was thrown from his cutter, on Lord's Day, Jan. 12th, and very severely injured. He was out making professional calls, when several horse-jockies crossed his road, at a 2.40 gait, coming violently in collision with his sleigh, throwing him out upon the point of his left shoulder. The shoulder was dislocated and such other injuries sustained that he may not be completely restored for some months. During his illness he has been visited by the physicians of both schools, and it has been gratifying to observe that the sincere sympathies of the allopathic M.D.'s led them to show their respect for him. All of our readers will unite with us in desires for his speedy convalescence.

Since Dr. D.'s injuries, many others have been thrown down and run over in our streets by the horse-racers. The permission for racing in the public streets at any time deserves severest reprobation; to license it on the Lord's Day; or to let such practice go unpunished, will certainly lessen the respect good citizens have for our city law-makers.

Personal Notices, Etc.

NECROLOGICAL.

ELIJAH H. DRAKE, M. D.

Monday, the 16th of November, 1874, was the 53rd anniversary of his earth-life, it was also his birthday into that spiritual world in which he was so firm a believer.

For sixteen years we have enjoyed his friendship. We had not been many days in Detroit when we were laid up with pneumonia, and his kindly attentions during that illness, and many times since will be ever remembered with gratitude. Three years and three months ago our youngest son broke his leg into the knee-joint, our physician-friend was at hand in our extremity; did all that surgical skill and attention could, and our son, without deformity or shortened limb, feels as doth his father, we have lost *a friend*. We were often called to visit his patients, and he quite as frequently to visit ours. We held that it was ungenerous to make use of any influence whatever to induce patients to change their medical attendance, but when change was desired of their own free accord their preferences should be sacredly respected. Adhering to this simple, just and practicable rule the petty jealousies which so often mar professional intercourse was avoided, our patrons were gratified, and our friendship cemented by a confidence which the cold rules of common medical etiquette could never have engendered. Being but six months younger than our lamented colleague, we cannot expect to live to enjoy with any other physician such an unbroken period of friendship, neither could any other one fill his place.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic physicians of Detroit, held at the office of Dr. Charles Hastings, on the evening of November 17th, the following expression and resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

But a few hours ago our brother practitioner, ELIJAH H. DRAKE was with us attending to his professional calls with customary promptness.—Yesterday morning his friends greeted him in usual health. He responded to a request for consultation in a neighboring city; after fulfilling this duty he turned to the depot to await the cars. In a few minutes the train that he expected should take him back to Detroit came thundering along with instant destruction to his earthly life. Instead of returning to his home here he passed to his eternal rest.

We find ourselves wholly unprepared for this bereavement. Had he been an invalid, sick and suffering for months or weeks, or even days, and after

the best exercise of medical skill, the most prudent nursing, and the loving attentions of a devoted family, had he then passed away in death, we should have been sad and solemn, but that would have appeared as the common lot of mortal man and natural. This instant death-stroke upon a healthy man in the full tide of usefulness and eminence appalls us—it is inscrutable. We bow to the behests of Him, though we cannot read aright all the permissions of His Providence.

We found in Dr. Drake a firm friend, a wise counselor, and a skillful physician.

The city mourns the loss of a good citizen, families lament a medical attendant of kindness of heart and superior talent, his church a constant professor of its peculiar teachings, physicians a worthy colleague, friends one in whom friendship was more than a name. His widow, sons, daughter and near relatives have our sympathies and condolence. May the Comforter give them “beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness.”

Whereas, Many years of professional fellowship and acquaintance have endeared our departed brother to each of us, and have demonstrated brilliant talents and acquirements as a physician, and noble qualities as a man. By his death the Homœopathic Fraternity of Michigan has been deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and we, his associates in Detroit, of the benefit of his judicious counsel and advice; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. E. H. DRAKE, we are deprived of a faithful and valued friend, and the system of medicine which he so earnestly and scientifically supported, has lost one of its ablest and most popular advocates.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family of our departed brother our heartfelt sympathy, and the fervent hope that their affliction may be rendered less painful by the assurance, that the memory of the deceased will be ever gratefully preserved by a community in which he was so highly esteemed and universally loved.

Resolved, That a copy of the above expression and these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and a copy to the daily papers of this city.

Resolved, That the physicians of the city and State be requested to attend the funeral of the deceased in a body.

ELIJAH HAMBLIN DRAKE, M. D., was born in the little village of Cameron, Steuben county, New York, Nov. 16, 1821. When about 15 years of age he emigrated to Michigan and settled at Marshall, Calhoun county, where he learned the mason's trade. He conceived a fancy for the medical profession, and all of his spare time was devoted to that science.—When still a young man he returned to his native county and entered the office of Dr. Case, in the enterprising village of Howard, as a medical student. At the age of 21 the Steuben County Medical Society granted him a practitioner's license, and he began practice under the direction of his old preceptor, Dr. Case.

Late in 1845 he again came to Michigan and entered upon the practice of his profession at Battle Creek, where he was soon afterward married to Cornelia R. Blakeslee, of that place. February 16, 1853, Rush Medical College, of Chicago, conferred the degree of M. D. upon him, after attending a full course of lectures. He practiced a short time in Homer and Fremont, and in 1854 he removed to Detroit, where he formed a copartnership with Drs. S. B. Thayer and John Ellis. Dr. Drake resided continuously in Detroit for twenty years and had been long acknowledged as a leader in the Homœopathic school of Medicine in Michigan.

His wife has long been an invalid, and she has recently been traveling for the benefit of her health. She was at Battle Creek when the dreadful bereavement came. The Doctor also leaves two sons—Dr. Harlow B. Drake, of this city, and Rush E. Drake, a tobacco dealer of Covington, Kentucky. The latter is home on a visit, having come with a view to celebrate his father's birthday, and also to be present at a contemplated family reunion on Thanksgiving day. The family meeting is sad indeed.

The *Evening News* of Detroit, says of Dr. Drake :—

"As a man he was very popular, possessing a kindliness of heart and a genial, winning manner, which gained the confidence of, and attracted to him hosts of warm friends. More than this, he was a devout believer in the truths of the Christian religion, particularly as expounded by Emmanuel Swedenborg, and few men were more conscientious in living up to their religious convictions. Dr. Drake was a *good* man, a sincere friend, and an agreeable companion, a man of large intelligence, deeply interested in public affairs, an enthusiast in his profession, and altogether, one whose loss in public, social and private circles will be widely mourned."

The funeral took place Thursday afternoon, Nov. 19th. After brief services at the family residence, the body was conveyed to the Swedenborgian Church, corner of Cass ave. and George street. The remains inclosed in a rich rosewood casket, was borne into the church by F. Buhl, J. B. Wayne, C. I. Walker, E. G. Merick, Horace Hallock, and Hiram Granger. Floral decorations were profuse and beautiful. The casket was covered with flowers, the pew of Dr. Drake was decorated, the pulpit bore wreaths, and various emblematical figures were wrought in flowers and leaves. The family and relatives of the deceased followed the body into the church, and then came the Homœopathic physicians of the city, also Dr. A. Walker, of Pontiac, Dr. Patterson, of Ypsilanti, and Drs. Backus and Woodruff, of Ann Arbor.

The services were conducted by the Rev. L. P. Mercer, Swedenborgian, assisted by the Rev. A. T. Pierson, Presbyterian, and were of a solemn character. The memorial sermon was preached on the following Sunday. The services in the church were brief, and at their conclusion the remains were conveyed to Elmwood, followed by an unusually large number of sorrowing friends.

On the 16th inst. (Nov. 16, 1874) at Ypsilanti, Mich., Dr E. H. Drake of Detroit, aged 53 years. It was Dr Drake's sad fate to meet a violent, untimely death, by being struck by a locomotive at the depot at Ypsilanti where he had been called in consultation. Standing upon the track he became confused by passing trains and was instantly killed by a blow from a locomotive. Dr Drake was the father of Dr Harlow B. Drake a graduate of the Hahnemann Med. College of Phila., class of 1873. Widely known, and by every one highly esteemed, his loss will be deeply felt, not only by his immediate family and friends, but by the whole community in which he lived. (Am.Jl.Hom.M.Med.V.8.p 120.)

Name in full

Elijah H. Drake

P. O. Address in full

No 16 Fort St West Detroit Mich

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Graduate

DRAKE, EMMA F A



EMMA F. A. DRAKE, M. D.,
Denver, Col.

Harlan
DRAKE, HARLOW BELDEN

An

HARLOW BELDEN DRAKE, Detroit, Michigan, was born in Fremont, Indiana, November 27, 1848, son of Dr. Elijah and Cornelia (Blakeslee) Drake. His father, licensed in Steuben county, New York, practiced until entering Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he was graduated. He was a practitioner in Fremont, Indiana, and Battle Creek, Michigan, and was one of the first three homœopathic practitioners in Detroit, where he died in 1874. Dr. H. B. Drake attended the public and high schools and Patterson's school in Detroit, and the School of Technology in Boston, Massachusetts. He was a student in the Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital College in 1870-71 and in Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, 1872-73, being graduated there with the M. D. degree. He practiced in Detroit from 1873 until 1880, when he formed a partnership with his father. For the benefit of his health he went to eastern Oregon where he remained from 1880 until 1888. He practiced in Portland from 1888 until 1901, and since that year in Detroit, making a specialty of diseases of children. He took post-graduate work in New York city in 1900. Dr. Drake is a member of the auxiliary staff of Grace Hospital and was on the staff of the Portland Hospital, 1893-1901, during his residence in that city.

He has been president, secretary and treasurer of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Oregon, and is a member of the Detroit Homœopathic Practitioners Society, the Homœopathic Society of the State of Michigan, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He married Eleanor C. Swain, April 22, 1874, and has two daughters: Cornelia, wife of Lieutenant E. N. Johnston, U. S. A., and Eleanor Drake.

King Vol 1V

Wm. L. Garrison
August Wick June 4/71
34 West Fort St.
N. H. Guiney, W. D.
Dear Sir:

I attended a
course of lectures at the
Cleveland College last winter,
with the intention of trying
to graduate in Phila - during
the winter of 724/5. But
things were managed so
badly in C. that I am now
determined to have two courses
in Phila - provided it does not
cost too much. I judge from
your circular that it will
cost me just as much as
it would, if I had not been
at Cleveland or any other college.

Detroit Mich. June 4/9
Harlow B. Drake

If so. I am disappointed.
I applied ^{last year} to Dr. Haring to join
the 3 year class. He replied
that it would not be started
that year. I want to attend
two courses each month. And
I consult in my infirmities
with regard to the cost.

Please reply

And oblige

Yours etc

Harlow B. Drake

JASON W. DRAKE, M.D.

DOVER, N. H.

The death of Dr. Drake, which occurred nearly three years ago, became known to this Bureau only within the present year.

The following few particulars are all that have been ascertained concerning him :

Dr. J. W. Drake was born at Easton, Mass., Jan. 29th, 1838. He was educated at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, Mass., and graduated as M.D. from the N. Y. Homœopathic Medical College in 1867. He practiced medicine in Dover, N. H., nearly twenty years with success and was highly esteemed and respected as a public-spirited and valuable citizen, as well as an able and reliable physician.

Besides his professional labors, his services were also repeatedly demanded by his fellow-citizens in various positions of trust and responsibility, such as Coroner, Justice of the Peace, Member of the School Board, etc.

He died of apoplexy, Nov. 20th, 1885, aged 47 years. His widow now resides in Colorado.

A. I. H. 1888

63 Name in full *Jason W. Drake*

P. O. Address in full *Dover, New Hampshire*

Graduate (or Licentiate) of *New York*

DRAKE, J. W.

Settled in Dover, N. H. in



Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to hereby acknowledge the receipt of a circular of the American Institute of Homoeopathy. I am highly gratified with the names I find on the several bureaux among them are many which are stars of the first magnitude in the profession. Therefore I hope & trust that the session will be one which will add a vast amount of that which is practicable to the noble edifice of Homoeopathy. In accordance with the request contained in the Circular I hereby subscribe my self

Respectfully Yours

Jason W Drake

Dover N.H.

May 21, 1867)

DRAKE, J C MERLE

J. C. MERLE DRAKE, Erie, Pennsylvania, was born June 24, 1855, in New York state, and studied for his profession in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating in 1880. Dr. Drake is a member of the Pennsylvania State and Erie County Homœopathic Medical societies.

King Vol 1V

J. C. MERLE DRAKE, M. D.,
201 WEST 8TH STREET,
ERIE, PENNA.

Jan. 21st 91.

Dear Doctor -

I send to you today fifteen dollars
and my homoeopathic journals. The money I
enclose herewith, and the journals I send by exp.

Beside the journals which I listed before I
send, gratis, two volumes of the Home Journal of Oct.

I thank for the Catalogue.

Yours truly

J. C. Merle Drake

Yours truly

J. C. Merle Drake

J. C. MERLE DRAKE, M. D.,
201 WEST 8TH STREET,
ERIE, PENNA.

Erie, Pa Jan. 29. 1891.

L. L. Bradford M.D.
Phil^a

Dear Doctor:

Since writing you last I have found
some old journals. What will you allow me in exchange
for books in your list?

I send you herewith the late Dr. Faulkner's list, at the
last of which you will see a list of journals listed.
You can buy them very cheap. What will you give Mrs
Faulkner for them. You can write her or me as you
please.

Yours truly

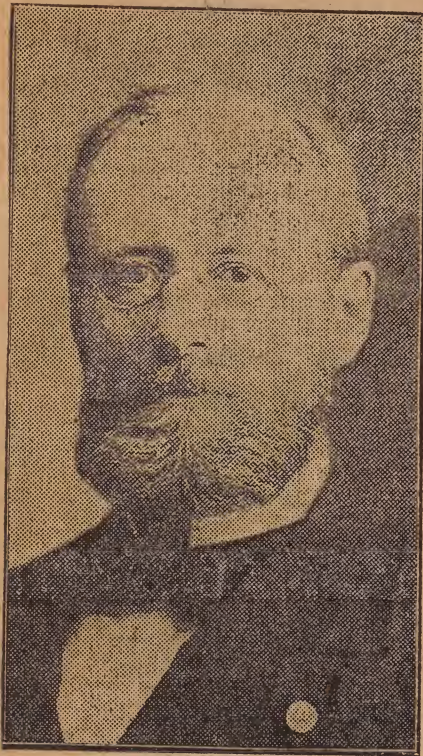
J. C. Merle Drake.

DRAKE, JOSEPH H

THE DES MOINES CAPITAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1906.

DR. J. H. DRAKE PASSED AWAY

In the death of Dr. Joseph H. Drake at his home, 1128 Twenty-second street, this morning at 7 o'clock, the homeopathic school of medicine in Iowa has lost one



DR. JOSEPH H. DRAKE.

of its most distinguished practitioners. Dr. Drake has been one of the leading medical men here since his arrival in 1890.

Dr. Drake suffered from valvular heart trouble two years ago and it was the second attack of this which proved fatal. Death has been expected for some time and during the last three days Dr. Drake was unconscious.

Dr. Drake was born in St. Thomas, Ontario, December 28, 1845. When a young man he removed to Sandusky, O. It was there at the age of 17 that he first began to read medical works in an effort to win for himself a professional education. He worked hard and succeeded in paying his way through college and later through a medical school, winning his first de-

gree in St. Louis. He practiced for some time and again took further training in Chicago, specializing on the eye and ear.

He married his first wife, Sarah J. Haynes, in 1867, but her death occurred a year later. His present wife, Mary E. Boynton, he married in 1871. Three years later he began practice at Mt. Vernon. Later he moved to Mr. Pleasant and won for himself great prominence in Henry county, not only in a professional way, but in social and public affairs.

Dr. Drake came to Des Moines in 1890 and has maintained his position here as one of the foremost members of the Hahnemann school in Iowa.

There survive him his wife and four children, Dr. Franklin J. Drake of Webster City, Leon D. Drake, Carrie G. Drake and William B. Drake of Des Moines.

Dr. Drake was a member of Grace M. E. church, Masonic lodge No. 110, Odd Fellows, M. W. A., Foresters, the American Institute of Homeopathy, the American Association of Aurificial Surgery and the Hahnemann Medical Society of Iowa. The funeral services, which will be held from the house Tuesday, will be under the auspices of the Masonic order.

DEATH OF DR. DRAKE.

In the death of Dr. Joseph H. Drake the community loses a man of splendid scientific attainments, a good citizen, a generous and loving husband and father. It can be truly said of him that life was a battle, and that he kept up his part of it until the end. He did not surrender until the battle was over. He was noted for his unfailing courtesy and kindness toward all whom he met. As a physician and surgeon he took great pride in his profession. In his death a good man has gone.

Hom Recorder
Oct 1906

J. H. Drake.

Dr. J. H. Drake, of Des Moines, Iowa, died of heart disease on the morning of September 8th. Dr. Drake was born at St. Thomas, Ontario, on December 28, 1845. He took his first medical degree at St. Louis and later in Chicago, in eye and ear diseases. He removed to Des Moines in 1890, where he was prominent in society and also a member of many lodges, Masonic, Odd Fellows, Foresters, etc. He was also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

OBITUARY.

Dr. J. H. Drake of Des Moines, Iowa, died in that city on Sept. 8th. Dr. Drake was a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, and was 68 years of age at his death. His medical education was secured at the H. M. C. of Missouri. He had practiced his profession in the Iowa city for about sixteen years and was prominent in society and in lodge work. He for many years has been prominently connected with the American Institute of Homeopathy. His death is mourned by his family and many friends.

Clin Reporter Nov 1906

DRAKE, MATTHIAS S



N.Y.

Waterloo May 19/87

To the Committee, Secretaries
of the American Institute
of Homoeopathy

Gentlemen

I enclose herewith from your
Institute for which please
accept my thanks

Yours

Respectfully

M. S. Drake M.D.



12
✓
Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



William Graham
Walter Graham
Charles Graham
Walter Graham

DRAKE, OLIN MILTON, M. D.,
of Ellsworth, Me., was born in
the town of Effingham, Carroll
county, N. H., April 26th, 1847.

In his boyhood he had the benefit of such education as the public schools of Effingham could supply, and he availed himself of every facility within his reach to aid in his preparation for a collegiate course. His attention was early directed to the homœopathic theory of medicine, and he soon decided to make it his profession. Abandoning his plans for a collegiate course, he entered the office of Dr. O. S. Sanders, a distinguished homœopathic physician of Boston. This was in 1864,

when he had but just attained his seventeenth year. He attended medical lectures at the Howard University in the winters of 1866-'67-'68, pursuing faithfully his office studies in the intervals. In 1869, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1870 as M. D.

Shortly after his graduation, Dr. Drake went to Ellsworth, Me., and immediately opened an office as homœopathic physician, and is now in full practice. He is the youngest physician of any school in that county, but is rapidly acquiring an excellent reputation for medical knowledge and skill. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1870, he married a daughter of Henry Whiting, Esq., one of the most prominent merchants of Ellsworth.

Dr. J. L. Bradford

Dear Doctor

Your Catalogue came to hand
a day or two since and I think I will send The
you a list of odd nos of medical Journals or
&c which I have. Nearly all of which came
from the library of the late Dr. Wm. Gallups of
Bangor.

You will please look over the list and
tell me what you can pay for the lot.

Yours very respectfully
Olin M. Drake

Ellsworth Me.

Jan'y

MAINE.

ding
ik



Olin M. Drake, M. D.,

Main St., Ellsworth,

Dec 24th 1888 MAINE.

Dear Doctor

You will please send me the
copy of Am. Homeo. Review for Nov
1884 - No 5.

With very much obligs

Yours

Olin M. Drake

P.S. If you have Photos of the leading
ones in our School (for sale) I wish
you would let me know.

S.

DRANE, FRANK C

DR. FRANK C. DRANE

Llanerch Physician Founded Baltimore Southern Homeopathic College

Dr. Frank C. Drane, founder of the Baltimore Southern Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital, died last

night at his home, 314 Lansdowne av., Llanerch, following an attack of heart disease. He was seventy-nine.

Dr. Drane, who was the son of William L. Drane, a newspaper publisher of this city, was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College and the Hahnemann Medical College. In 1888 he began practice in Washington and a few years later established the college in Baltimore, becoming its first dean.

Drane, Frank C., Llanerch, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1888; aged 79; died March 21, of heart disease. 1928.

THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC
MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL
OF BALTIMORE.

F. C. DRANE, M. D.,
Dean,
1001 W. Lanvale St.

HENRY CHANDLEE, M. D.,
Registrar,
1019 Linden Avenue.

Baltimore, May 28th 1892

J. L. Bradford M.D.
Frankford Pa.

Dear Doctor:

Will you kindly advise me
whether the following institutions
and journal are included in
your lists in Homoeopathic Bibliography

The Southern Homoeopathic Medical College

The Maryland Homoeopathic Hospital 30 beds

The " " Free Dispensary

The Southern " " "

The Homoeopathic Advocate, (our journal)

Your early reply will oblige

Fraternally

F. C. Drane

DRAPER, FANNIE LUCRETIA

FANNIE LUCRETIA DRAPER, Jackson, Michigan, born Tompkins, Jackson county, Mich., March 24, 1870; literary education, Jackson High School; taught school five years; graduated, 1902, Chicago Homœopathic Medical College.

DRAPER, JOHN

My full name is John Draper
I graduated at Cincinnati Medical College, in the year 1865
My present address is Cincinnati ^{Box 2685} county of Hamilton
State of Ohio where I have resided since 1844
Previous to that time I practised nowhere for 'twag
in 1844 I first opened my eyes
later part
I began to practise Homoeopathy in the year 1866 at Cincinnati



David L. Dreibelbis, M.D., born in 1842, was educated at the Union Seminary of New Berlin, Pa., taught school for four years, read medicine with Dr. J. Detwiller, of Reading, and attended lectures at the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1865. The next year he spent at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1866. He settled in Reading, and soon enjoyed a large practice. His health began to fail in 1871, and during the epidemic of typhoid fever in the spring of 1872, when he was obliged to make special efforts to attend his practice, he was taken with typhoid fever, and died after an illness of three weeks. Dr. S. L. Dreibelbis, a younger brother of the subject of the above sketch, and graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, class of 1871, has taken the practice, and is pursuing it very successfully.

David I. Dreibellis M.D. the second son of three, the older a Methodist Minister and the younger a Homoeopathic Physician. His Father David Dreibellis is a well to-do farmer the owner of three large farms in Berks Co. Pa., a quite man but always ready to give good advice.

David I. Dreibellis was born Jan 20th 1842, in Berks Co. Pa. he was educated at Union Seminary, at New Berlin Pa., He was teaching school four years, he had great affection for children, and almost every child he came across knew it at once, and showed love towards him, although children seemed afraid of him, yes even grown people seemed to have a fear, he was always pleasant and lively, he could not be excited

to anger although he was strict and what he said was so too, he was firm in every undertaking

He read Medicine with Dr. J. Detweiler at Reading Pa. and was attending Lectures and Graduated in the Eclectic Medical College of Philada. in Spring of 1862, after-wards attended Lec. and Graduated in the Homoeopathic Med. Col. of Pennsylv-
vania in the Spring of 1866,

he commenced the Practice of Med. at once after his last Graduation at Reading Pa. and in a short time attained a very large practice and had been unusually successful in practice, and in general. liked as a physician, and man, he was a Member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, also of the State Med. Society of Pa.

His health was failing during the winter of 1871 and '72 no doubt for want of rest, and in the Epidemic of Typhoid fever in Spring of 1872 in this place. he was obliged to make special effort to attend to all his sick, and was taken down with the Typhoid fever himself, after a sickness of three weeks he departed this life on March 24th 1872, at Reading Pa.

N.B. He was married to Miss Annie E. daughter of Rev S. Ely, of Allentown Pa May 3rd 1870.

Thus being a short sketch of the Life of D.L. Dreibellis M.D. Decd.

I was informed to write something similar to the above, if something should be added, or if you want to know more, inform me of it.

L. Dreibellis M.D. Reading Pa



RESSER, BENJAMIN L., M. D., of East Machias, Washington county, Me., was born in the town of Blenhill, Hancock county, Me., in 1832. His father came originally from New Hampshire, and settled in Maine in the year 1800. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and of great determination, and he carried on successfully the different occupations of farming, lumbering and blacksmithing. He allowed each of his children to follow the bent of his own inclinations in pursuing his studies, and each one's education was conducted with a special view to fitting him for his future course in life. Benjamin turned his thoughts early in life to the medical profession, and as a child the sick room had a strange fascination for him. He manifested a wonderful sympathy for the suffering, and seemed to be actuated by a strong and inexplicable desire to do all in his power to alleviate their pains. Yearly this desire increased, and he became a student in the office of Dr. John Burnham, of Orland, Me. With this, his first preceptor, he studied allopathy, but immediately after he had completed his studies with him, his attention was arrested by the progress of a case of fever that was treated at first by an allopathic physician, and afterwards by a homœopathist; the progress of the disease, and the results of each course of treatment,

decided him at once in favor of homœopathy, and he immediately entered upon the study of it. He became deeply interested in its principles, and continued to study it assiduously for one year. With great natural fondness for medical literature, his task of preparation was both pleasing and profitable. He was twenty-six years of age when he began to practise in Searsport, Me., in the year 1858. His merits were speedily recognized, and he secured a large and lucrative practice.

In 1866, he moved to East Machias, Washington county, Me., and became, with one exception, the only homœopathic physician in the county. Homœopathy is comparatively unknown in the section in which he is now located, and he, with his brother hom-

œopathist, located at Calise, in the same county, are pioneering in the interest of "sugar-coated pills." He became a member of the Maine Homœopathic Medical Society in 1866. This society, with its sisters in other States, has done much to disseminate useful knowledge and improve the sanitary condition of their fellow men.



DREYER, J F

2018 23^d St.

F L Bradford M.D.

Dear Sir.

With this mail I will send to
you the Aug No of Haker Monthly
of 1872 as you requested.

I have a few of the old Numbers of
the Hahnenemannian Mo., and if you
let me know what no. you wish
I might find what you want.

Yours truly
J. E. Dreyer.

201 E 23^d St.
N. Y City

I L Bradford M D

Dear Sir

To day I will send you
by Express Hahnemann
Monthlies, all I can
find, from about 1865
to 87.

You may pay ~~to~~ whatever
you think is fair to you
and me, and whatever
the journals are worth.

Yours truly

J. F. Dreyer.



DR. J. L. DRYDEN,
President of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.

COMPLIMENTS OF
ST. LOUIS JOURNAL OF HOMŒOPATHY
AND CLINICAL REPORTER,
ST. LOUIS, MO., U. S. A.

DRYER, FRANCIS HELMUTH

FRANCIS HELMUTH DRYER, Searsville, Orange county, New York, born New York city, November 28, 1873; literary education, New York high school and College of the City of New York; certificate in chemistry and first prize; graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital, M. D., 1894; regents' license cum laude, 1895; assistant to the chair of chemistry, New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1889-1892; health officer town of Crawford, Orange county, since 1903.

JOHN JAMES DRYSDALE, M.D.

Was born in Edinburgh, in 1817. After a general education in France he entered on the study of medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Dr. Fletcher's. He graduated in 1838, and was admitted a licentiate of the College of Surgeons the same year. With his friend, Dr. Rutherford Russell, he visited Leipzig, attended the Homœopathic Dispensary there, and thence went to Vienna. Here he was an almost daily attendant, for nearly two years, of Fleischman's Hospital, in the Leopoldstadt. In Vienna he met Dr. Dudgeon and formed a friendship which afterward united them in doing so much useful work for our school.

He returned home thoroughly assured that in Homœopathy lay the scientific basis of therapeutics, and openly declared his so-called heretical views. He had letters from Dr. Simpson and others speaking of him in flattering terms and as having "distinguished himself academically," but also as having "recently been in Germany and imbibed some of the new notions promulgated there." He was proposed as member of the Liverpool Medical Institution, and read a paper on the subject of Homœopathy, which was warmly discussed. Among those present at this meeting was Dr. Chapman, of London, who had already begun the study of Homœopathy, though he had not practiced it. In 1841 Dr. Drysdale opened the Homœopathic Dispensary, which was the nucleus of the Hahnemann Hospital.

In 1849 Liverpool was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera, and the successful treatment of Dr. Drysdale and others caused great interest to be taken in the subject of the new system throughout the town and accession to be made to the number of Homœopathic practitioners. Instead of leading the other medical men of the town to examine the method of Dr. Drysdale, it, as in other places, stirred up their wrath, and though they could not turn him out of the Liverpool Medical Institution, they passed a law that any one practicing Homœopathy should be ineligible for membership. This was but one of several struggles for freedom of opinion in which Dr. Drysdale was engaged. It was but the beginning of a controversy such as invariably leads to a more careful study of the system and final adoption of the practice of Homœopathy. The incidents in the professional life of Dr. Drysdale are eras in the history of Homœopathy, not only in Liverpool but throughout England, and in fact not limited to that country.

In 1842, during a visit to Edinburgh, in a conference with Drs. Russel, Francis Black, and Samuel Brown, the publication of the

British Journal of Homœopathy was determined upon, and in January, 1843, appeared the first number of this periodical, which for forty years was the able exponent of our school, during thirty-five of which Dr. Drysdale was the senior editor. Of his contributions to this journal and literature in general, or his active personal connection with everything having for its object the promulgation and advancement of Homœopathy, any statement here would seem to be a work of supererogation.

In the sketch of his life published in the *Monthly Homœopathic Review* Dr. Pope gives a list of his principal works. These are not exclusively medical, but embrace all the natural sciences. Many of his essays have drawn the attention of the scientific world to them on account of their originality. The Rev. Dr. Dallinger, his friend and associate in his scientific research, writes to Dr. Pope, that he was a student "without the shadow of a prejudice. I have seen him absolutely jubilant at the discovery of a new fact which his previous knowledge had compelled him for long to hold *(d.n.)*. He was absolutely devoid of conceit. He thought of himself only as a means of knowing truth and doing good, and in scientific research he was unsparing of himself and, untiring in his efforts, he never flagged when once he was convinced he had taken a true path of enquiry."

Dr. Drysdale died August 20, 1892.
Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

IN MEMORIAM.

I must acknowledge that I am a "back number," that I have fallen out of the line of progress, that I am no longer in touch with our serial literature, that events occur of which I get knowledge only by accident, and that thus I learned of the death of John Drysdale, M. D.

I have never met him, we touched hands only by letter, but I have been more closely drawn towards him than to many whom I have known in the flesh; and now that friendly hand is nerveless, and the world is far poorer for me and for many another.

Russell, Drysdale and Dudgeon, what a triumvirate! Rich in that ripe scholarship which is nowadays so rare, and richer in that nobility of nature which takes its stand with the truth regardless of all else, these men shine out in the early history of English Homœopathy pre-eminent.

They were intimate with the intellectual *elite* of *auld Reekie* when such men as Samuel Brown were amongst its luminaries, and from friendship that distinguished scientist contributed to

the first volume of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, a paper on "The Theory of Small Doses" that was a brave word most bravely said for a despised truth. They were also acquainted with the physiologist Fletcher, the depth of whose teachings a lagging profession has not yet fully sounded. It was, indeed, a proud day for Homœopathy, when young men of such mental quality gave it their unhesitating allegiance.

And with what unfaltering fealty they kept the faith, with what unwearying industry they toiled for it, with what undaunted courage they fought for it.

Naja tripudians testifies for Russell, *Kali bichromicum* for Drysdale, and many and many a shining page for Dudgeon. Theirs are the deeds that "blossom in the dust."

It was the stern arbitrament of fate, that Drysdale should see his son called from the vineyard while yet his shadow fell behind him, and he, himself, left toiling on until the evening dews fell thick upon his garment. But the brave, stout heart did not falter; he was kin to them who rode into the valley of Death unflinchingly:

"Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why,
Theirs but to do and die."

And now the mystery of that cruel bereavement is solved, and it is radiant with the inscrutable beneficence of the omniscient, unerring purpose. The hand that moulded Peter's dome may have "builded better than he knew," but He who framed the star-gemmed dome of depthless blue forever orders better than we know.

Drysdale was a reverent student of the mystery of Life; with Dallinger he pushed his researches far on the line that Beale began, but only to acknowledge with the Persian Omar:

"There was the Door to which I found no key;
There was the Veil through which I might not see."

And he patiently folded his hands and waited the pleasure of the Master of the Vineyard. And when at last the feeble flesh began to fail, and as the shadows deepened, he lifted up his voice and sang,

"Why, if the Soul can fling the Dust aside,
And naked on the Air of Heaven ride,
Were't not a Shame—were't not a Shame for him
In this clay carcase crippled to abide."

And while the mourners listened, the song sank into the infinite silence: the placid face was that of one who has reached the Unspeakable.

Hom Recorder Nov 1892

S. A. J.

Ann Arbor, Columbus Day, 1892.

2

The death of DR. JOHN JAMES DRYSDALE, of England, for many years the editor of the *British Journal of Homœopathy* and the author of a large number of scientific essays, removes from our midst at a ripe old age one of the earliest converts to the teachings of Hahnemann, and one of the ablest writers, most energetic workers and original thinkers in the school of which he was a pioneer. There was a logical force and scholarly finish in Dr. Drysdale's writings, with an originality in the presentation of his subjects which made them peculiarly acceptable to thoughtful minds, and which did much to build up the cause he had so much at heart among those whose influence from the standpoint of education and science was widespread and enduring.

N Y Med Times Nov 1892

OBITUARY.

—:O:—

JOHN JAMES DRYSDALE, M.D. — On the 20th of August, after a long life of exceptional usefulness, Dr. Drysdale died at his residence, Beech Lawn, Waterloo, near Liverpool, England.

Since the example of an upright, generous and industrious life is inspiring to all who are cognizant of its virtues and successes, and as a small tribute of respect and admiration paid to one who stood foremost among British homœopathists for nearly half a century, the following biographical notes selected from the sketch contained in the September number of the *Monthly Homœopathic Review*, are offered our readers. Dr. Drysdale's name is intimately associated with the early history and development of homœopathy in Great Britain, and in his death homœopathy mourns the loss of one of its ablest champions.

John James Drysdale, a son of Sir William Drysdale, at one time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and a member of an old Aberdeenshire family, was born at Edinburgh in 1817.

At the termination of his general education, the greater part of which was conducted in France, Dr. Drysdale matriculated at the University of Edinburgh, and

there entered on the study of medicine. During his student career he was a pupil of Dr. Fletcher, one of the most successful lecturers on physiology of the day, an original thinker, a scholar of wide and varied learning, and, at the same time, a thorough and most fascinating teacher. In the course of his lectures he did not ignore the subject of homœopathy, but, treating it academically, he, from the theoretical standpoint, admitted its probability, and indeed saw in it a certain degree of corroborative evidence of some physiological speculations of his own. The early death of such a man was a great loss to science, and indirectly, we doubt not, to therapeutics.

Having completed the ordinary curriculum, and passed through the University with distinction, Drysdale graduated as M.D. in 1838, being admitted a Licentiate of the College of Surgeons during the same year. Shortly afterwards he set out with his friend, the late Dr. Rutherford Russell, to Germany and Austria. They first visited Leipsic, and attended the Homœopathic Dispensary there. Encouraged by what they saw, they passed on to Vienna. While there Drysdale became acquainted with some of the homœopathic physicians of the city, and, by them, was induced to give to homœopathy that further practical investigation to which the teaching of Fletcher and his observations in Leipsic had more than predisposed

him. For the purpose of this inquiry he was a regular, almost daily, attendant for nearly two years at Fleischmann's Hospital in the Leopoldstadt. Dr. Dudgeon was in Vienna at the same time, and met him constantly. He, however, took no interest in homœopathy while there, but devoted his whole attention to the study of pathology, general medicine, and ophthalmology, of which the celebrated Jaeger was the professor of the day. Here, nevertheless, that long and cordial friendship was formed, which, in after years, was to unite the two young physicians in doing so much useful work for therapeutics.

After returning home Dr. Drysdale selected Liverpool as a sphere for practice. He went there thoroughly assured that in homœopathy lay the scientific basis of therapeutics, and he openly declared his so-called heretical views. He carried with him letters of introduction from Sir James (then Dr.) Simpson and other distinguished men to Dr. Vose, one of the physicians of the Royal Infirmary, to Dr. Petrie, one of the surgeons to the Royal Southern Hospital, and to others. These letters "spoke of him in very flattering terms," and described him as having "distinguished himself academically," but also as having "recently been in Germany and imbibed some of the new notions promulgated there." He was proposed as a member of the Liverpool Medical Institution by Dr. Petrie, and shortly afterwards read a paper there on the subject of homœopathy, a paper which was warmly discussed. Among those present at this meeting was the late Dr. Chapman, of London, then living in Liverpool, who had already commenced a study of homœopathy though not practising it. At this time, as Drysdale afterwards remarked in the course of a speech at a meeting of the Society, "the cause of common sense was in the ascendant, and he was admitted while openly expressing his convictions."

In November, 1841, Dr. Drysdale opened a Homœopathic Dispensary in South Frederick Street, from whence it was removed in June, 1842, to Benson Street, where he was joined in conducting it by Dr. Chapman. This was the germ from which has grown the handsome Hahnemann Hospital presented to the city by that generous and munificent benefactor, Mr. Henry Tate. During the first year the patients numbered 932; in 1849 they had increased to 4,078. A few years afterwards the Corporation of Liverpool granted to the committee the free use of a house in Hartford Street for the purpose of the Dispensary. In no long time these premises were found to be much too small and inconvenient; and in 1860, a determined effort was made to raise sufficient funds to erect a suitable building in Hardman Street. A sum of £2,000 was obtained, and with this a dispensary-building was secured that enabled Dr. Drysdale and his friends to carry out their work more satisfactorily than had hitherto been possible. At the opening of this establishment Dr. Drysdale delivered an interesting and exhaustive account of the early work of homœopathy in Liverpool. One want only was felt, and that was the necessity for a dispensary in the north-end of the town, where the poorer classes especially resided, but soon this difficulty was overcome, and a branch was opened in Wilbraham Street. This was in 1866, and in 1872 a permanent building was secured at 16 Roscommon Street, which has been, and still is, largely attended by the numerous working-class population of Everton and Kirkdale.

During 1849 Liverpool was visited by a severe epidemic of cholera, the total number of deaths between the 20th of May and the 6th of October being 5,098; rather more than three per cent. of the population of the town being affected. Active measures were taken by the Committee of the Dispensary in compliance with the suggestions of Dr. Drysdale, Dr. Hilbers and Mr. Moore, and they, with the assistance of the late Dr. Stewart, of Dundee—at that time an Edinburgh medical student—worked night and day throughout the epidemic among the poor terror stricken people around them. Of 175 cases of well-developed cholera, 130 recovered and 45 died, giving a mortality of 5.72 per cent. Besides these they attended a large number of cases of cholera, all of which recovered. The mortality of all cases occurring in the town during the epidemic was reported by the medical officer of health as being 46 per cent. A most useful study of the pathology and therapeutics of cholera by Dr. Drysdale, based upon the observation of these 175 patients, appeared in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* at the time.

The result of this success was seen in the rapid increase in the work of the dispensary, and in the additional interest taken in the subject of homœopathy throughout the town.

Ever recognizing and insisting upon his right as a physician, and the right of all duly qualified medical men to hold office in an established hospital, without reference to their therapeutic views, he had hitherto, and still for some years continued to rather discourage than otherwise the erection of a hospital for the special purpose of affording a field for the public practice of homœopathy. The medical staffs of the general hospitals having banded themselves together to prevent the introduction of homœopathy into these institutions in a legitimate manner, Mr.

Henry Tate's noble offer to build and furnish a Homœopathic Hospital for the benefit of the poor of the city became cordially and gratefully accepted. This Institution, under the name of the Hahnemann Hospital, was opened on the 23d of September, 1887. At the luncheon on the opening day, Dr. Drysdale in speaking said: "It is not given to many of us to see a full measure of fruition of our aims and hopes when they had been delayed nearly a generation and a half. Yet it is now nearly fort-five years since the dispensary, which was the precursor of this Institution, was opened in Benson Street by Dr. Chapman and myself."

Dr. Drysdale was appointed, and has since continued to act, as consulting physician of the new hospital, and has had the happiness to live sufficiently long to see not only the "full fruition of his aims and hopes," but to witness the active, useful and successful operations of the Institution which represents these aims and hopes under the direction of physicians and surgeons, each of whom has been more or less assisted by him in acquiring that knowledge of homœopathy to which they are so largely indebted for their clinical success.

The work with which Dr. Drysdale's name will be chiefly remembered in the history of medicine is unquestionably *The British Journal of Homœopathy*. One of its three founders, for thirty-five years its senior editor, and, during the whole of that period, the writer in it of numerous articles—signed, and, in its earlier volumes, unsigned—the value and usefulness of which have long since been fully recognized both here and in the United States, Drysdale, in the establishment, and by his contributions to this well-known *Journal*, accomplished a great work for homœopathy. At the dinner at which a testimonial was presented to himself and his colleagues, Dr. Dudgeon and Dr. Hughes, "in recognition of the services rendered to medical science in connection with *The British Journal of Homœopathy*," he summed up its chief contents in the following words: "All the arguments for and against our principles, and most of the difficulties of its application to clinical medicine, and the question of non-homœopathic auxiliaries, have been exhaustively considered, so that any one wishing to form an opinion upon these matters has all the data in the back numbers of our *Journal*. This was conclusively shown by the last important argument upon the question, viz.: Dr. Bristowe's Address to the British Medical Association about four years ago. This does not contain one single argument on the truth of our principles, nor one statement of the difficulties of its application which has not been fully met."

Dr. Drysdale's energies were by no means absorbed by his enquiries into therapeutics; he was, from his student days, largely interested in the study of natural science. As a pupil of Fletcher's he was thoroughly imbued with his physiological views, particularly those he taught on the nature of life, views which anticipated in a remarkable manner the modern protoplasmic theory of life. About the first literary work with which Drysdale interested himself after settling in Liverpool, was the editing, jointly with the late Dr. Rutherford Russell, of Fletcher's *Elements of General Pathology*—a work which the learned and philosophical author did not live to complete for the press. From thenceforward Drysdale kept himself fully abreast of the progress—rapid and great as it has been—of physiological and pathological science. In 1874 he published a book entitled *The Protoplasmic Theory of Life*, in which he discussed the hypothesis of Fletcher, that the property of vitality does not reside equally in the various organic structures requiring different physical properties, but is restricted solely to an universally diffused pulpy structureless matter; an hypothesis which had, by the discovery of protoplasm by Dr. Lionel Beale, in 1860, become an universally recognized fact. During 1873, 1874 and 1875, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, he wrote a series of original papers on *The Life-History of Monads*. These essays attracted much attention in the scientific world by the entirely new light that they threw on the mode of development and propagation of these minute organisms. In a book published in 1878—*The Germ Theories of Infectious Disease*—he gave a very able résumé of the various theories current at that day, and indeed anticipated, in the application of his argument to practical medicine, much of the work that Pasteur has since carried out. In an inaugural address before the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, he discussed the important question: *Is Scientific Materialism Compatible with Dogmatic Theology?*

In all work of this kind he was intimately associated, as we have said, with the Rev. Dr. Dallinger. This history of their friendship, how they worked together, the results of some of their inquiries, and the estimate formed of Drysdale as a scientific observer, are told in simple, touching language in a letter we have received from Dr. Dallinger, from which we make the following extracts:—

"Dr. Drysdale," writes his friend, "had the most perfectly scientific spirit of any man I ever knew. He sat at nature's feet, a child, yearning, thirsting to know, but without the shadow of a prejudice. I have seen him absolutely jubilant at the discovery of a new fact which has overthrown the judgments which his

previous knowledge had compelled him for long to hold. The nobility of scientific work and association is that truth is placed first. To find out nature's methods at all costs is the supreme end; and I have known, in the course of twenty-five years of quiet scientific endeavor, many men whose lives have nobly embodied this; but I have known none equal to my old friend, Drysdale, in the sincerity and simplicity of his desire only to learn nature, and in the child-like spirit with which a fact — whatever its bearing might be — was received.

"He was a true and unostentatious friend. He was absolutely devoid of conceit. He thought of himself *only* as a means of knowing truth and doing good; and in scientific research he was unsparing of himself and untiring in his efforts; he never flagged when once he was convinced he had taken a true path of inquiry.

"I became acquainted with him purely on scientific lines. I had taken a deep interest in the solution of the question — moot in the world of biology twenty-five years ago — as to the mode of origin of the least and lowest forms of life, for it was *here* that the battle of 'spontaneous generation' or abiogenesis would have to be fought; and having acquired manipulative skill with the highest powers of the microscope as it was then used, I directed my attention specially to a study of the life-histories of the least and lowest forms of life, feeling convinced that by an exhaustive knowledge of the life-cycles of these forms we could alone settle the question as to whether or not they arose *de novo*, as was by a certain school of physiologists maintained. Over this question I had spent nearly two years of work, and read a paper on the results at the then newly formed Liverpool Microscopical Society. This greatly aroused and interested Drysdale, who was there, but whom I did not then know. To his mind the whole question had been approached by

me in a sound, scientific manner, and the methods employed, and the further treatment proposed, greatly commended themselves to him.

"At this time he was not a *very* skilful microscopist; but he was a sound biologist, and (as I need not tell you) a learned physiologist. He came to me in his simple manner, and told me the facts, how deeply he was interested in the question I was working at, and asked me to give him the practical instruction needed to make him master of the microscope; and since I had affirmed that I could never *alone* complete the course of research, I proposed to allow him, when he had acquired manipulative skill of sufficiently good quality, to work with me, doing all that was possible to assist me in my proposed prolonged researches.

"For twelve months he patiently studied the instrument and its appliances at my house and with me, being, in fact, for many months at a time, a resident in my home to ensure a more complete success.

"We then commenced together the work of studying the life-histories of the forms now known as saprophytes, then as 'monads,' which were allied to the saprophytic bacteria, but which promised, for the inquiry in hand, better results than could be secured through the study of them. Our direct work together in this inquiry — extending through night and day observations wherever this was found necessary — occupied eight years; and during that time we were enabled to make out the complete life-cycle of seven of these forms; that is to say, we were enabled by the employment of the most powerful and perfect combinations of lenses constructed, to study the cycles of life in these minute forms and to show that their life-history was as definite and prescribed as the life-history of a daphnia or even a butterfly, although they were so small that a hundred millions might revel in the space occupied by a millet seed. In other words, our researches showed that abiogenesis had nothing to hope from a thorough knowledge of the saprophytic organisms. It might conjure with this borderland of living things so long as it was *unknown*; but when by research we became acquainted with it, it was seen that the same great law of living things which was universal in higher and more complex forms was still true, viz., that only that which lives can give origin to life. This certainly represents the facts so far as our present knowledge goes."

In concluding this very interesting letter, Dr. Dallinger writes: "With him, has passed from earth one of the truest scientific spirits that ever rejoiced in its sunshine." Surely the lifelong testimony (based as it was throughout upon carefully studied and rigidly scrutinized clinical experience) borne to the truth of homœopathy by one, of whom a scientific observer of the high rank of Dr. Dallinger thus writes, after an intimate friendship of a quarter of a century, emphasizes its claim to experimental investigation by every truth-seeking, scientific physician.

DRYSDALE, JOHN JAMES

In one other direction Dr. Drysdale showed the keenness of his observation and his genius in inventing methods of meeting sanitary defects that came under his notice. In practice he had been struck with the imperfect methods of ventilating and warming private houses that prevailed everywhere. He therefore made a study of the subject of ventilation, and invented a scheme of ventilating a house through the kitchen chimney, by means of a syphon shaft and a foul air chamber, communicating with each room by means of a separate pipe. On this plan he built for himself a house at Waterloo, in the neighborhood of Liverpool. Dr. Hayward, who worked with him in much of his materia medica studies, also took an active interest in this subject, and six years after Dr. Drysdale's country house was built, erected one in Liverpool, ventilated and warmed on the same principles, into which he introduced certain important variations. In these innovations a good deal of interest was shown, resulting in Drs. Drysdale and Hayward publishing a joint essay on the general principles, and giving some of the practical details of the question. The title of this interesting and really important book was, *Health and Comfort in House Building; or, Ventilation with Warm Air by Self-acting Suction Power* (E. & F. Spon, Charing Cross, London).

The loss of one so honorable and so generous, one so full of zeal for therapeutics, so earnest in promoting a knowledge of scientific truth, so successful a physician, is, to his professional colleagues, to all who appreciate the value of homœopathy, and long for an extension of a knowledge of it throughout the profession, and to his patients, greater than can be expressed in words.

N E Med Gaz Oct 1892

Obituary.

DR. JOHN DRUMMOND.

Owing to our going to press early last month we were unable to notice the death of Dr. Drummond, of Malvern, which we now do with great regret. Dr. Drummond was a native of Manchester, where he received his general and medical education, and where he commenced practice. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh in 1850, and Member of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh in 1856. For twenty years he conducted one of the largest practices in Manchester. About fifteen years ago, being then in need of prolonged rest, he took a voyage to South Africa, and there remained till a few years back, when he returned to this country and recommenced practice, this time at Malvern. Two years ago he had an attack of hemorrhage into the retina, and last autumn an apoplectic attack, from which he never completely recovered. He died on June 21st.

Dr. Drummond was the author of a popular work—"A Popular Guide to Homeopathy," a new edition of which was reviewed in our pages some year or two ago; a little work entitled "Homeopathy amongst the Allopaths," which he published soon after his conversion; and a spirited reply to a personal attack by Dr. (now Sir) William Roberts, of Manchester, on the local homeopaths.

DRU^M

####, J M

DRUM

On Wednesday evening, February 13, 1901, occurred the death of Dr. J. M. ~~Dunn~~ Hahnemann '95 man. The Doctor had been practising in Wilkesbarre for about two and a half years, and in that time had built up a fairly good practice, was popular, and greatly liked by all who knew him.

The exact cause of his death was not determined, because he died very suddenly—about fifteen minutes after being seized—just as a physician reached him; and as no autopsy was held, the real cause of his demise is still in doubt.

Two weeks before this fatal attack he was ill with the grippe for three days, but was apparently quite well the afternoon before his death. He had been visiting some patients, using his wheel to make the calls, when he returned and went up-stairs to take a bath. His mother heard some unusual noise in the bath-room, opened the door, and found him in convulsions in the bath-tub. He was unconscious, and died before help reached him.

The local Homœopathic Medical Society attended the funeral services, which were held at his mother's home, on Academy Street, this city, Friday evening, February 15th. The interment took place in Gettysburg. Resolutions of condolence were formed and presented to the bereaved family.

Hahn Mo Apr 1901

J. A. Brooke, M.D.



DUBS, SAMUEL RICHARD, M. D., of Doylestown Pa., was born in Philadelphia, on November 8th, 1811. His father, Martin Dubs, was a prominent merchant of Philadelphia. He is of Welsh extraction on his mother's side, and of Swiss on his father's, the name being originally Doubs. His education was obtained at the Pennsylvania University Grammar School, and at the High School. At sixteen he was placed in a drug store, where he remained for a year without compensation, although his mastery of the ponderous "Materia Medica" and the "United States Pharmacopeia" in six months led to his being given charge of the establishment in the owner's absence. In 1829, he entered the office of Charles D. Meigs, M. D., late Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson College, under whom he studied and attended a partial course of lectures in the Medical Department of the Pennsylvania University. Thrown on his own resources through the reverses of his father, he bought a drug store on credit, and conducted it so successfully that in a few years he was able to resume his studies in the University, and graduate in 1836.

For three years he practised allopathy; was then prostrated for many months by hæmatemesis, with hæmoptysis. When recovered sufficiently to walk about, he still had a dry hacking cough and gastromalacia to such a degree that the simplest food would not digest. Obtaining no relief from allopathy, and having studied Hahnemann's "Organon" and "Materia Medica," lent him by the late Dr. Lentz, he tried nux vomica homœopathically, followed it up with a few doses of sulphur, and was cured. Then he adopted the system, and in nineteen years' persistent practice did much to place homœopathy in its present high position in Philadelphia. Then an attack of hæmoptysis compelled him, in the summer of 1858, to withdraw to his farm near Doylestown. After recuperating for two years he was led by the challenge of an allopath to begin practice in that locality. In seven years he had converted nearly every family in the neighborhood, and enabled Dr. Clayton, and afterward Dr. George Wright,

to walk in a well-beaten path.

Dr. Dubs was the first homœopath to use and advocate—in 1839 and 1840—the preparation of medicines on the decimal scale, and of carrying the potencies or attenuations up by that scale, instead of the centennial, as recommended by Hahnemann.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and one of the originators of the Philadelphia Provers' Union. He was one of the provers of oxalic acid, cucumis colocynthis, lobelia cardinalis, and cannabis indica, and the first to prove cimifuga racemosa; pointing out its virtues in a paper read before the Provers' Union, in rheumatism of the joints, diseases of the brain and spinal marrow, and more especially rheumatic affections of the heart.

Of the first homœopathic college in the United States, located at Philadelphia, he was a corporator, and declined a professorship.

He married, in 1836, Adelaide Ross, a daughter of the late Judge Ross; she died in 1851. He subsequently married Mary E. Wolfe, daughter of the late William B. Wolfe, a retired Philadelphia merchant. He now resides on his farm, Walnut Place, near Doylestown, in retirement, only engaging in consultations.



University of Pennsylvania.

ALUMNI CATALOGUE COMMITTEE

EWING JORDAN, A. M., M. D.,
EDITOR

1225, SPRUCE ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

12th Apr., 1917.

Doct^r J. L. Bradford,
1862, Frankfort Ave.,
Philad^a.

Dear Doct^r Bradford:

Please to accept
my appreciative thanks for the generous
loan of printed hospital material
of Doct^r Samuel Richard Dubbs
of my medical class of 1886,
which I return herewith.

Very faithfully,
Ewing Jordan.

When alleged cures by high potencies have been reported, we have interposed no obstacle, and when the preposterous claim of homœopathicity has been made for them, we have not openly denied the soundness of the assumption.

In a very large proportion of the cases alleged to have been cured by high potencies there has been no evidence of the homœopathicity of the remedy to the condition of the patient, or, if these conditions were complied with, the natural history of the disease under treatment has been overlooked, a fact which goes far to show that the result was brought about by the unaided efforts of nature, while the credit of the cure was ascribed to the medicine.

It is only within the past three or four years that active opposition has been manifested to the presentation of dynamic cases however absurd, unscientific and non-homœopathic.

It is well that at last a spirit of inquiry is being awakened, and is even now holding in check extravagant, illogical and heterodox theories, and is weeding out spurious dynamic practice.

Such statements as the one which constitutes the subject of this paper confuse and sometimes mislead; it is however, evident that they provoke impartial discussion, which necessarily brings more prominently into view the distinguishing characteristics of true and false homœopathy.

Oct. 1882

For the Medical Call.

Decimal.

BY SAMUEL R. DUBS, M. D., DOYLESTOWN, PA.

D. C. A. inquires in your April number, "Who originated the decimal method of preparing homœopathic remedies, and what is the history of the scheme?"

In 1839 the author became a convert to homœopathy by being cured of a disease called dyspepsia, but pronounced by Messrs. Chapman, Houston and Jackson scirrhus of the stomach and incurable after many months of treatment. At the same time my wife had been subject to attacks of asthma every month or two for several years, and by advice of Profs. Parrish and Meigs,

bleeding, blistering, etc., had always been resorted to, which brought her to the verge of the grave. As there was no homœopathic pharmacy in Philadelphia, I called on Dr. Lentz—the only homœopath I knew—for some medicines, which he kindly furnished in the twelfth and thirtieth centesimal potencies to the number of thirty. When my wife had the next attack of asthma, which generally came on at night, I gave her repeated doses of the thirtieth and twelfth of Ipecacuanha, when her face became blue, the palpitation of the heart terrific, and the wheezing so loud as to be heard in the next room. I now opened a vein in the arm and drew off about sixteen ounces of blood, applying at the same time a mustard poultice to the breast, and relief followed at once; but was succeeded by great debility and a chronic loose cough that required several weeks' treatment by expectorants to cure.

The next attack occurred about a month after convalescence, and in the meantime, still having faith in the law of *similia*, I prepared in a mortar the first decimal of Ipecacuanha by triturating ten grains of the medicine with ninety grains of Sacc. Lactis for one hour. The attack, equally as severe as any previous one, came on at midnight, and I gave about one grain of the powder every fifteen minutes till four doses were taken. The first dose changed the blue aspect of the face, the second, third and fourth removed every trace of the disease. No weakness and no cough followed the attack. Two or three attacks the next twelve months were arrested promptly by a few doses of the same medicine.

For two years after this I prepared my medicines for the most part by trituration, both centesimally and decimally, from the first to the sixth dilutions, or potencies, whichever you please to call them, and in the treatment of acute diseases I invariably found the decimal scale preferable to the centesimal, during the twenty years I practiced with great success in Philadelphia.

From 1845 to 1850 a number of young physicians of the city and surrounding districts called on me to inquire the secret of my rapidly increasing practice, and my invariable answer was, in administering in all acute diseases decimal potencies of medi-

cine, from the first to the sixth. Many took the hint, profited by it, thanked me again and again, but with the centesimals remained mum.

In 1842 Mr. Raddemacher, who first opened a German book store in Second street, above Race, west side, received from the Central Pharmacy at Leipsic, Saxony, a box of pure homœopathic tinctures, and by my direction prepared for me one hundred potencies each, from the first to the third decimal, although he protested in vain against the scheme as anti-Hahnemannian.

The writer read a paper before the American Provers Union in 1849 advocating the decimal scale for universal adoption, and being opposed by the older members, was not endorsed by the society, but a majority of the younger members at once embraced it, and from this time it gained such a headway that now it is preferred by a large majority of homœopaths of the United States and Great Britain.

The Jenichen craze, which was sprung upon us by Father Hering in 1851, somewhat hindered the progress of homœopathy, but was of short duration, having subsided in 1854, and the hundreds of duped physicians, who had been induced to part with \$50 each for a box, were glad to hide them away in some obscure corner, where they still remain, food for mold and dust.

There were only twelve physicians practicing homœopathy in 1839 in Philadelphia, of whom the writer was the youngest, and therefore felt proud to look up to his seniors for encouragement and support; nevertheless five years brought him abreast of most of them, and ten years found him ahead, when that apparently fatal disease that attacked his stomach in 1839 seized on his lungs in 1858, when he was compelled to retire to his country seat in Doylestown, where by two years rest and the blessings of homœopathy he was again restored to health and usefulness through the medium of Hamamelis, 1x, Nux Vomica, 2x, and Sulphur, 1x, all prepared by the decimal scale.

The Jenichen and Lehrmann craze in Europe has done much to retard the growth of homœopathy in those countries, but when the decimal scale is universally adopted,

the present signs of the times even now portend the universality of the law of *similia similibus curantur* throughout the civilized world.

For the Medical Call.

“Congenital Goitre”—Clinical Case.

BY PHIL. PORTER, M. D., DETROIT, MICH.

This condition has of late been discussed and described by our foreign writers under the name of *Struma Neonatorum*, or (*Kropf der Neugeborenen*, *Goitre des nouveau-nés*), but in English literature, except in a short article from the pen of Sir J. Y. Simpson, in the *Edinburgh Monthly Medical Journal* of April, 1855, and one by Dr. J. Crichton, of the same journal, in August, 1856, I have seen very few notices, of any special merit. It may, therefore, be of interest to your readers to have a report of a case that, to me, was of great interest.

I omit the pathological anatomy, etiology, etc., of the disease, owing to want of space. A lady, in excellent general health, had had two abortions at early periods, and a miscarriage at the seventh month. She again became pregnant and was put upon Xanthoxyl, F, two drop doses three times a day, which she continued taking regularly till the time of her delivery, which took place at the full term. Labor was very tedious, but most markedly so during the second stage; for, although the passages were wide, flaccid and dilatable, the anterior fontanelle came too easily within reach of the finger, and the head descended in a state of imperfect flexion. I had great fear lest the perineum should give way during the emergence through the outlet; but, except that the mucous membrane inside the vulva at the posterior extremity of the right nymphas got torn on the prominent tuber parietale, there was nothing else noteworthy in the delivery. Immediately after the birth, I proceeded to examine the child and noticed that there was a swelling of some sort on the front of the neck, and delayed the ligaturing of the cord for a short space, as respiration seemed to be effected only with the greatest difficulty, and with strong convulsive movements of the muscles of the

Hahn. Monthly. Jan. 1890

DR. S. R. DUBS.

Dr. Samuel R. Dubs died at his residence in Doylestown, Pa., December 26, 1889, in his seventy-eighth year. Dr. Dubs was a member and one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844. Dr. Dubs was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1811, and was a son of Martin and Sarah (Jones) Dubs, natives of Lebanon County, Pa., and of Swiss and Welsh descent. His father was a wholesale grocer in Philadelphia, and was among the wealthiest merchants of that city in his day. Dr. Dubs was reared in Philadelphia, and there attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he began the study of medicine under Professor Charles D. Meigs, and in 1836 graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Philadelphia until 1858, when he removed to near Doylestown. In 1868 he returned to Philadelphia, and remained there until 1872, when on account of failing health he returned to Doylestown.

Dr. Dubs is the eighth senior of the American Institute to die since the session at Minnetonka.

Dr. Dubs, born in Philadelphia, November 8th, 1811, was educated at the High School, and then placed in a drug store, where he very soon mastered the ponderous *Materia Medica* and *Pharmacopœia*. In 1829 he entered the office of Charles D. Meigs, M.D., late Professor of Obstetrics in the Jefferson Medical College, under whom he studied, and attended a partial course in the University of Pennsylvania. Thrown upon his own resources he bought a drug store-upon credit, conducted it successfully, and was able to graduate in 1836 at the age of twenty-five. He practiced the old system three years, but being afflicted with hæmoptysis and hæmatemesis he studied Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, which were loaned him by Dr. Lentz. He found *Nux vomica* to be the most similar to his complaint, took a few doses, followed by Sulphur, effecting a complete cure. He pursued the new system of practice in Philadelphia for nineteen years, doing much credit to himself and homœopathy. In 1853, being again afflicted with hæmoptysis, he withdrew from practice in the city and retired to his farm near Doylestown. Two years later he accepted the challenge of

an allopath to practice in that locality, and in seven years had converted nearly every family in the neighborhood. In 1839 and 1840 Dr. Dubs was the first homœopath to advise and use the preparation of medicine on the decimal scale, instead of Hahnemann's centesimal scale.

He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and of the Philadelphia Provers' Union. He was one of the provers of *Oxalic acid*, *Cucumis colocynthis*, *Lobelia cardinalis* and *Cannabis indica*, and the first to prove *Cimicifuga racemosa*. He read a paper upon the action of the last remedy before the Provers' Union, in which he showed its usefulness in rheumatism of the joints, in diseases of the brain and spinal marrow, also in affections of the heart. He was one of the incorporators of the first homœopathic college in the United States, in which he declined a professorship. W C

SAMUEL R. DUBS, M.D.,

DOYLESTOWN, PA.

Dr. Dubs was born in Philadelphia November 8, 1811. He graduated from the high school, and studied medicine under the direction of Prof. Charles D. Meigs. A reverse in his father's fortune delayed for a time the progress of his studies and obliged him to support himself. This he accomplished by a position in a drug store, first as a clerk and later as a proprietor. He graduated, however, in 1836 from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and commenced to practice in Philadelphia. In a year or two after his graduation, and while beginning to see some fruits of his earnest labors, he was attacked with pleuro-pneumonia, which prostrated him completely for a long time, and finally induced him to abandon all hope of resuming his work. By the advice of his former preceptor and friend, he retired to a farm a few miles distant. The change proved advantageous, but though able to walk about he suffered much from cough and gastromalacia. The simplest food induced great distress. His medical friends diagnosed a cancerous disease of the stomach. During the leisure afforded by his long illness, a friend, Dr. Lentz, loaned him Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, in German, which he read out of curiosity. He soon became interested, and was finally so much struck with the symptomatology of *Nux vomica* and its correspondence with his own condition, that he began a course of treatment with it. In a few weeks the gravest of his symptoms were relieved, and in a short time longer his health was entirely restored, and he gradually resumed his practice in the city as a homœopathic physician.

For some nineteen years his office was on Chestnut street near

Broad. He was one of the founders of this Institute in 1844. He was the instigator and president of the American Provers' Union, and contributed much valuable material to its accumulations, especially his provings of Oxalic acid, Colocynth, Lobelia and other accepted drugs. He was an incorporator of the first homœopathic medical college in Philadelphia, but declined a professorship. He had by this time acquired a large practice, especially in obstetrics, and his health began to be affected by his arduous labors. In 1858 he gave up his work on that account, and retired to his farm near Doylestown.

Although intending to enjoy entire rest, he was soon induced, by frequent demands, to return partially to his professional life. He was the only representative of the school in Bucks county, and his services became increasingly in request, so that as his health and strength improved he was again in the full tide of activity. As homœopathy became more and more popular, and other practitioners came in to supply the demand, he restricted himself to consultations. In 1880 the doctor sold his farm and removed into Doylestown where he continued during the remainder of his life.

Dr. Dubs was always an earnest and efficient advocate of the homœopathic school, and did much to advance its extension and interests. He was the first to introduce the decimal scale in the preparation of our remedies, which, although, at first, was much opposed as an innovation, he lived to see extensively adopted. In his early career he contributed to the literature of the profession various papers to the magazines, especially to the *Homœopathic Examiner*, the first journal of the school in this country.

Notwithstanding his advancing years and enfeebled health, he has for several years attended the sessions of the Institute, especially seeming to enjoy the social gatherings of his brother seniors.

For several years he has suffered more or less from symptoms of Bright's disease; but his condition did not become serious until about three months before his death, which occurred on the 26th of December, 1889.

His end was peaceful, and he has left a memory as a physician, a citizen and a Christian that will long be cherished by a large family and a wide circle of friends. Dr. Dubs was twice married. His widow, formerly Miss Mary E. Wolfe, four sons and a married daughter survive him.

Am Inst Hom 1890^p

DUBOIS, WILLARD CLARK



W. C. DUBOIS, M. D.

President of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical Society.

Willard Clark DuBois, M. D., was born in the town of La Fayette, Onondaga county, N. Y., July 19, 1863, and received his early education at the public schools.

In 1883 he entered Onondaga Valley academy, graduating in 1885. In 1887 he entered Cleveland Homoeopathic Medical college. In 1890 he received the degree of M. D. He is a member of the staff of the House of the Good Shepherd.

He is now president of the Onondaga County Homoeopathic Medical society, member of the Central New York Medical Chirurgical society, member of the New York state Homoeopathic Medical society, and member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

Unto the pure all things are pure;
So some expounders claim;
But still it's always well to boil
The water just the same.

—Chicago Daily News.

Syracuse Clinic Jan

1900

Dr. W. H. Duden, of Allerton, Iowa, a graduate of the New York Homeopathic College, writes that he is 78 years old, been practicing in Wayne county 45 years and is still able to do office work. His motto is, "Drugs must typify disease to have a curative effect."

Iowa Hom J1 Feb 1909

HALF A CENTURY OF MEDICAL WORK.

DEAR DR. VAN BAUN: You asked me for a photograph of myself for the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, and I cheerfully consented to send you one as soon as one of our rare glimpses of sunshine should allow me to sit to the solar artist. Now that you have got the portrait, you ask me to send you "a lovely sketch of my life," to match the picture, I suppose. But that is a very different matter, and a request not nearly so easy to comply with. In the course of my long career I have written many sketches of the lives of different homœopathic worthies, but have never yet attempted one of my own life. The memoirs I have written of others I have always been able to round off and give them the proper artistic finish by recording the death of their subjects, but in the case of my own life by myself you must not look for such completeness, for, unlike Moses, I am not able to tell you my exact age at death; still less can I boast like him that when the end came "my eye was not dim" (alas! I have to wear spectacles and have a most pronounced annulus senilis), nor my "natural force abated." I might, indeed, say, like Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, that I am as strong this day as I was when forty years old, but that would convey no information to you, as you do not know how strong I was at the age of forty. As you *will* have my life, written by myself, you must take it in its necessarily incomplete state, and with all the imperfections that must attend the work of the dim-eyed and no longer youthful writer. I would naturally feel an objection to writing my autobiography for an English periodical, because, as every one knows me here, they would be able to compare my portrait of myself with their own observations, and as no power can "the giftie gie us to see oursels as ithers see us," they might find discrepancies betwixt the self-drawn picture and their own conceptions of it. This objection does not apply to furnishing a self-portraiture to an American periodical, for as I am personally unknown to the great majority of its readers they will not be able to cavil at the possibly defective likeness of my sketch.

I have, as I have said, never before attempted autobiography, so you must excuse all errors and faults inseparable from a first attempt at an unaccustomed kind of literature. The worst of it is that one

Hahn. Monthly. Feb. 1892.



R. E. DUDGEON, M.D., London.

has to talk such a deal about one's self. One seems to become the centre of the solar system around which all others, great and small, revolve. I suppose it is natural that every one who writes his memoirs should feel himself the centre of creation—for the time being "the hub of the universe" like the city of Boston, Mass.—and probably this is why the big bugs of legendary lore, in course of time come to be considered as solar myths.

After this prolegomenon I proceed to my medical biography.

I was born, as I have been informed, for my memory does not go so far back, in a country house in the outskirts of Edinburgh, on St. Patrick's day, 1820. This, I hope, is the only event in my narrative which I must give on other than my own authority. My medical studies were carried on in the University and the extra-academic Medical School of Edinburgh. I took my surgeon's diploma in 1839, and as I could not obtain my university degree before I had attained my majority, I spent the intervening time chiefly in Paris, where I pursued my studies in the École de Médecine and the hospitals, attending the lectures and the clinical practice of Velpeau, Andral, Civiale, Maisonneuve, Louis, Piorry and others. Returning to Edinburgh in 1841 I passed my final examinations and was duly invested with the magic cap which constituted me "Medicinæ Doctor," on the 1st of August of that year. After that I went to Vienna, where I passed a semester and profited by the instructions of the great medical lights of that city, among whom I may mention Skoda, Rokitansky, Hebra, Heller and Jæger. I had for fellow-students in Vienna, Drysdale, Russell, and Fisher, all well known in the homœopathic world, and Wilde (afterwards Sir William), who did good service to homœopathy by stating the truth respecting its success in the treatment of cholera in his book on Austria. We were all very sociable, and used to dine together at a favorite restaurant. Almost every day Drysdale, Russell, and Fisher were studying homœopathic treatment at Fleischmann's hospital. At that period I felt no interest in Hahnemann's system. I next spent a few months in Berlin studying eye and ear disease under Jüngken and Kramer, and organic chemistry under Simon. I then went for some months to Dublin, where Graves, Stokes, Corrigan, and Marsh were in full force. I renewed my friendship with my old chum Wilde, and visited his eye and ear practice diligently. Thus equipped with as much medical learning as I could comfortably assimilate, I set up in practice in Liverpool, where my father then resided. Drysdale, who practised there then as now, persuaded me



to look into homœopathy. In 1843 the *British Journal of Homœopathy* was started by Drysdale, Russell and Black, though there were not then a dozen homœopathic practitioners in the United Kingdom. Drysdale gave me many articles to translate from the German for the *Journal*, and I thus learnt a good deal about the new system, and gradually became a thorough believer. By Drysdale's advice I returned to Vienna to see the homœopathic practice of Fleischmann in the famous Gumpendorf Hospital. I now had for fellow-students Madden, Hilbers and Macleod. Madden and I, with our wives, lived together, and we devoted much of our time to the study of the materia medica; endeavoring to construct real pictures of disease from the *dissecta membra* of the provings, with but little success as may be imagined. I made the acquaintance of most of the principal homœopathic practitioners of the Kaiserstadt, Wurmb, Watzke, Gerstel, Zlatarovich, Nehrer, and many others, whom I frequently met at the society and at their social gatherings, and from whom I learnt much. At that time Vienna was in the heyday of its homœopathic fervor, and a vast deal of invaluable work was done in the way of proving new medicines and re-proving old ones. Many useful essays were also published in the periodicals edited by the homœopathic society. A few years later the representatives of homœopathy in Vienna, apparently exhausted by their effort subsided into a lethargy from which they have not yet been aroused. While their zeal lasted we must allow that they did splendid work.

On my return to this country I commenced practice in London. That was in 1845. The following year I joined Drysdale and Russell in editing the *British Journal of Homœopathy*, then commencing its fourth volume. Black had withdrawn from the editorship after the first volume. I remained editor till the cessation of the journal in 1884. Russell ceased his connection with it in 1858. Atkin joined the editorial staff in 1859, but we lost him in 1861. In 1863 Hughes became an editor, and in 1877 Hughes and I were left alone by the retirement of Drysdale. Clarke came on in 1883 to make us again a triumvirate and to assist at the obsequies of the old journal, which expired the following year. During the thirty-eight years of my connection with the *British Journal of Homœopathy* there was, of course, much work to be done, and it is for others to say if that work was well or ill done. I rather think there were some regrets at the final disappearance of this quarterly; at all events, the fact that we were entertained at a grand dinner where all the old

editors were presented with magnificent pieces of plate by our colleagues, shows that they were not displeased with the manner in which we had performed our editorial work.

During the long period, nearly half a century—*cheu fugaces labuntur anni!*—that I have been connected with homœopathy, many incidents have occurred, many controversies have arisen, and many victories achieved, in which I have been more or less intimately engaged. It would exhaust your patience and weary your readers were I to give even a brief account of all of them; many of them, indeed, I have now forgotten, though a diligent search in the forty-two volumes of the *British Journal of Homœopathy*—that book of the chronicles of homœopathy—might recall them to mind. I shall only mention the most noteworthy events in which I have been personally implicated.

A few years after Hahnemann's death, in 1843, the Central Society of German Homœopathists commenced to agitate for the erection of a monument to the founder of homœopathy. Dr. Rummell, as treasurer of the committee appointed by the society for this purpose, appealed to British homœopathists for subscriptions. His appeal was liberally responded to by our countrymen, and sufficient funds having been collected, the committee announced that the monument would take the form of a statue of Hahnemann to be erected in Coethen. To many of us it appeared that Coethen was a most inappropriate locality for the proposed monument, as Hahnemann's connection with that dull little town was purely accidental and transitory. Either Meissen, his birth-place, or Leipzig, where he first publicly taught his doctrines and founded his school, was the proper place for his statue. I wrote in this sense to Dr. Rummell, but he replied that it was too late to make any change, as all arrangements had been completed for the erection of the statue in Coethen. The Congress of the Central Society of 1850 was held at Liegnitz in Silesia. I travelled thither and spoke strongly, in my choicest High Dutch, against the determination of the committee. I was told that no change of locality was now possible; the municipality of Coethen had granted a site, and the Duke of Anhalt-Coethen had promised a liberal contribution, on the understanding that the statue should be erected in his capital. In short, I was snubbed by the committee and the society, and plainly told that it was none of my business to interfere with the society's arrangements. On my return to England I brought the subject before the Homœopathic Congress which met that year in Cheltenham, and a unanimous resolution was passed by

them condemning Coethen and recommending Meissen or Leipzig as the proper site for the statue. On receiving this influential remonstrance and recommendation, Dr. Rummel wrote to me that the committee had reopened the question of the site, and in deference to the wishes of their British colleagues had determined to erect the statue in Leipzig, provided the extra expense involved in the change should be met by subscriptions in England. I made a second appeal to my colleagues, and soon collected the required funds. This settled the matter, Leipzig was substituted, and the following year (1851) the statue was unveiled amid a large assembly of Hahnemann's disciples from various countries. England was represented on that great occasion by Drysdale, Russell, W. Hering and myself. It is curious that no allusion was made by any of the speakers to the circumstances which had induced the committee, at the eleventh hour, as it were, to save the statue from sharing its original's exile in the obscure and petty capital of an insignificant principality. *Sic vos non vobis!* Coethen was not in the end deprived of a statue of its whilom guest. Dr. A. Lutze, who set up in practice there after the great reformer's departure, erected there a statue of Hahnemann (made of stucco, I believe), at his own expense. Those desirous of seeing this work of art should visit Coethen, if they can discover exactly where it is. I have been there myself, so can certify that there is such a place. But, as Lutze's statue of Hahnemann stands in Lutze's back-garden, perhaps the adventurous visitor might miss seeing it after all.

Whilst the representatives of homœopathy were in full conclave in their hall, listening to a learned paper by Dr. Clotar Müller, they were alarmed by a loud explosion, quickly followed by a still louder, proceeding from beneath the room. Naturally the first idea was that this was a gunpowder plot devised by some allopathic Guy Fawkes, and intended to blow us all into the air. The actual fact was, however, not so sensational. Beneath our hall was a shop where fireworks were sold, two boxes of which had successively exploded, without doing any damage beyond alarming us and breaking a few panes of glass. There was in the shop a barrel of gunpowder, which, had it caught fire, would have blown us into smithereens. Had this happened my memoir would have terminated here in a singularly effective manner amid a grand corruscation of sky-rockets, squibs, Catherine wheels and Roman candles. I should have ascended to empyrean heights in good company too, for many of the most distinguished disciples of Hahnemann were present

in the room, among others Stapf (of *Archiv* fame), Bönninghausen, Rummel, Haubold, Melicher, Schneider, Weber, Rückert, Veit Meyer, Clotar Müller, Rentsch, Hartlaub, Herschel, Trinks, Wolf, Gross, Bolle, Hofrichter, Caspar, Wahle (of Rome), Pabst (of Copenhagen), and that stately grandee of Spain, the Marquis Nuñez, physician to her most Catholic Majesty, Queen Isabella, who, it is said, might still be on the throne had she been contented with her physician's medical advice and refused to listen to his political counsels. F. Hartmann, though in Leipsic, was confined to his arm-chair a helpless cripple, so could not take part in the ceremony. All these champions of homœopathy have now gone to join the Master in the Elysian Fields, except Drysdale and myself. We stand like two solitary gnarled trunks in a forest where the grim woodman has cut down all our companions, and has paused to sharpen his axe in order to complete his work. No representative of American or French homœopathy was present on this great occasion. Your countrymen had not yet discovered how easy it is to cross the Atlantic from your side, and the French had not yet made up their minds to rush "à Berlin"—when they might have taken Leipzig by the way.

I had a considerable share in founding the Hahnemann Hospital and School of Homœopathy in Bloomsbury Square, with which was connected the Hahnemann Medical Society. I need not give the history of that movement. While it lasted some useful work was done. Courses of lectures were delivered to students at the hospital by Dr. Curie on Therapeutics, by Dr. J. Epps on *Materia Medica*, and by myself on the Theory and Practice of Homœopathy (my lectures were published in one volume in 1854). Dr. Curie having died, the managing committee of the hospital, all laymen, and most of them Curie's personal friends, laid their wise heads together, and finding that the hospital had no debt, resolved to shut it up, and this they did without giving the medical staff the slightest hint of their intention, so that we were amazed and disgusted to find, one day, the shutters up and bills announcing the place to be let. We were naturally indignant at this high-handed action of the committee, as the hospital was doing very good work among the poor of the neighborhood, and many interesting cases were treated and fine cures made in it. The moral to be drawn from this affair is, if you want your hospital to be a permanent institution, see that you start it with a sufficient endowment or a good thumping debt, then your managing committee cannot close it suddenly at their own sweet will and pleasure. The hospital being gone, the lectures were stopped and the

society having no local habitation, languished and died, leaving the British Homœopathic Society and the London Homœopathic Hospital masters of the field, to which we accordingly transferred our allegiance. All are now united in support of these two institutions which have gradually eliminated from their laws most of what the dissentients objected to.

In 1852 an agitation commenced among the governing authorities of the medical profession for an act of Parliament to regulate the affairs of the medical schools and colleges. The movement came to a head in 1858, when the famous Medical Bill was brought before Parliament. As almost all the leading bodies had at different times shown their hostility to homœopathy by passing resolutions against it, or by rejecting candidates for their diplomas who were suspected of leaning towards homœopathy, or who avowed their intention to inquire into the hated system, it was thought desirable to scrutinize carefully the text of the bill to see if it countenanced this persecution of the members of our school. I procured a copy of the bill, and found to my consternation that it afforded no protection to candidates for diplomas against their arbitrary rejection by examining bodies on account of their supposed or avowed preference for modes of practice differing from those of their examiners. A case which had recently occurred in Aberdeen showed to what lengths examining boards would go in their crusade against homœopathy. Mr. Harvey had already passed satisfactorily two examinations before the faculty of the Marischal College of that town. But his examiners having a suspicion that he was favorable to homœopathy, before admitting him to his final examination, sent him a letter in the name of the Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Dr. Macrobis, in which he demanded that Mr. Harvey should make "a distinct declaration that, as a man of honor, you have not practised and do not entertain any intention of practising the profession on other principles than those taught and sanctioned in this and other legally recognized schools of medicine." As Mr. Harvey refused to make any such absurd declaration, he was not permitted to complete his examinations and obtain his degree. The bill if passed in its actual form would allow any examining body to exact similar declarations from candidates, and homœopathy would thus be practically extinguished in this country. The bill had by this time already passed the House of Commons and was to be read in a day or two in the House of Lords, when, if no amendment was proposed it would become law and seal the fate of homœopathy.

No time was to be lost, so I rushed off to consult with that old tried friend of homœopathy, Lord Ebury. He fully appreciated the peril of the situation and sent for Mr. William Cowper (Lord Palmerston's step-son, afterwards Lord Mount Temple), who, as an old parliamentary hand and a friend of homœopathy, would be able to advise us in the matter. So we three conspirators sat down and concocted a clause for the bill, which would, if passed, be an ample protection to candidates for diplomas against such tyranny as that of the Aberdeen College. This clause runs as follows:

"XXIII. In case it shall appear to the General Council that an Attempt has been made by any Body entitled under the Act to grant Qualifications, to impose upon any Candidate offering himself for Examination an Obligation to adopt or refrain from adopting the Practice of any particular Theory of Medicine or Surgery as a Test or Condition of admitting him to Examination or of granting a Certificate, it shall be lawful for the said Council to represent the same to Her Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council, and the said Privy Council may thereupon issue an Injunction to such Body so acting, directing them to desist from such Practice, and in the event of their not complying therewith, then to order that such Body shall cease to have the Power of conferring any Right to be registered under this Act so long as they shall continue such Practice."

Lord Ebury then hurried off to interview the Home Secretary who had charge of the bill and get his consent to move the adoption of this new clause in the House of Lords. I asked Lord Lyndhurst, whose family physician I was, to support the clause, if needful, in the House. He readily consented, and promised to go there for the purpose, though he was then nearly ninety years old and sadly crippled by chronic gout. The clause was quickly printed and distributed to the Peers. No opposition was encountered, and the bill, as amended, passed the House of Lords without any particular notice. The Lord Chancellor did not even read aloud the new clause, as he said noble lords had it printed in their hands, and the whole business did not occupy five minutes. As a new clause had thus been added to the bill, it had again to pass the ordeal of the House of Commons. This it did a few days later. The reasons for the introduction of the new clause were clearly stated by Mr. Cowper, who was ably supported by some of our staunch friends in the House, particularly Lord Elcho (now Earl of Wemyss) and Mr. Brady. The allopaths were taken completely by surprise when they found that a clause for the protection of the homœopaths had been

interpolated into their bill at the eleventh hour. The great obstetrician, Sir J. Y. Simpson, whose venomous hostility to homœopathy was notorious, had apparently constituted himself the accoucheur of the bill, and watched it anxiously through all the stages of its incubation and parturition. He sat by my side in the gallery of the House of Lords when the new clause was added there, but had not the faintest suspicion of what was going on down below him. When he read the Act, after it had passed into law, he must have been dreadfully disgusted that it deprived the licensing bodies of the power to reject candidates for degrees and diplomas on account of their homœopathic proclivities, and no doubt he returned to Edinburgh a sadder if a wiser man, to condole with his fellow-baronet, Sir Robert Christison, the "chucker out" to the faculty of candidates suspected of homœopathic leanings, on the loss of his congenial occupation.

In 1886 the majority of the medical staff of a very old institution, the Infirmary for Consumption, in Margaret street, London, began to feel uneasy because two of their number had become converts to homœopathy, and treated their patients in the infirmary according to that method. This introduction of the accursed thing into an institution which had heretofore enjoyed an unsullied reputation for orthodoxy was intolerable to their colleagues on the staff of the infirmary, who made no concealment of their resolve to get rid of the heretics. I was requested by the intended victims to come and help them. As a preliminary I qualified myself for the post of governor of the infirmary by subscribing to its funds. Several futile attempts were made to induce the two homœopaths to resign. They declined to do so. It was then resolved that they should be expelled. This was a serious step, and had to be done at a general meeting; the governors summoned *ad hoc*. Accordingly, at the beginning of 1887, the eventful meeting was convened. Previous to the date of meeting, the allopathic majority circulated a private letter among the governors, declaring, that if the obnoxious homœopaths were not dismissed they would all resign. They hoped by this threat to intimidate the governors, who might hesitate about depriving their institution of the services of almost all its medical officers. But "the best laid schemes o' mice and men gang aft agley," and the governors no doubt felt that this threat was what is called in pugilistic language "hitting below the belt." The opponents of homœopathy moved "that it having been proved that Drs. Jagielski and Marsh have treated patients of the Infirmary homœopathically . .

· · these gentlemen be requested to resign their positions on the staff of the Infirmary." I proposed, as an amendment, "that any attempt to limit the liberty of opinion or practice of the medical officers is not sanctioned by the laws of the Infirmary, is prejudicial to the interests of the infirmary, and is opposed to the spirit of the Medical Act of 1858." After a long and animated discussion, my amendment was carried by a majority of the votes of the governors, and the allopathic majority of medical officers—seven in number—tendered their resignation on the staff of the infirmary. This did no injury to the infirmary, as their places were soon filled by the election of an equal number of liberal-minded physicians and surgeons, some homœopathic and some allopathic.

Proceedings that resulted from the victory of homœopathy led to the famous discussion on the "Odium Medicum," carried on in *The Times* newspaper for about six weeks. It was commenced by Lord Grimthorpe, who occupied the chair at the meeting of the governors of the Infirmary for Consumption. Many well-known members of both schools took part in this controversy, to which I contributed my share. It was generally agreed, even by the allopathic periodicals, that the homœopaths scored most points in the logomachic match. We were so satisfied that all throughout we had the best of the argument that we published and widely distributed the whole of the letters in pamphlet form.

For many years past the medical men of Hahnemann's school had ceased to publish any popular works on homœopathy explaining its doctrines and practice, and it was noticed by many of us that few of the lay public knew what homœopathy was, and were very prone to class it amongst the unscientific quackeries which have always abounded in medicine. We met together to consider how this ignorance could be removed, and the result of our deliberations was that we resolved to form ourselves into a society composed of medical and non-medical adherents of homœopathy for the purpose of diffusing a correct knowledge of homœopathy among the public by means of popular writings and lectures. We called our association the Homœopathic League. We appointed a committee to transact its business, and since 1887 we have published thirty-six popular tracts, forming two volumes. We have reason to believe that these tracts have been very useful in spreading a correct knowledge of homœopathy among the people. Allied associations have been established in France and Spain, and many of the tracts have been translated into Spanish, French, and Italian. Some, I observe, have been

thought worthy of reproduction in American periodicals. The tracts have also been extensively circulated in India and Australia. I took an active part in the league, which has thrown upon me a good deal of not uncongenial work.

I think I have now given you an account of the principal events of my homœopathic history, but perhaps you may not object to hear of some of the other matters more or less connected with medical science which have occupied my attention during my professional career.

In working with the microscope I thought it might be of advantage to be able to examine a considerable quantity of fluid at once. In order to do this I encased the object-piece of the microscope in a metal tube closed at the further end by a disc of thin glass. This glass plate must, of course, be well within the focal distance of the object-glass. In this way an ounce or more of urine contained in a glass cell may be examined at a time. All that is required is to insert the object-piece encased in its water-tight tube into the fluid and work it until the proper focus is obtained. The power I chiefly employ for examination of urine is a one-fourth inch objective and the glass plate at the end of the tube comes to within one-eighth of an inch of the objective. This apparatus can also be used for the examination of the minute organisms contained in other fluids. I described this arrangement of the microscope in the eleventh volume of the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopic Science*.

In 1870-1, while making some investigations into the dioptries of vision, in order to ascertain the precise refractive value of the anterior lens of the eye formed by the aqueous humor bounded by the transparent convex cornea, I extinguished this lens by immersing my eye in water. I then found that perfect vision was restored to the immersed eye by a glass lens which had in air a focal distance of three-eighths of an inch. This lens, in the more refractive medium of water, I found to possess a focal distance of one and one-half inches, consequently this was the focal distance or refractive value of the anterior lens of the eye. It occurred to me that for sub-aqueous purposes it would be better to construct my compensating lens of air. But as the refractive power of air is much less than that of water, my air-lens would need to be concave in place of convex. I found that two watch-glasses having a radius of curvature of one inch placed back to back, that is, with their concave surfaces looking outwards, formed, when immersed in water, a lens whose focal distance is one and one-half inches. This, when placed before

the immersed eye, restored perfect vision. On this principle I constructed a pair of spectacles which, while restoring perfect vision under water, does not interfere with perfect vision in the air. In order to make my air-lens perfect, in place of using watch-glasses, I had the enclosing glasses ground accurately of the exact radius of curvature required. I find these spectacles of great use when diving in clear fresh or salt water, as they enable me to see distinctly all around me. Sir John Herschel, to whom I communicated my invention, wrote me a letter in which he complimented me on its ingenuity. My investigations into the dioptries of vision led me to a new explanation of the mechanism of accommodation, differing entirely from that generally received. I do not think my explanation has been adopted by any prominent authorities on the physiology of the eye except Dr. Jacob, of Dublin, the celebrated oculist, who first described the structure in the eye that goes by the name of "Jacob's membrane." My desire to gain publicity for my view of the mechanism of accommodation led to an animated conflict with the committee of the International Ophthalmic Congress of 1872, in which I gained a signal victory over the anti-homœopathic bigots on the committee who sought to exclude me from the Congress, and prevent me reading a paper on the subject, on the ground that I practised homœopathy. I read my paper, and it is published in the *Transactions* of the Congress. A full account of my views on the mechanism of accommodation and a description of my diving spectacles will be found in a little work I published entitled *The Human Eye; its Optical Construction*.

I have always been very fond of swimming, and have advocated it as a necessary part of the education of all boys and girls. All who dwell on a little island like ours should know how to swim, for if they happened to tumble off and were unable to swim, it might be awkward for them. In 1873 I made a personal inspection of all the swimming-baths of London, and practically tested them all, except two or three, which were so repulsively dirty I could not muster courage to venture into them. I published the results of my observations, first in the *British Journal of Homœopathy* and afterwards in a pamphlet. Since then many more swimming-baths have been established in the metropolis, some of which are superior to any I have described in my article.

In 1879 I got a Pond's sphygmograph, which though in some respects an improvement on Marey's, was yet far from satisfactory. I believed I could contrive a better instrument, so I set to work to

try. A young watchmaker's apprentice from the Black Forest about this time came to London to seek for work. I asked him if he could make a sphygmograph under my direction? He said he thought he could, and after several failures we at last succeeded, and the pocket sphygmograph which bears my name was the result. At first the allopathic authorities, disliking its origin, and yet not liking altogether to condemn what might ultimately prove to be first favorite, hedged cautiously about it, damning it with faint praise, such as "a pretty toy, but not to be compared as to accuracy with the instrument of Marey," and so forth. But now it is generally acknowledged to be the best, and most of the recent writers of text-books on physiology and pathology describe and figure my sphygmograph and no other, and seem quite satisfied that the pulse-tracings it makes are reliable and accurate.

My contributions to homœopathic literature are too numerous to mention, but perhaps my chief claim to remembrance by the homœopathic world is as the translator of all Hahnemann's homœopathic works (except the *Chronic Diseases*) and of many of his pre-homœopathic works. I have been twice chosen President of the British Homœopathic Society, once of the British Homœopathic Congress, and the crowning honor of my life was my selection as President of the International Homœopathic Congress which met this year at Atlantic City. I much regretted my inability to put in a personal appearance on that great occasion, but I am highly sensible of the honor conferred on me by the choice of my American colleagues. I have twice been chosen to deliver the Hahnemann Oration at our hospital here.

I have been engaged in almost every controversy on homœopathy in the medical and lay periodicals. I believe I am the first and only avowed partisan of homœopathy who has defended the method of Hahnemann in the London Medical Society. The occasion was when Dr. Routh read his paper on "The Fallacies of Homœopathy," which he afterwards published in pamphlet form. I was present as a visitor, and after the paper had been read I asked permission to reply. Some opposition was raised to my request, but the president having put it to the vote, the majority decided that I should be heard, and I was listened to with attention, and some of my observations were even slightly applauded. I also took part in a friendly discussion on homœopathy in an allopathic medical society called, if I remember right, the Guild of St. Luke.

I have also taken part in discussions in various periodicals on

Pasteurism, Kochism, vivisection and alcohol-drinking, and I have addressed public meetings on the two latter kindred delusions.

I think the above is about all I can tell you respecting my medical career. I fear your readers will be shocked at the length of my egotistical narration, but please take the blame to yourself. *Tu l'as voulu, Georges Dandin!* You begged me to write my autobiography, forgetting the proverbial garrulity of old age, so you must abide the natural consequences. An excuse must be made for me, viz., that this is my first attempt to write the history of my life. Should Providence endow me with as many lives as a cat (nine, I believe, is the recognized number), and spare me to write a narrative of each, by the time I reached the sixth or eighth I may have acquired the art of writing autobiography with that brevity which is said to be the soul of wit. Naturally the events of our own life are more interesting to ourselves than to others. Even things which at the time were disagreeable and annoying are often not unpleasant in reminiscence, in accordance with the philosophic reflection of pious Æneas: *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit*. They say that wicked French countesses turn devout in their old age for the pleasure it gives them to relate all the pleasant sins of their *beaux jours* in the ear of an indulgent father confessor. So we old men, when we get the chance, love to confide the events of our past life to our patient and much-enduring father confessor "the courteous reader."

At length, however (at what enormous length! your readers will exclaim), I have said all I wish to say respecting my medical career. I will only add, that though in the seventies, I am still hale and hearty. I do my professional work without fatigue, generally manage to play a game of golf once a week, enjoy a week of grouse-shooting over Scotch moors every August, and after that three weeks of the seaside, where, every day after a good long swim in the sea before breakfast, I adjourn to a golf-links and devote all the forenoon to that fascinating game, which I may truthfully say, after the manner of old Verges, "I play as well as any man of my age who does not play better than I." Refreshed by this outing I return to work with renewed vigor, and get through the year with tolerable comfort, the dull routine of practice tempered occasionally by a day off in the country among the partridges and pheasants.

Now you have my whole history, and I hope your readers may be edified and not unduly bored by it. This first experience of autobiography has impressed me with the disadvantages under which an autobiographer labors. In writing the memoirs of others' lives,

the author is free to distribute his praise or blame, as he thinks fit, to his subject's conduct or sentiments, and indeed every competent biographer is expected to do so. But when he writes his own life, he must studiously refrain from auto-laudation. "Self-praise," says the proverb, "is no recommendation." He might, indeed, imitating the self-depreciation of Saint Paul, admit that he had occasionally acted or spoken "as a fool," but few show Dogberry's desire to be "written down an ass," even by themselves. The autobiographer is therefore limited to a bare recital of the acts of his life, and must leave the reader to make his own comments and form his own judgment as to the wisdom or folly of his acts. I trust your readers will be indulgent in their judgment and pronounce a favorable verdict in my case.

I remain yours very cordially,

R. E. DUDGEON, M.D.

53 Montague Square, London, England.

~~Hahn Monthly Feb 1892~~

Also published in: Indian Hom Review
Dec 1904:

Monthly Hom Review Oct 1 1904: Hahn Monthly
Nov 1904 again quoted.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

After the 28th of August, 1901, Dr. DUDGEON'S
only address is

22, CARLTON HILL,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD,
LONDON, N.W.

At Home
from 12 till 2 o'clock.



ROBERT ELLIS DUDGEON, M.D.

Born March 17th, 1820, Died September 8th, 1904.

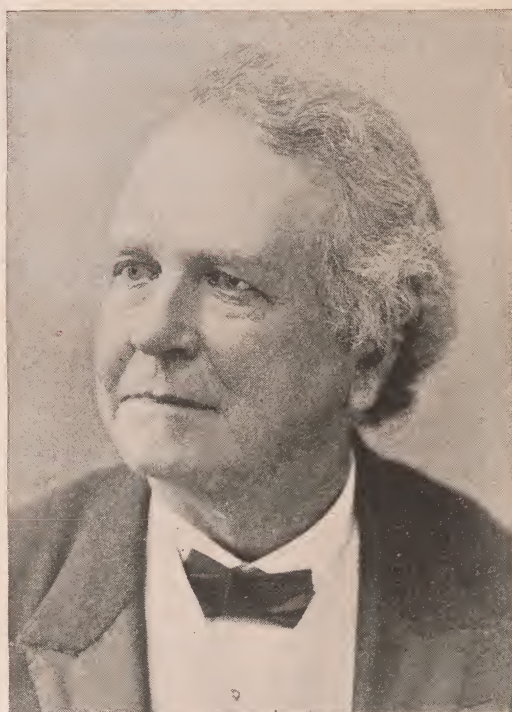


Yours and cordially
R. B. Richardson

(Engraved for the U.S. Medical and Surgical Journal)

Chicago Lithographing Co Chicago

July 1868



R. E. DUDGEON, M. D.,
London, Eng.

Mr Bradford

1862 Frankford Avenue

Philadelphia Pa

U. S. A.



BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

R. E. DUDGEON, M.D.

WE have the pleasure, in this number, of presenting our readers with the lithograph of our trans-Atlantic friend and colleague, Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, so well known to us all, that any attempt to make him better known, may seem superfluous. However, as we have a few items from a responsible

source, which may not be generally known, we shall venture to make an attempt on his life.

Dr. R. E. Dudgeon was born at Leith, in Scotland, in the year 1820. Of his parents, we know nothing, except, by inference, that they were people who valued the blessings of a good education, as we find that their son enjoyed all the benefits of a training at the famous High School in Edinburgh, whence he was transferred to the University, and, in due time, graduated with high honors. In 1839, he received the diploma of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh; but, not satisfied with the knowledge there obtained, he visited the medical schools of Paris, Dublin, and Berlin: and, having thus become familiar with the theory and practice of medicine, he returned to Edinburgh in 1841, and took the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the University.

In 1842, Dr. Dudgeon launched his well-stored bark upon the sea of life, by setting up in practice in Liverpool — no doubt full of hope, and well satisfied that the skill which he had acquired by so much study, would prove adequate in the encounter with the most formidable diseases. But the Doctor's bright hopes were not all realized; experience on the battlefield taught him that there were many foes too sturdy to cry for quarter at the first blow. At this time, he fell in with his old friend, Dr. Drysdale, whom he found settled in Liverpool, and practicing Homœopathy. Dr. Drysdale, in conjunction with Drs. Russell and Black, was then engaged in getting up a periodical organ of Homœopathy, the "British Journal of Homœopathy;" and prevailed on Dr. Dudgeon, who was not overburdened with practice, to assist him, by translating articles from the German, for publication in the "Journal." Dr. Dudgeon translated for the first volume, Hahnemann's introduction to *Arsenic*; Schmid on the use of *Cuprum acetatum*; Kurtz's paper on the comparative statistics of Allopathic and Homœopathic treatment; Trink's critical remarks; the proving of *Ranunculus sceleratus*; Schmid's remarks on *Opium*; and several minor articles. This work naturally led Dr. Dudgeon to think there was more in Homœopathy than he had been taught at the medical schools; and the following year, he was so far infected with the Homœopathic heresy, that he assisted Dr. Drysdale in his proving of *Bichrom. of Potash*; and went over to Manchester, to make the drawings of the morbid appearances observed in the workmen employed in the manufacture of that substance, which were published, along with the proving of the *Bichrom.*, in the 2nd Vol. of the "British Journal of Homœopathy."

The way was thus laid open for him to inquire into a better way than any he had learned from the renowned teachers at whose feet he had sat. It would be interesting and instructive to know just what finally decided such a well-stored and well-balanced mind to turn his back upon all his fellows, and take up the cross of Homœopathy — for we presume it was in England, in those days, as it was in this country: those who embraced Homœopathy were looked upon as unmitigated knaves or fools, by every body; — such a notion now is entertained by none but fossils. The world does move: those who stand still and look back, should remember Lot's wife.

Whatever these causes may have been, they were efficient; and we can not doubt that they were worthy of him, as a man and a scholar, since they impelled him at once to abandon his practice, and set off in search of more light upon this new medical system. Accordingly, we find him spending the winter of 1844-5 in Vienna, studying Homœopathy in Fleischmann's Hospital. Thus equipped with new weapons, he returned to his native land in the spring of 1845, and established himself in London, where he now resides. In 1846, he became one of the Editors of the "British Journal of Homœopathy," (Drs. Drysdale and Russell being, at that time, the others;) and his editorial connection with this journal, still continues. He has been a prolific contributor to its pages; and to his exertions is it, in no small degree, owing, that this journal has always held a foremost place among medical journals, whether of our or any other school. In the winter of 1852-3, he delivered a course of Lectures at the Hahnemann Hospital; these Lectures were published in 1854. Besides a Life of Hahnemann, which occupies the first chapter, they contain a critical analysis of all his views and methods of practice, with those of the most celebrated writers on the subject; so that, in a small space, they contain a compendious view of all that constituted Homœopathy up to the day of their delivery. They are written in a style clear as well as forcible, and with such an undercurrent of humor, that they are quite as entertaining as instructive. They should be made a text-book in all our colleges; for no where else, in the English, or any other, language, is there to be found, in such narrow limits, such a complete exposition and history of Homœopathy. Previous to the publication of these Lectures, Dr. Dudgeon had translated Hahnemann's "Organon" and his "Lesser Writings," and written Vol. I. of the "Pathogenetic Cyclopædia" — the best work, of the kind, which has fallen into our hands; so good is it, that we have never ceased regretting that the Doctor could not have seen reason good for completing the work, in the same style. Besides these labors, he lent a helping hand in the preparation of the "Hahnemannian Materia Medica" and the "New Repertory," of the former of which, but one number was issued, and the latter, we have never seen.

But Dr. Dudgeon's activities are not confined to his practice and his literary labors, as he is a member of the Pathological Society of London and the Hahnemann Medical Society, and was for several years, Secretary of the British Homœopathic Society. His labors have been recognized by many Homœopathic Medical Societies in Europe, and North and South America, of which he has been made member. He is a Fellow, also, of the Anthropol and Zoölogical Societies of London; and last, though not least, he is full private in the London Scottish Rifle Volunteers. In such a wide range of labors, one might well find scope for the greatest versatility of talent; while unusual application and industry must have been requisite for the accomplishment of so much, in the midst of all the wear and tear of professional life. We trust that the Doctor may be spared many long years yet, to complete more fully what he has already so well commenced. U S Med & Surg J1 July 1868

ROBERT ELLIS DUDGEON, M.D.

It is with much sorrow, and with a keen sense of the loss we have sustained, that we have to announce that our great and distinguished colleague, DR. DUDGEON, has passed away from among us, so soon after the death of DR. HUGHES, and we can hardly yet realize that the striking and familiar figure we so often met with such pleasure will no more greet us with his usual courteous smile of recognition. The last time we saw him in public was at the morning session of the British Homœopathic Congress on July 1st. When we were adjourning for lunch he told us he had not been at all well, that he was much troubled with a skin irritation which interfered with sleep and made him feel generally ill, and that on this account he did not feel able to be present at the dinner in the evening, at which festive gathering he was much missed, as ever since the Congress was first held he had, with only one exception, we think, been present at these gatherings, and had been looked upon as an essential feature of them. From this day (July 1st) he never left his house. The complaint developed into an abnormal form of pemphigus, which gradually but steadily undermined his vital power, so that in the end, although his mental faculties were unimpaired, he sank from weakness. It was a state which at his advanced

and wonderful age—he was in his eighty-fifth year—one could not but see was of the gravest import. Before this complaint came on his health was remarkable, and he used to say he was never ill. He passed away peacefully on Thursday morning, the 8th of September.

ROBERT ELLIS DUDGEON, M.D. Monthly Homœopathic
Review, Oct. 1, 1904.

DUDGEON, R E

Robert Ellis Dudgeon.

It is with profound sorrow and a keen sense of the loss that Homœopathy has sustained that we announce the death of Dr. R. E. Dudgeon, of London, England, the news of which reached us just after going to press with our October issue. Dr. Dudgeon, the Grand Old Man of Homœopathy, not only of England, but of the entire homœopathic world, was born in Edinburgh on St. Patrick's day, 1820, and was at the time of death, which occurred on September 8th, over 84 years old. Our readers will recall a correction that he made in his article on "Potencies" appearing in the February issue of the Medical Century (1893), where by a typographical error the word, as he wrote it, "Octogeranium," was made to read "Octogenarian." In a letter to the editor calling attention to the error he stated that he considered "Octogeranium," which some of his patients called him, the "much sweeter appellation."

A very complete autobiography of his life appeared in the Hahnemannian Monthly in 1892. In it he states that his medical education was obtained in the University of Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1841, after having pursued his studies while waiting for his majority in Paris. After graduating he went to Vienna, where he had for fellow-students Drysdale, Russell and Fisher, all well known in the homœopathic world, and it was Drysdale who persuaded him to look into Homœopathy. He spent much time in Germany, becoming familiar with the language and making the acquaintance of the principal homœopathic physicians of that country. On his return to London he joined the editorial force of the British Journal of Homœopathy, in which periodical he had already appeared as a frequent contributor, and he remained connected with that journal until its cessation in 1884, a period of thirty-eight years. It was Dr. Dudgeon who was instrumental in the selection of Leipsig as the proper place for the proposed monument to Hahnemann, and he was present at the unveiling of the statue in 1851. He was one of the founders of the

Homœopathic Hospital and School for Homœopathy in Bloomsbury Square, and, in fact, he was intimately connected with every institution devoted to Homœopathy in England, and his works and writings are a veritable history of Homœopathy in that country. His Lectures on Homœopathy is one of the classics of our school. He was a voluminous writer, contributor to nearly all of the periodicals of our school; he translated the Organon of Hahnemann. He wrote a work on the Human Eye; Its Optical Construction. He invented a sphymograph, which is now generally acknowledged to be the best in spite of the fact that it was brought out by a homœopathic physician. Not only was he the translator of the Organon but of all Hahnemann's works with the exception of the Chronic Diseases. He was never absent from any homœopathic society that met within visiting distance, and his presence always added sunshine to the meetings, and there was a corresponding cloud when he was absent. There was no controversy in the medical or lay periodicals concerning Homœopathy but that he was represented in, and always ready to support and uphold the system to which his life was devoted.

America mourns with England in the loss of this grand and stalwart Homœopathists. Our losses on this side of the Atlantic within the past few years have been great, and we feel the loss of such men as Hughes and Dudgeon in England fully as much as we do our own losses. The memory of Dr. Robert E. Dudgeon we honor and we regard him as the greatest homœopathic physician that has lived since the time of the founder.

Med Cent'y Nov 1904

EDITORIAL.

Books, exchanges, and contributions—the latter to be contributed to the GAZETTE only, and preferably to be typewritten—should be sent to the GAZETTE Associates, 279 Dartmouth Street, Boston; personal and other news items to Dr. A. T. Lovering, 10A Park Square, Boston; subscriptions and all communications relating to advertising, etc., to the business manager, Mr. Chas. A. Boynton, Hyde Park, Mass.

ROBERT ELLIS DUDGEON,

Born March 17, 1820.

Died Sept. 8, 1904.

Another great loss has befallen us so soon after the death of Dr. Richard Hughes. Dr. Dudgeon is gone. Personally he has been far from us here, but there are few of the older generation among us to whom he has not been near in the same sense as was Dr. Hughes, whose obituary notice he wrote but two years ago. He was near us because we felt his influence directly and indirectly not alone in practice, guided, as so many of us have been, by the exceptional professional knowledge in his writings, but near our hearts by that full confidence inspired by his character, his many-sided attainments, the sturdy honesty of his convictions, the kindness of his heart and the gentleness of his bearing. The influence spreading from such a man could not be other than far-reaching, nor could it fail to penetrate even to many minds and to more than one generation beyond those limits where a distinct consciousness of its origin is present. This is the influence of all true reformers. Other men may be more brilliant, successful, authoritative, leaders in their day and immediate sphere, but only those can truly aid in advancing knowledge who at the same time can aid in uplifting character. Not the qualities of mind alone can stamp the true man of science. Integrity of purpose, first of all, must underlie genuine intellectual effort, if this is to produce those successive waves of enlightenment, which constantly spread by renewing themselves out of our moral nature.

Such reflections inevitably suggest themselves in contemplating the life and character of Dr. Dudgeon. This long and useful life of unceasing labor, is so instructive and so inspiring that we yield to the impulse which prompts us to

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and finally settled in Liverpool in 1843, where Drysdale was
already practicing homœopathy, and at his suggestion he
was induced to look into the claims of the new therapeutics.
It was in the same year that the *British Journal of Homœo-
pathy* was founded by Drysdale, Russell and Black,—despite
the fact that there were scarcely a dozen homœopathic prac-
titioners in England,—and, although not yet a convert, he

The source of the energy of radioactivity correspond to a transformation of the substance which was in process of evolution by its evolution of heat, enough of ice every hour.

It is impossible to consider here the activity in more detail, but this paper without calling your attention to the discoveries have on the practice of medicine be paid to a profession, which keeps in science, ever ready and alert to grasp a cure of disease and the relief of human

CAREFUL CASE-TAKING ESSENTIAL.—
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ATRESIA VAGINÆ AND RETAINED MENSTRUUM.
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upper part of the genital tract than the
perineal incision, which involves great
loss of blood in the tubes and uterine cavity.
British

give a brief outline of its main features, with a view to recalling to the older men among our readers many events in the history of homœopathy in England so intimately associated with our progress in this country, and holding up before the younger, a career so fruitful and so exemplary for their emulation.

Dr. Dudgeon was born in Edinburgh—as he wrote in a brief autobiographical sketch at the solicitation of the editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, and published in 1892 in the February number of that journal—and pursued his studies in the schools and hospitals of that renowned seat of learning; took his surgeon's degree in 1839, and was made Doctor of Medicine in 1841, after having spent two years in Paris at the *Ecole de Médecine* under Velpeau, Andral, Civiale, Maisonneuve, Louis, Picrrey and other famous teachers—men whose names still carry so much weight with all who value the study of medical history. Not content with such advantages his eager desire to complete his knowledge led him to Vienna where Shroda, Rockitansky, Hebra, Heller and Jaeger were carrying forward their great reforms in research and teaching, and where Fleischmann and other noted homœopaths were attracting attention by their therapeutic successes. Here he met Drysdale, Rutherford, Russell and Fisher, men so well known later in homœopathic literature, but without himself being drawn, as yet, in the new direction. Still in search of all available medical knowledge he then journeyed to Berlin where under Jüngken and Kramer he studied diseases of the eye and ear, and organic chemistry under Simon. Returning to Britain he spent some months in Dublin under Graves, Stokes, Corrigan and Marsh, and finally settled in Liverpool in 1843, where Drysdale was already practicing homœopathy, and at his suggestion he was induced to look into the claims of the new therapeutics. It was in the same year that the *British Journal of Homœopathy* was founded by Drysdale, Russell and Black,—despite the fact that there were scarcely a dozen homœopathic practitioners in England,—and, although not yet a convert, he

assisted his friends by translating from the German many articles on homœopathy, by means of which he became familiar with its doctrines and methods, and gradually a firm believer. By Drysdale's advice he returned once more to Vienna to see homœopathic practice at the celebrated Gumpendorf Hospital, where he again met a number of young English and Scotch physicians who afterwards took a prominent part in advancing the cause of our school. Settling then in London he joined the editorial staff of the *British Journal*, which had already enlisted his interest, and retained his connection with it until its cessation in 1884.

A mind so eager for knowledge, so thoroughly trained, and so intent on the much-needed reform in therapeutics could not remain satisfied with practice and literary work. Incessant labor was the element in which he thrived, urged on as he was by his profound convictions. Rising speedily to eminence among his compeers, and gaining the friendship and respect of many men of science outside of the profession, he soon wielded an influence which, with others equally enthusiastic, he turned unselfishly to the account of the cause of homœopathy. He was largely instrumental in founding the London Homœopathic Hospital, in organizing the homœopathic societies, local and general, and constantly active in the defense of homœopathy from whatever quarter it might be assailed. His ready pen and equally ready wit combined with his great knowledge made him a formidable antagonist, and it may be safely said that he never entered a conflict from which he did not come out with distinct advantage. When the intolerant conservatism of the medical authorities, balked by the clamor of the rank and file of the profession, attempted to suppress homœopathy by demanding from every candidate for a medical degree the solemn promise never to practice homœopathically, and brought into parliament bills in support of this effort, he promptly blocked these shrewd politics by means of carefully framed amendments, offered by influential friends in both the House of

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Lords and the Commons, and with unfailing courage and persuasive power prevented on several occasions, the exclusion of homœopathists from their appointments in public hospitals. Wherever the cause so near his heart was in danger, and wherever its interest could be advanced, his was the voice and pen ever foremost in its defense and advocacy.

At the same time his contributions to our literature on scientific and practical subjects were numerous, and of the greatest value. He translated with marked literary skill and sound judgment all the works of Hahnemann, with the exception of the *Chronic Diseases*, and delivered those lectures at the Homœopathic Hospital which, in their published form, remain one of our most valued text-books. But not alone in these fields was his active mind and professional interest occupied. In microscopy, in optics and the perfection of the sphygmograph he not only took an active interest, but in all these branches he contributed valuable observations and improvements in technic. He also wrote numerous papers for various scientific societies, which received the commendations of leading authorities. His labors in behalf of the public health resulted in the improvement and multiplication of free baths in London, and his addresses on hygiene and against the abuse of alcohol served still further to stamp him as a genuine reformer.

Of him it may be said as of few others that whatever he did he did well, for his was a mind of that rare order which devoted all its energies to the furthering of good causes, and could not be content with the passive acceptance of traditional habits of thought or current views derived from the authorities of the day. Thoroughly independent and original as he was, he espoused causes early in life which placed him in opposition not only to the unthinking masses, but often to many warm friends and supporters who could hold with him only in one or the other of the many directions in which he strove for progress. His was a most happy and successful life, although, as he wrote to Dr. Dyce Brown in

an obituary notice of himself, soon after having written the obituary notices of Dr. Hughes and Dr. Robert Cooper, he never made a fortune. He had neither time nor inclination to amass wealth, but he sought and gave much true happiness by his wisdom and an unfailing sense of humor, which softened all the asperities so inseparable from conflicts of opinion. In the same obituary notice of himself he wrote: "Though much engaged in medical polemics he never made an enemy, or if he did, they all died before him, so that at his death he was unable to exercise the Christian virtue of forgiving his enemies, but he could practice the higher virtue of loving them, as they contributed so greatly to his enjoyment of life. He was cremated at Golders' Green Crematorium, on the [12th of September, 1904], so we may say literally and figuratively: Peace be to his ashes!"

With these words of his own, so characteristic of his kindly spirit, we close this notice in profound sorrow, but with the abiding faith that the works of a good man live after him.

AMALGAMATION.

Although at the recent meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy the question of amalgamation or affiliation with the great body of the profession was not considered of sufficient moment to call for serious or formal discussion, there is evidence in the spirited allusions to it in various addresses as well as in the editorial and other articles appearing in our latest periodical literature, that the subject is still agitating the minds of many within our ranks, as such a subject cannot fail to do.

That the great majority and the most representative men of both wings of our school are strongly opposed to the proposition is no longer in doubt; but it is undeniable that a danger is and has long been working, perhaps insensibly, in the whole profession with regard to the matter of which the end can be no other than the ultimate breaking down of those wholly

SEP 19 1892

By the death of Dr Drysdale, homoeopathy has lost one who has for many years filled the foremost place in the new school of medicine. His reputation was not limited to Britain nor even to the English-speaking race. All over the world, wherever a knowledge of homoeopathy has penetrated, Drysdale's services to homoeopathy are known and acknowledged. It was my privilege to enjoy half a century of close friendship and unbroken intimacy with him, and I can honestly say that I have never known a man gifted with a more thoroughly scientific mind and a sounder judgment, or one who was a more delightful companion. Dr Drysdale's ^{literary} labours in behalf of homoeopathy commenced with his contribution to the Introduction to the Study of Homoeopathy, brought out under the joint editorship of Dr Russell and himself, were continued through the British Journal of Homoeopathy of which he was the founder and chief editor for 34 years, and ~~continued~~ to which he communicated many important original papers, and culminated in the Cypher Repository and the first volume of National Medicine Physiological and Applied. He spared no trouble in working out his ideas for promoting the

scientific development of homoeopathy. His activity in other departments of science and philosophy, as shown by the works he published, was something marvellous, and gave witness of the many-sided character of his mind. In the all his knowledge he was singularly modest and deferential towards the views and opinions of those he came in contact with, and he gave you the impression that he wished more to learn from you than that you knew more than he knew. He had not a trace of envy, or jealousy in his disposition but was always anxious to encourage the researches and proclaim the discoveries ^{or} novel views of others. He was no pedant and could easily throw off the cares of practice and abandon for a while the severe studies in which he was delighted, for a few days of fishing or shooting, or for a tour through some of the beautiful scenery of his native land. He was a man of warm affections and steady friendships, of strict morality and severe truthfulness, a scientist and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word.

From Dr Dudgeon 53 Newington Square London
Eng.

9/9/92

OCCASIONAL LETTER FROM LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dear NORTH AMERICAN:

During my visit to the States last year, I was requested by the Editor of the "North American Journal" to send an occasional contribution to its pages, containing English news. I feel almost ashamed to report that the greater part of a year has elapsed, between the making of the promise and its fulfilment. This omission, however, has been due to many circumstances, many of which were outside my control. I have never, however, lost sight of the pleasurable duty which was laid upon me, and which I now seek in part to discharge.

The one topic which is at the present moment occupying the minds of our colleagues in England is the loss by death, of the veteran Dr. Dudgeon, who, at the age of 84, passed away peacefully on Thursday morning, the 8th of September last. For many months he had been in failing health, and although we all knew that the end was inevitably near, the sense of the loss was felt undiminished.

On the death of Dr. Hughes, Dr. Dudgeon was requested by the Editor of the "Homoeopathic Review" to write an obituary notice, and with his natural sense of humor (which even such an occasion could not diminish) he enclosed to the Editor an anticipatory obituary notice of himself, not as he said for immediate publication, but to be kept in a pigeon hole, until needed. In this he stated, amongst other interesting facts, that having been delicate as a child, he was persuaded to become a Doctor, so as to learn how to preserve his life, and he emphasized his constant love of truth.

By far, however, the most interesting and at the same time most complete autobiography of Dudgeon was contributed to the "Hahnemannian Monthly," in the columns of which it appeared in February, 1892.

Robert Ellis Dudgeon was regarded on this side of the Atlantic as one of our great men, and was not only so regarded by his own immediate colleagues, but by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance in the Allopathic School. He had a "pretty wit," a very keen sense of humour, and was possessed of a most inventive mind. The best known and most used Sphygmograph was his invention. He also invented a method for the microscopic examination of a considerable quantity of fluid at once, and he constructed a pair of spectacles which, as he himself describes it, "enabled me to see distinctly all round me, when diving in clear fresh or salt water."

One of the most modest and most courteous of men, he was yet one of the most doughty champions of Homoeopathy which England has produced. He loved, as he himself said, to be in

the minority, believing that with the minority was truth. When in 1852 the Medical Act to regulate the affairs of Medical Schools and Colleges was introduced, it was almost entirely due to Dudgeon that a provision was introduced guarding against any imposition upon any candidate offering himself for examination, to adopt or refrain from adopting, the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery, as a test or condition for admitting him to the examination.

Dudgeon, like Hughes, was truly a scholarly man, not merely in the pedantic, but in the broader sense. He studied much, not only in England, but abroad. He had strong literary instincts, and marked ability and lucidity as a writer. He was largely instrumental in starting the Homeopathic League in this country, and of the thirty-six popular tracts published by that League since 1887, thirty-three of them are believed to have come from his pen. Those who have read these tracts will have been impressed by the knowledge and the logic displayed by their writer; those who have not read them will find their study a refreshment and a stimulus.

Dudgeon's translations of Hahnemann's works are regarded as standard English translations. Thirty years ago he wrote a satirical romance, "Colymbia," and four years ago his "Prolongation of Life" was published, and soon ran into a second edition. His remains were cremated at Golder's Green on Monday, September 12th.

The *British Medical Journal*, though regarding Dudgeon as belonging to the heretical camp in medicine, was fain to admit that it wished he were "one of us," and it did itself the honour in its issue of October 8th to chronicle his decease in a tone which was at once generous and sympathetic.

At the last meeting of the British Homeopathic Society the settled programme was set aside, and the evening was devoted to brief addresses from very many of his old colleagues, who all testified to Dudgeon's worth.

It is now under contemplation that some memorial should be raised to commemorate the life and worth of this great man, whose loss we all so deeply and sincerely feel.

JAMES SEARSON, M. D.

N Am J1 Hom Dec 1904

ROBERT ELLIS DUDGEON, M. D.

The old guard of Homeopathy are passing to their reward. How many have left us since the century dawned? And now another, full of years and honor, after sixty-five years of active labor as a practitioner and author, has gone to his rest. Robert Ellis Dudgeon, M. D., of London, Eng., died on September 9th, at the age of eighty-four years. Great Britain has given to Homeopathy some of the most brilliant writers of the school. Among the first of these to come upon the field Dr. Dudgeon survived longest, Burnett, Hughes and Cooper but shortly preceding him. And among this quartette of brilliant minds, it seems that the greatest was Dudgeon's. *The Homeopathic World*, with which Dr. Dudgeon was intimately associated from its foundation in 1885 until his death, says of him that "of the many distinguished disciples of Hahnemann, there was no one who for sheer ability could compare with this man. He brought to the service of his colleagues a rare combination of talents, of heart and mind, ready wit and delightful humor, and, above all, a tenacious and accurate memory." He had to a marked degree the faculty of arrangement. This was shown in his literary works. And it was in this department that Dr. Dudgeon did valiant service for the school. He was connected with the *British Journal of Homeopathy* almost from its inception, and

when this ceased publication he came to the *Homeopathic World*. He prepared excellent translations of the Organon and the Materia Medica Pura, and a series of practical suggestions called Hahnemann's Therapeutic Hints. In addition to his Lectures on Homeopathy, Dr. Dudgeon wrote and translated several books on his own specialty, the Human Eye. He was also an inventor, and his pocket Sphygmograph is well known. An interesting result of his labors are his Subaqueous Spectacles where the curves of the lenses are so arranged as to correct the refraction of the water. Another valuable service done by this great man was the founding of the Homeopathic League which published the Homeopathic League Tracts, and so fairly put the case of Homeopathy before the public. Dr. Dudgeon wrote most of these, and was able to make them especially valuable with the aid of his memory, his accurate habits, his large reference library, and his wit and humor. At the time of his death Dr. Dudgeon was consulting physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital and had held all the posts of honor possible. He has left us but his works remain, and both these and his life will ever be an inspiration to his colleagues and to posterity forever.

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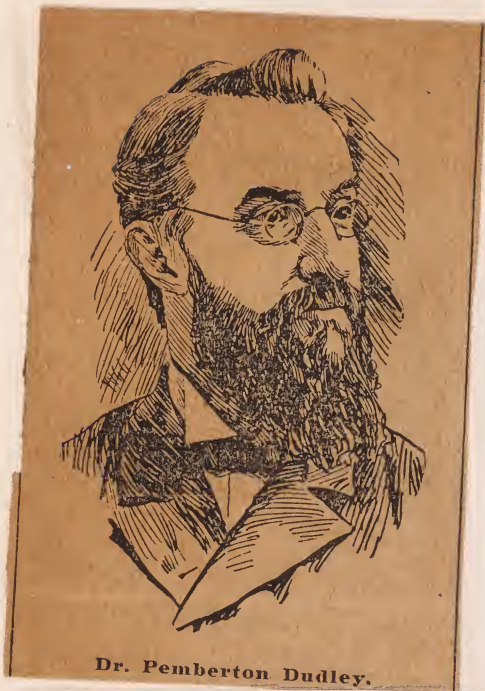
President elect Dudley.
 Pemberton Dudley, M.D.
 Prof. of Institutes
 of Medicine and Hygiene
 in the Hahnemann Medi-
 cal College of Phila-

delphia, was born near Torresdale, Philadelphia, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the Mayflower about ten years later. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and is known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was descended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. L., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks County, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by careful reading and study while at work on his father's farm. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College for one year and then in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in the class of '61, since which time he has practiced in Philadelphia. Dr. Dudley assisted to organize the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866, joined the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1867, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and since 1887 has been general secretary and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions," numbering from 1200 to 1500 pages. On Saturday, June 22, 1895, he was elected President of the Institute for the year 1896.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy of 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the com-

mittee appointed to perfect its preliminary arrangements. This convention led to a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. The fourth one was held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1892, when Dr. Dudley was again a member of its committee of arrangements, and was elected its recording secretary. He was Honorary Secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, held in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He holds honorary membership in the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, in the Southern Homœopathic Medical As-

sociation and in the Homœopathic Institute of Mexico. In 1868 Dr. Dudley was chosen to the Chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in his Alma Mater. In 1876 he was called to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was transferred to his present position. He was a member of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new college and hospital buildings, and entered with great zeal into the preparations of the plan of these structures. As a member of the Hahnemann Club, of Philadelphia, Dr. Dudley aided in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, and became a director and member of its medical staff. This club of physicians having, in 1880, become the proprietors of the *HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY*, appointed him its editor, which position he held until 1888. During these eight years the journal easily maintained its position among the leading homœopathic periodicals of the world. Dr. Dudley was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the seven members of the State Board of Health upon its organization in 1885, and was reappointed by him in 1891 for another term of six years. Dr. Dudley has been a prolific writer, and he is now engaged in the preparation of a work upon *Institutes of Medicine*, designed for the use of medical students and also for physicians seeking a knowledge of the science of therapeutics. Dr. Dudley claims that the subject lies at the foundation of a course of medical study and is necessary to a correct understanding and



Dr. Pemberton Dudley.



PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.
PRES. OF THE AM. INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

By courtesy of Med, Century.

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December 25, 1867, Dr. Dudley mar- Barnes, J. H. Closson, C. J. Raue.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1902.

Dear Doctor:

May I once more ask you to examine the status of our Aztec Copper Smelting Company as set forth briefly in the enclosed pamphlet? A critical reading will convince you that we are organized for legitimate business, rather than for speculation. From personal knowledge I am able to vouch for all its statements. It contains a good many interesting facts, with very few comments. There are a half hundred physicians in the Company. If you are not one of them, we should like you to join us.

Fraternally yours,

Pemberton Dudley.

Snader, W. C. Goodno, Carl Vischer;
A. W. Bailey, of Atlantic City: E. M.

DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY.

adequate appreciation not only of homœopathy, but of all modes of treating diseases and injuries. On December 25, 1867, Dr. Dudley married Sarah K., daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, who was formerly a well-known Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia and vicinity. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, is a graduate of the class of '92 of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

Howard, of Camden; H. I. Jessup, C. Mohr, Wm. Spencer, D. Bunting, of Norristown; W. K. Brown, A. M. Barnes, J. H. Closson, C. J. Raue, and L. W. Thompson. The members of the Club who were present were, besides those already mentioned, Drs. B. F. Betts, W. H. H. Neville, M. M. Walker, H. F. Ivins and I. G. Smedley.

Hahn. Monthly. Aug. 1895.

DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY ENTERTAINED AT DINNER BY PROFESSIONAL FRIENDS.—The Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia on July 10, 1895, gave a dinner at the Hotel Stenton to Dr. Pemberton Dudley, recently elected President of the American Institute of Homœopathy. The dinner was served in a small room on the second floor of the Stenton, and was a most enjoyable affair. There was no head of the table really, because the diners were ranged about an annular board, whose centre was filled with a profusion of waving palms.

Dr. T. S. Dunning was the presiding officer. He made the speech of welcome, and Dr. C. S. Middleton offered the guest of the evening the congratulations of the fraternity, and spoke of the rare services of Dr. Dudley during his service as Secretary of the Institute, and how it had grown in numbers and importance in that time. Dr. Dudley responded feelingly, and then the toasts were drank. "The Value of the American Institute and other Medical Societies to Homœopathy" was the subject on which Dr. Dudley spoke. Prof. W. H. Bigler spoke on "Ancient and Modern Medicine Compared," while "Ancient and Modern Surgery Compared" was the subject of Prof. J. James's remarks. Dr. Aug. Korndorfer had the toast, "The Medicine of the Future," while to Dr. B. W. James was given the pleasant duty of speaking on "Auld Lang Syne."

The guests of the occasion were Drs. W. C. Powell, of Bryn Mawr; J. C. Guernsey, H. L. Northrop, E. R. Snader, W. C. Goodno, Carl Vischer; A. W. Bailey, of Atlantic City; E. M.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley has been chosen Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, to succeed the late Dr. A. R. Thomas, and Dr. Charles Mohr has been made Registrar of the same institution, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Dr. John E. James. Both selections were made by the Faculty of the college and confirmed by the Board of Trustees. Dr. Dudley is Professor of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine in the college, and Dr. Mohr is the Professor of Materia Medica. Sketches of these distinguished physicians follow.

Dean Dudley.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, the newly elected Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, was born near Torresdale, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dddley, belonged to the well-known New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the fortunes of the Mayflower Pilgrims in 1630, and whose



DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY.

PROFESSOR DUDLEY, DEAN OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., has been chosen Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, to succeed the late Prof. A. R. Thomas, M.D., and Charles Mohr, M.D., has

been made Registrar of the same institution, to fill the place made vacant by the resignation of Prof. John E. James, M.D.

Dr. Dudley is a worthy successor of the late Dean Thomas, and comes to his office well equipped to fill his responsible position. He is in the prime of life, and in perfect health. As a leader he is safely conservative, yet efficient and ably aggressive, and his administration will be brilliantly successful, redounding to his credit, and to the glory of old Hahnemann. He is an alumnus of the college, and he will receive the hearty co-operation and support of the trustees, faculty and alumni of the old institution. At the present time Dr. Dudley is President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, President of the Board of Health of the State of Pennsylvania, member of the Board of Medical Council of the same State, Professor of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine in the Hahnemann College, etc. Physician, professor, author and State official, he bears the varied responsibilities of his many honors with a charming simplicity that springs from a strong, sincere character, increasing the admiration of his friends, and the respect of his opponents. Our readers will find a detailed account of his busy, successful life on page 101 of the "News," of the August, 1895, HAHNEMANNIAN.

Dr. Mohr has an enormous capacity for systematic detail work, which admirably fits him for the position of Registrar. For a sketch of his life, see "News" pages of this month.

Hahn Mo Feb 1896

main and lateral branches have contributed numerous distinguished names to the political, scientific and literary annals of the United States. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and both name and family are known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was descended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by habits of careful study and reading at home. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, and afterwards in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the latter in the class of 1861, since which time he has practiced his profession in Philadelphia.

Dr. Dudley has always evinced a deep interest in all organizations and institutions designed to promote the public usefulness of the medical profession. He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1863, joined the State Medical Society in 1867 and has been President of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the national society of homœopathic physicians, in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and in 1887 was elected General Secretary of the society and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions." During the seven years of his secretaryship the membership and income of the society were nearly doubled, mainly through his exertions. At the annual meeting of the Institute, held at Newport, R. I., last June, he was elected its President for 1896.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy of 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the committee appointed to perfect its preliminary arrangements. This Convention led to a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. The fourth one was held at Atlantic City, in 1891, when Dr. Dudley was again a member of its Committee of Arrangements and was elected its Recording Secretary. He was Honorary Secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, held in connection with the Columbian Exposition of 1893. He holds honorary membership in the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, in the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association and in the Homœopathic Institute of Mexico.

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lege called him to its Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was transferred to the Professorship of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine, which position he still holds. He was a member of the Building Committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new college and hospital buildings, and entered with great zeal into the preparation of the plans of these structures. As a member of the Hahnemann Club Dr. Dudley aided in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and became a Director and member of its medical staff. Recently he was chosen a Trustee and also one of the visiting staff of St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital, just opened at Broad and Ontario streets.

In 1880 he became the editor of the "Hahnemannian Monthly," and for eight years did nearly the entire work pertaining to his position. During this period the journal ranked among the most influential homœopathic periodicals of the world. He finally resigned the editorship, because his too numerous labors had begun seriously to undermine his health.

Upon the establishment of the State Board of Health in 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him one of its seven members, and

at the expiration of his term of office, in 1891, reappointed him for a second term. During the ten years of his service he has been Chairman of the Board's Committee on Food Adulterations, and in July, 1895, was elected President of the Board.

In addition to the editorial work already mentioned, Professor Dudley has contributed numerous articles to medical and sanitary journals, besides a number that have appeared in the annual reports of the State Board of Health. He is just completing the work of revising and editing a new translation of Hahnemann's treatise on "The Chronic Diseases," a volume of about 1600 pages. He is also engaged in the preparation of an original work on "Institutes of Medicine," designed both for physicians and for students of medicine.

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Ledger. Jan. 14. 1896

PROMINENT HOMOEOPATHS

IV. PROF. PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D., DEAN OF HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE; PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY, ETC.



R. PEMBERTON DUDLEY, the newly elected Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College was born near Torresdale, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the well-known New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the fortunes of the Mayflower Pilgrims in 1620, and whose main and lateral branches have contributed numerous distinguished names to the political, scientific and literary annals of the United States. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and both name and family are known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was decended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by habits of careful study and reading at home. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, and afterwards in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated from the latter in the class of 1861, since which time he has practiced his profession in Philadelphia.

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Hahn. Institute, Feb. 1896

V. PROF. CHARLES MOHR, M. D., REGISTRAR HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE.



CHARLES MOHR, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, the newly elected Registrar of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, was born in the city of Philadelphia, May 2, 1844. He was educated in the public and private schools of his native city, and early showed a liking for scientific studies, and especially for medicine; but, yielding to the wishes of his father, who desired him to follow mercantile pursuits, he entered a large importing and manufacturing establishment, where he gave evidence of good business qualifications, and soon occupied a position of trust and responsibility. His early desire for a professional career never left him, and he devoted most of his spare hours to the reading of medical works, and finally decided to devote his entire time and energy to medicine. In 1872 he placed

himself under the preceptorship of Prof. E. A. Farrington, M. D., matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College in 1873, entered the Philadelphia School of Anatomy in 1874, and was graduated from the former institution March 10, 1875.

Owing to his natural abilities, Dr. Mohr soon rose to prominence in the profession, and his thorough business training was often turned to good account in the management of existing homœopathic institutions and in the organization of new ones. The success of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of Philadelphia depended greatly upon his devoted services as Secretary from 1878 to 1884. He also worked effectively in the thorough organization of the Hahnemann College dispensary, having been chief of staff continuously from 1877 to 1882, during which time he introduced many innova-

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Feb. 1896

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A MENACE TO HEALTH.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, President of the State Board of Health, delivered an interesting address, yesterday, before the State Homoeopathic Society, in which he did not hesitate to criticise in severe language the defects of Pennsylvania legislation on the subject of sanitation. After alluding to the diverse conditions prevailing in this State and the increasing immigration from the most benighted parts of the Old World, Dr. Dudley declares that the State has not done its full duty in the matter of guarding the health of its citizens. He says that Pennsylvania has been the most negligent of all the States in this particular, and that the greatest need under which we suffer to-day is a reasonably adequate public and legislative appreciation of the value of public health and of its relation to the public wealth.

It is not flattering to our pride as Pennsylvanians to be told that our State is so far behind the other States in its attention to sanitation, and it must have been equally mortifying to Dr. Dudley to make the assertion. Let us consider the specifications that Dr. Dudley presents. Pennsylvania is very far behind in the registration and collection of vital statistics. It has a Central Bureau of Vital Statistics and a State Superintendent of Vital Statistics, but it has not the machinery to maintain such a system. Outside of the large cities and a certain number of incorporated boroughs it is possible for a birth or a death to occur without the slightest official record of the fact being made, which is startling when considered in connection with the so-called "graveyard insurance" business. There are in the State 25 city Boards of Health and 455 borough Boards, and wherever these local Boards are operative the State Board has no jurisdiction, and yet during 1895 the State Board received no less than thirty-nine complaints of pollution of public waters. This contamination is not only the result of ignorance and carelessness, but also of "cupidity and avarice" on the part of the owners of large industrial establishments.

Dr. Dudley's address is a ringing arraignment of the Legislature for its indifference to the public health. Pennsylvania boasts of its intelligence and its queenly position among the sisterhood of States. But the boast is an idle one if it be true that we are behind the rest in our attention to public sanitation. Citizens are so indifferent, however, to the char-

acter of the persons they send to the Legislature that it is not surprising that the statutes reflect so many sins of omission and commission. It is evident that the arms of the State Board of Health should be supported; that its authority be made paramount, and that better provision be made for the collection of vital statistics. The State Board should be equipped with full authority to deal with those who pollute the water supply, to the end that no local influence, however powerful, may halt the work of abating such nuisances. Other States have dealt vigorously with such evils. Our State Board of Health is doing the best it can with its limited authority and the limited funds at its command. It is high time to rescue Pennsylvania from her position at the foot of the list of States, as respects public sanitation, and place her where she should be, among the first. Dr. Dudley is entitled to the thanks of the community for emphasizing the warnings which have been sounded repeatedly by the State Board touching this disgraceful neglect on the part of the Legislature.

*Sedgwick, Oct 1,
96.*

Pemberton Dudley, M.D., was born in Philadelphia in 1837. Before commencing the study of medicine he was engaged in teaching school in Montgomery County. He attended his first course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College in 1859. His second course was taken at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he took his degree in March, 1861. He settled in practice at Fox Chase, but moved to Philadelphia in 1861. In 1868 he was appointed to fill the position of Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. G. G. Percival, in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In May, 1876, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He is a large contributor to our journals, and is an active member of all our societies.

m.c.

DUDLEY, PEMBERTON.—Is an all round man. It has been said of him that he requires a large Saratoga trunk in which to protect the many diplomas of which he is the modest possessor.

The following is from the *Hahnemannian Monthly*:

Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, was born near Torresdale, Philadelphia, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the Mayflower about ten years later. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and is known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was descended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newton, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newton, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution; supplemented by careful reading and study while at work on his father's farm. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College for one year and then in the Hahnemann Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in the class of '61, since which time he has practiced in Philadelphia. Dr. Dudley assisted to organize the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866, joined the Pennsylvania State Medical Society in 1867, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and since 1887 has been general secretary and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions," numbering from 1200 to 1500 pages. On Saturday, June 22, 1895, he was elected President of the Institute for the year 1896.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy of 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the committee appointed to perfect its preliminary arrangements. This convention led to a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. The fourth one was held at Atlantic City, N. J., in 1892, when Dr. Dudley was again a member of its committee of arrange-

ments, and was elected its recording secretary. He was Honorary Secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic the Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, held in connection with Columbian Exposition of 1893. He holds honorary membership in the Maryland State Homœopathic Medical Society, in the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association and in the Homœopathic Institute of Mexico. In 1868 Dr. Dudley was chosen to the Chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in his Alma Mater. In 1876 he was called to the Chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was transferred to his present position. He was a member of the building committee appointed to superintend the erection of the new college and hospital buildings, and entered with great zeal into the preparations of the plan of these structures. As a member of the Hahnemann Club, of Philadelphia, Dr. Dudley aided in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, and became a director and member of its medical staff. This club of physicians having, in 1880, become the proprietors of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, appointed him its editor, which position he held until 1888. During these eight years the journal easily maintained its position among the leading homœopathic periodicals of the world. Dr. Dudley was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the seven members of the State Board of Health upon its organization in 1885, and was reappointed by him in 1891 for another term of six years. Dr. Dudley has been a prolific writer, and he is now engaged in the preparation of a work upon *Institutes of Medicine*, designed for the use of medical students and also physicians seeking a knowledge of the science of therapeutics. Dr. Dudley claims that the subject lies at the foundation of a course of medical study and is necessary to a correct understanding and adequate appreciation, not only of Homœopathy, but of all modes of treating diseases and injuries. On December 25, 1867, Dr. Dudley married Sarah K., daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, who was formerly a well-known Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia and vicinity. They have two children, a son and a daughter. The former, Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, is a graduate of the class of '92 of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.

During the session of 1895-'96 Dr. Dudley lectured on the Institutes of Medicine and Hygiene. It may be mentioned here that Dr. Dudley is recognized as a master of the subject of hygiene, not only by our school, but by men of science everywhere. Dr. Thomas passed to rest and after the close of the session of 1895-'96 Dr. Dudley was appointed Dean of the College, a position he has since held. Dr. Dudley is still in active practice in Philadelphia, and is recognized as one of our foremost thinkers.

A Special Meeting of the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, was held March 26th, to take action on the decease of the former Dean, Professor Pemberton Dudley, M. D., LL. D., who died March 25th, 1907. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That by the death of Professor Pemberton, Dudley, M. D., LL. D., the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, has lost their senior member and the College its oldest and one of its ablest teachers and supporters. Since 1868, Dr. Dudley has held positions of great responsibility in his Alma Mater, and has been honored more than any of his colleagues by election to the highest offices in the various organizations of the homœopathic medical profession in nation, State and city, and also served successive terms as a member of the State Board of Health of Pennsylvania from the beginning of its organization in 1885.

Resolved, That the Faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, in special meeting assembled, deplore his death, and place on record the respect and esteem in which he was held as an expounder of homœopathic institutes, and as a teacher of sanitary science.

Resolved, That Dr. Dudley's example as an honest, efficient and constant laborer for the welfare of the medical profession, and for the public weal, should be an incentive to all physicians.

Resolved, That we tender to his afflicted family our heartfelt sympathy and condolence; that we will attend the funeral in a body and that in honor of his memory the College will be closed until the conclusion of the obsequies.

The Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia held a special meeting March 26, 1907, at which the following minute upon the death of their beloved fellow member, Pemberton Dudley, M. D., LL. D., was adopted:

Pemberton Dudley was born October 17, 1837. His early life was spent upon a farm near Torresdale, Pa., where he secured that rugged constitution which enabled him to compass the duties of an unusually active and strenuous life. With strong predilection to study, he profited by every opportunity that offered. Having secured a thorough academic education, he for two years taught school, and at the same time "read medicine" in the office of Dr. David James. After this he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College for one year, and completed his medical course at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated in 1861.

From the beginning of his professional life he manifested a decided inclination for medical literature and research, which later led him into the editorial chair of the HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY, at that time the property of the Hahnemann Club.

He was firm and courageous in his convictions, and was noted for his closeness of observation and independence of thought.

One of the founders of the Hahnemann Club, he delighted in its meetings and was most regular in attendance.

In discussion he was apt, decisive and positive, yet always courteous and generous to his opponent.

The social features of our club life were to him a great delight—the zest with which he heard or told a good story almost equalled his interest in the more serious scientific work of our meetings.

Though possessed of strong religious views he never obtruded his opinions upon others, rather leaving his life to be the token by which his religion should be known and judged.

As a man among men he was manly and beloved withal.

In his death the Club, with the profession, has met an irreparable loss. His earnestness and enthusiasm in every phase of our work, his counsel and judgment, his genial words and inspiring presence shall ever be remembered in love and honor by us all.

Hahn Monthly Apr 1907



PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.,
Philadelphia,
President American Institute of Homeopathy, 1896.

Dear Mr Bradford:

I do not own "the World", or any part of it worth mentioning - though I am striving to get it - also a section of Jersey.

I presume some of the Halm. emannier Editors have it and that they would cheerfully loan it to you.

Your letter came while I was at Atlantic City - two weeks ago. It got covered up with other matters & I just now disentangled it and make haste to answer it.

Yrs truly

Dudley.

10. 10. 87.



Pemberton Dudley, M.D., LL.D.



PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.,
Philadelphia,
President American Institute of Homeopathy, 1896.



PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.

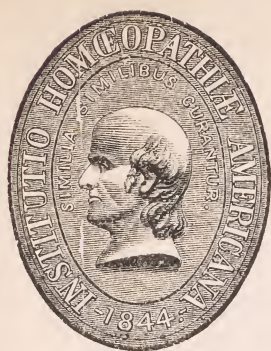


Pemberton Dudley, M. D.



PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY AND SANITARY SCIENCES, HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



American Institute of Homœopathy.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1405 NORTH 16TH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., *May* 1. 1897

Dear Dr Bradford:

There is a Hahnemann photo. at Mr. Chase's (college) for you.

The rates to & from Chicago, per Penn. R.R., as I got them to-day at the office, will be \$36.⁵⁰ on all trains but two. One of these is \$29.⁵⁰ and the other "the Limited" it is \$36.⁵⁰ like the others but with \$16 for sleeping-car. On all the other trains the sleeper is \$10.⁰⁰; ~~that~~ that is, for the round trip of course. This makes a total of \$39.⁵⁰, \$46.⁵⁰ & \$52.⁵⁰.

On the Reading lines the rates are \$27.⁵⁰, \$28.⁰⁰ & \$35.⁰⁰, with \$10.⁰⁰ for the sleeper. There are certain restrictions as to trains to be taken.

I do not yet know when I shall start, but probably on Thursday viz May 25th, arriving Saturday morning.
or Sunday.



APPLICATION
AZTEC COPPER SMELTING COMPANY,
907-908 Stephen Girard Building, Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN:

I hereby make application for..... shares of the full paid and non-assessable stock of the
AZTEC COPPER SMELTING COMPANY, at par \$1.00 per share, for which I enclose..... Dollars.

Issue Certificate to.....

City or Town,.....

Street and Number,.....

Signature,.....

DATE,.....190

NOTE—In case the stock allotted for sale is all applied for before receiving your application, the Company reserves the right to decline same and return remittance.

Philadelphia, March 28 1896

Received from Hahnemann Medical College

One Hundred ¹⁰⁰ Dollars

at Dividend Session 1895-6

\$100⁰⁰

Pemberton Dudley

117 Third St. 1039, Market St., Philadelphia.

DEAN OF HAHNEMANN COLLEGE RESIGNS

Ledger May 25 1903

**Dr. Pemberton Dudley Will Retire at
the End of This Month Because
of Friction with Faculty**

TALKS OF HIS REASONS

Declares Institution Has Been Deteriorating, and That His Recommendations Have Not Been Adopted

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, after seven years of service as Dean of Hahnemann Medical College, has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the current college year, next Sunday.

The step, Dr. Dudley says, has been in contemplation for a considerable time. Having been placed in charge of the general supervision of the educational affairs of the institution and of the maintenance of its order and discipline, the Dean says he has felt that he was not being properly supported by the Faculty.

He has long held that the college's disciplinary rules are unreasonable, impractical, and, in their influence upon the young men in the classes, utterly indefensible; and he says he has strongly and persistently urged that they be replaced by a more rational system. He declares he has recommended measures for encouraging more confidential relations and mutual understanding between the Faculty and student body, holding that the maintenance of order could be largely committed to the class organizations, and with eminent advantage to both college and students.

He further says he has vigilantly endeavored to safeguard the scientific purity of the college teachings and to protect the undergraduate against what he designates "the pernicious influence of the 'faddist' and of the respectable modern quack."

Has Advocated Modifications.

In addition to these and many other measures for the improvement of the school, Dean Dudley says he has advocated modifications and extensions of the course of instruction designed and adapted to equip the graduates with the broader professional knowledge requisite for general practice in Pennsylvania towns and villages where hundreds of inviting fields await the advent of the skilled homeopathist, rather than with the narrower qualification for work as a specialist in the over-supplied cities.

The Dean claims that, with trifling exceptions, his suggestions and recommendations have received but scant consideration at the hands of Faculty. While some of its members have fully conceded the

urgent necessity for the improvement of the college work, he says, they have neither approved the methods proposed nor suggested other and better modes.

Meanwhile, the Dean says, he has been constantly in receipt of complaints from both students and alumni; classes have not increased, but have rather shown a tendency to diminish, and the public demand for homeopathic physicians is being left unsupplied. Dr. Dudley, therefore, declines to be any longer responsible for the present conditions. He retains his Professorship of Hygiene and the Institutes of Medicine, having now held his chair for twenty-seven years, and has pledged his hearty support to his successor in all measures to advance the interests of the college.

Professor Dudley Talks.

Professor Dudley said last night: "There has been some antagonism against me and my methods for some time, and several times I have gone down to the college with my resignation in my pocket, but lately things came to such a focus that I determined to end my capacity as an executive officer by resigning."

"One of the things that I combated against most and which was received with opposition by other members of the Faculty, was that of smoking. A few years ago there was a rule against smoking in the college. That was broken gradually and even some of the professors broke the rule. Why, one of them, I am told, even used to light a cigar in the class room after he had lectured and was quizzing, which was not a good example for the boys when the Faculty broke the rules that they made themselves. Finally they got to smoking all over the place. Why, it unfitted them for their work. When they got out of college they thought they could smoke anywhere, and when they were appointed as internes at the hospital they still thought they could smoke in the wards and everywhere else, and for it three of them got put out of this positions in the hospital."

"Then I thought the students ought to have a governing body of their own, as is in vogue at other colleges, that the students might be responsible for their general conduct to a Senate composed of three persons from each class. But this was received with derision, too."

Proprietary Medicines in Dispute.

"Besides, there has been and still is an influence being brought to bear about the introduction of proprietary medicines into the college. Some of the professors have become ardent supporters of these medicines, which are not in harmony of the homeopathic principles. All this was demoralizing to the general influence and destroying the scientific purity of the college."

"In advocating a broader course of instruction I met with as much opposition. I think that the students ought to have a broad course, instead of a limited one that would equip them for any work in medicine that they might be called upon for. It has come to such a pass that now the students say they do not want to study this thing, or little of it, and want to take up another, instead of pursuing

an even course. Why, if they want to specialize, let them take the regular course and then go to some post-graduate school for their special study. We do not make specialists in this school.

"In the way things are now we cannot supply the demand for homeopathic physicians. Instead of going up we are going down. The average for many years until up to within eight years or so ago has been sixty-five to seventy, sometimes it varied, but that was the average. Last year fifty-two entered and this year there were just forty-three. The college seems to be going down instead of going up as it should. Look at the other colleges that are not as old as us, and yet beating us. Our influence seems to be diminishing, whereas we ought to be turning out more students than ever."

Dr. Dudley said there had been some personal feeling exhibited several times, and that things were not going on as smoothly as they might be in the Faculty, but declined to go into detail.

Dr. Charles Mohr, Register of the Hahnemann Medical College, told a "Public Ledger" reporter last night that the Faculty would probably make an official reply to anything that Dean Dudley might have to say in criticism of it or the college.

"The only reason I know why Dean Dudley resigned was because he wanted to. There has been no special friction between the Faculty and the Dean as far as I know. Further than this I do not care to discuss the matter."

Dr. William B. van Lennep, of 1421 Spruce street, a member of the Faculty, said he had not been present at the last meeting of the Faculty, and that Dean Dudley's resignation was news to him. He said he did not know of any reason why the Dean should resign, and that so far as he knew the relations between the Dean and the other members of the Faculty had been very cordial.

RULES TOO SEVERE; DEAN DUDLEY RESIGNS

MAY 25 1903

Head of Hahnemann Medical College Says Faculty Does Not Support Him.

HIS PLANS IGNORED

W. American

Because he does not consider that he has received proper support from the faculty, Dr. Pemberton Dudley has resigned as dean of the Hahnemann Medical Col-

DUDLEY.—25th inst., residence, 1405 N. 16th st., PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D., LL. D., aged 69. Relatives and friends, trustees, faculty students and alumni of Hahnemann Medical College and Hahnemann and Germantown Medical Clubs, invited to services, Thurs., 2 P. M., at Gethsemane Baptist Church, 18th and Columbia ave. Interment Blockley Baptist.

lege. Dr. Dudley has been dean of the institution for seven years. His resignation takes effect at the close of the current college term, May 31.

Dr. Dudley has had general supervision of educational affairs at the college, and also has been responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline. He has for some time held that the disciplinary rules of the college are unreasonable, and has urged that they be revised. He has recommended measures calculated to bring faculty and student body closer together, and he has advocated modifications and extensions in the course of instruction.

Now the dean asserts that his recommendations and suggestions have received scant attention at the hands of the faculty, and he declines to be longer responsible for a state of affairs which he regards as evil, and which he is powerless to change without aid. His retirement is only in his official capacity as dean, and he will retain his professorship of hygiene and the institutions of medicine, which chair he has occupied for twenty-seven years.

HAHNEMANN'S DEAN RESIGNS POSITION

MAY 25 1903

Dr. Pemberton Dudley Says His Ideas on College Improvement Were Not Respected

Inquirer

After seven years of service as dean of Hahnemann Medical College, Dr. Pemberton Dudley has tendered his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present college year, May 31.

Dean Dudley says he has been considering this step for some time and as the reason for his action, his feeling that he was not being properly supported by the faculty.

He claims that the disciplinary rules of the college are unreasonable and that he has advocated sensible changes.

He says he has vigilantly endeavored to safeguard the scientific purity of the college teachings and to protect the college against what he designates as "the pernicious influence of the 'faddist' and of the respectable modern quack." In addition to these and many other measures for the improvement of the school, Dean Dudley has advocated modifications and extensions of the course of instruction.

Members of the faculty seen last night refused to discuss the dean's resignation.

DEAN DUDLEY GIVES REASONS FOR RESIGNING

Feels That Faculty Has Not Properly Supported Him in Maintenance of Order and Discipline.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, who will leave that position on May 31, to-day made a statement explaining why he resigned.

Dr. Dudley has been seven years at the college, and his principal reason for leaving is that he does not feel that the faculty has properly supported him in the maintenance of order and discipline.

He has recommended measures for encouraging more confidential relations and mutual understanding between the faculty and the student body holding that the maintenance of order could be committed largely to the class organizations, and with eminent advantage to both college and students.

Dr. Dudley retains his professorship by hygiene and the institutes of medicines, having now held his chair for twenty-seven years and has pledged his hearty support to his success in all measures to advance the interests of the college.

In speaking of the matter Dr. Dudley said: "There has been some antagonism against me and my methods for some time, and several times I have gone down to the college with my resignation in my pocket, but lately things came to such a focus that I determined to end my capacity as an executive officer by resigning.

"One of the things that I combated against most and which was received with opposition by others members of the Faculty, was that of smoking. A few years ago there was a rule against smoking in the college. That was broken gradually and even some of the professors broke the rule. Why, one of them, I am told, even used to light a segar in the class room after he had lectured and was quizzing, which was not a good example for the boys when the Faculty broke the rules that they made themself. Finally they got to smoking all over the place. Why, it unfitted them for their work. When they got out of college they thought they could smoke anywhere, and when they were appointed as internes at the hospital, they still thought they could smoke in the wards and everywhere else, and for it three of them got put out of this positions in the hospital.

"Then I thought the students ought to have a governing body of their own, as is in vogue at other colleges, that the students might be responsible for their general conduct to a Senate composed of three persons from each class. But this was received with derision, too.

"In advocating a broader course of instruction I met with as much opposition. I think that the students ought to have a broad course, instead of a limited one that would equip them for any work in medicine that they might be called upon for. It has come to such a pass that now the students say they do not want to study this thing, or little of it, and want to take up another, instead of pursuing an even course. Why, if they want to specialize, let them take the regular course and then go to some post-graduate school for their special study. We

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"In the way things are now we cannot supply the demand for homeopathic physicians. Instead of going up we are going down. The average for many years until up to within eight years or so ago has been sixty-five to seventy, sometimes at varied, but that was the average. Last year fifty-two entered and this year there were just forty-three. The college seems to be going down instead of going up as it should. Look at the other colleges, that are not as old as us, and yet beating us. Our influence seems to be diminishing, whereas we ought to be turning out more students than ever."

Dr. Dudley said there had been some personal feeling exhibited several times, and that things were not going on as smoothly as they might be in the Faculty, but declined to go into detail.

An official reply to Dr. Dudley's comment will probably be made by the faculty, according to Dr. Charles Mohr, Register of the College. He said: "The only reason I know why Dean Dudley resigned was because he wanted to. There has been no special friction between the Faculty and the Dean as far as I know. Further than this I do not care to discuss the matter."

Dr. Dudley's resignation was news to Dr. William B. van Lennep, of 1421 Spruce street, a member of the faculty. The relations between the Dean and the other members of the faculty had always been very cordial, so far as he knew, Dr. van Lennep said, and he knew of no reason why Dr. Dudley should resign.

Item

MAY 25 1903

DR. DUDLEY SURPRISES COLLEGE FACULTY

HAHNEMANN MENTAKE EXCEPTIONS TO HIS REASONS

**A Denial That There Was Friction
in the Teaching Staff of Institution
—The Dean's Reasons for Resignation
Objected to by Colleagues.**

While the resignation of Dr. Pemberton Dudley as Dean of Hahnemann Medical College did not come as a surprise to some members of the college Faculty, his reasons for getting out from the position, which he has held for seven years, as published in the "Public Ledger" yesterday morning, did cause surprise.

Every member of the Faculty who was spoken to on the subject expressed something like amazement at Dr. Dudley's action. One of them said: "I think the less said about this matter the better. If there was any friction between him and the Faculty I do not know of it, and the meeting at which he presented his resignation was as harmonious as could be imagined. The college is not deteriorating, and Dr. Dudley's charges are really inexplicable. There is nothing I know of to base them upon.

The Smoking Question.

"As to the question of smoking by the students, that is overstated. It is a rule that is vigorously enforced that there shall be no smoking at the lectures. He says that at a quiz an instructor smoked. Perhaps that is so; but that is not a serious matter. The doctor has very strong views on the subject of smoking and temperance and some other things. We all of us have our antipathies, but we have always permitted, or at least not prohibited, the boys from smoking around the building when not attending lectures.

"Dr. Dudley also says that some of his ideas were not endorsed by the Faculty. Well, that may be so. A few years ago I made a suggestion of what I believed would be an improvement in my department, and I was voted down so hard that I could almost hear the shock. The next year I had the support of two members of the Faculty and the following year my suggestion was unanimously adopted. All of us have our individual preferences, and we cannot expect everyone to agree with us.

"I do not think that Dr. Dudley has had the time to give all the attention to his position as Dean that was required, and believe that it is from the pressure of outside interests that he has finally resigned. As to his reasons given for his resignation, I am entirely at a loss to explain them at all, and I know of no cause why such an interview should have been given."

The Case "Misrepresented."

Other members of the Faculty echoed in the main these sentiments. One said that Dr. Dudley had, in his opinion, entirely misrepresented the case; that there were many conditions existing, and long known that had a bearing upon the doctor's resignation, and that the light in which Dr. Dudley showed it was a complete surprise.

A meeting of the Faculty is to be held in a few days, when the entire subject will be considered. It was hinted that either one of two courses may be followed. One is that the Faculty may make a public answer to Dr. Dudley's charges, and the other is that the Dean will be requested to explain them.

A prominent member of the Board of Trustees said that he got his first news of the resignation in yesterday's "Public Ledger." He said that when he saw Dr. Dudley at the commencement about ten days ago there was not then any talk of such a thing. The Board is not yet officially informed of the contemplated change.

Dr. Dudley's successor will be nominated by the College Faculty, but the Board has the power to appoint.

HAHNEMANN DEAN DR. DUDLEY, DEAD



(Photo by Gutekunst.)

The Late Prof. Pemberton Dudley

Noted Homeopathic Physician and
One of the Foremost Exponents of
School Succumbs to Injuries Re-
ceived in Accident Last Winter.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley, dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, and its professor of hygiene and institutes of medicine, died at his home, 1405 North Sixteenth Street. He was 70 years old and has been ill since the middle of December, when he fell from a street car and was badly injured.

Dr. Dudley was one of the foremost exponents of the science of homeopathy, and had throughout his life been an energetic leader in the work of the charitable and other institutions of the city identified with that school of medicine.

He was born in Torresdale, October 17, 1837. After a public school education and a course in an academy, Dr. Dudley taught school two years, attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College and was graduated from the Homeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861.

He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866, and was the last charter member. He was its president as well as that of the State Medical Society. He was also a mem-

ber of the American Institute of Homeopathy and the National Society of Homeopathic Physicians. In 1887 he was general secretary of the society and editor of its annual publication, "Transactions." He served as president in 1896. He was a member of the Mexican Institute of Homeopathy, Southern Homeopathic Medical Association and the British Homeopathic Society.

As a result of his energy the session of the American Institute of Homeopathy was held in this city in 1871, and he was responsible for the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homeopathic Convention in this city five years later. He was honorary secretary of the homeopathic congress held at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

His posts at the Hahnemann included the professor of chemistry and toxicology, the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy and his latest position. In 1896 he was made dean of the faculty, in which position he served for seven years.

He was a member of the Hahnemann Club, aided in organizing the Children's Homeopathic Hospital and was a trustee and member of its staff and occupied similar relations with St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital. When the State Board of Health was established in 1885, Governor Pattison appointed Dr. Dudley a member. He served twelve years and was made president of the board in 1895.

Dr. Dudley took much interest in scientific literature. In 1880 he was editor of the Hahnemann Monthly. He contributed to many medical magazines, his most important work being a revision of Hahnemann's treatises. Rutherford College, North Carolina conferred the degree of doctor of laws upon him in 1896.

He was married to Sarah Keen Hall, daughter of a Baptist clergyman December 25, 1867. Dr. Perry Hall Dudley is a surviving son.

March 26 1907 DOCTOR ARRANGED HIS OWN FUNERAL

Professor Pemberton H. Dudley Dic-
tated His Wishes Regarding Burial
Two Weeks Before Death.

SERVICES ON THURSDAY

The funeral of Professor Pemberton H. Dudley, a prominent homoeopathic physician and former dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, who died yesterday, at his home, 1405 N. 16th st., will be arranged in strict accordance with the wishes of the noted physician, who, when he realized that his end was near, instructed his relatives just how he wished to be buried.

Professor Dudley was injured, last December, while alighting from a trolley car, in West Philadelphia. Physicians diagnosed his case as a bruise of the heart and he was at once removed to his home. It was at first thought Professor Dudley would recover, but he suffered a relapse, due to his advanced age, he being seventy years old. From that time he suffered agony until relieved by death. During his illness the physician was unable, on account of the peculiar nature of his injury, to lay down in bed and he was compelled to rest himself on a chair with his arms over the back.

Two weeks ago Professor Dudley resigned himself to death. He informed his sister-in-law, Miss Ada Hall, who had nursed him in his illness, that the end was near. He expressed to her a desire to be buried in accordance to his own wishes and Miss Hall copied on paper the funeral arrangements as dictated by her brother-in-law.

The services will be held next Thursday afternoon from the physician's late residence and in accordance to his wishes, only intimate members of the family will be present at the house. Professor Dudley requested that the pall-bearers for his funeral be selected from the members of the Hahnemann and Germantown Medical Clubs, with which societies he had been actively identified during life. At the church services which will be held at 2 o'clock in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 18th st. and Columbia ave., it was the desire of the physician that the trustees, the faculty and the students and alumni of the Hahnemann College be present. In charge of the church service will be the Rev. John Gordon, an intimate friend of the family. Burial will be made in Blockley Baptist Cemetery.

Professor Dudley particularly emphasized the hymns to be sung at his funeral. At the church service he wanted the choir to sing "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again," and at the grave they are to sing, "It is Well With My Soul."

Dr. C. S. Middleton, of 1523 Girard ave., an intimate friend of the late doctor, will also speak at the services.

Dr. Pemberton Dudley was born near Torresdale, Pa., October 17, 1837, his parents being William Dudley and Eleanor Wood. He obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, after which he taught school for two years. Meanwhile he was reading medicine under Doctor David James, after which he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and later in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1861, since which time he has practiced his profession in Philadelphia. He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866, and was its last remaining organizing member; he joined the State Medical Society in 1867, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the National Society of Homoeopathic Physicians, in 1869, and was elected president of the society for the year 1896. He was honorary secretary of the Congress held in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1898. As far back as 1868 Dr. Dudley was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in his alma mater, and he gave his support to the measures which united the two rival homoeopathic colleges then existing in Philadelphia. In 1876 the college called him to the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was made Professor of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine.

He aided in organizing the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital, becoming a trustee and a member of its medical staff. When the St. Luke's Homoeopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, was opened, Dr. Dudley was made a trustee and one of the visiting



DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY,
Former dean of Hahnemann College, who died last evening at his home, 1405 N. 16th st., after three months' illness, following a fall from a trolley car.

(Photograph by Gutekunst.)

staff. Upon the establishment of the State Board of Health, in 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him one of its seven members, and, during the twelve years of his service, he was chairman of the board's Committee on Food Adulterations, being elected president of the board in 1895. Dr. Dudley's highest promotion was received in January, 1896, when the faculty of the Hahnemann College made him dean, which post he held for seven years, in addition to his professorship. Dr. Dudley took a great interest in literary work of a medical character.

One of his important works was the revision and editing of a new version of Hahnemann's treatise on the "Chronic Diseases," he wrote recently, an article entitled "Homoeopathy," in the "Encyclopedia Americana." In the year 1893, Rutherford College, of North Carolina, conferred on Dr. Dudley the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He also held honorary membership of the Mexican Institute of Homoeopathy, Southern Homoeopathic Medical Association and the British Homoeopathic Society, and the Germantown Homoeopathic Medical Club, of Philadelphia.

Dr. Dudley, on December 25, 1887, was married to Sarah Keen, daughter of the Rev. John Perry Hall, a Baptist clergyman, of Philadelphia. His widow and two children, a son and a daughter, the former, Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, survive him.

DR. DUDLEY SELECTED HIS FUNERAL HYMNS

Just Before Dying, He Asked for
the Singing of His Old

Favorites.

Telegraph mch 26 07
SERVICES ON THURSDAY

Just before death ended the long and active career of the late Dr. Pemberton Dudley, for many years dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, who died last night at his home, No. 1405 North Sixteenth street, he made a request of his sister-in-law, Miss Ada F. Hall, the daughter of the late Rev. John Perry Hall, a prominent Baptist minister, who was with him when he passed away, that the choir of the Gethsemane Baptist Church should sing at the funeral services his favorite hymn, "God be with us till we meet again," and also that at the grave the choir should sing one verse of the old Baptist hymn, "It is well with my soul."

The funeral services will be partly held on Thursday at 2 o'clock at his late home and also at the Gethsemane Baptist Church, Eighteenth street and Columbia avenue. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. John Gordon, assisted by Dr. Love and by Dr. Stevens, of Blockley Baptist Church. The interment will be in Blockley Cemetery. Dr. Caleb S. Middleton, a lifelong friend of Dean Dudley, will select the pall-bearers, who will be chosen from the Hahnemann Club, the Germantown Homoeopathic Society, and from the members of the staff of the Hahnemann Medical College. Dr. Dudley is survived by two brothers, three sisters, one son, a daughter-in-law, and a one-year-old grandson, who was named after him.

Doctor Dudley was born near Torresdale October 17, 1837. His parents were William Dudley and Eleanor Wood, the former a descendant of the well known New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the fortunes of the Mayflower Pilgrims. The family traces its lineage to a period antedating the Norman conquest, while the Wood family was first known in this country in 1639, when immigrants of that family settled in Newtown, L. I.

PRACTISED FORTY-SIX YEARS.

Pemberton Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, after which he taught school for two years. Meanwhile he read medicine under Doctor David James, after which he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and later

in the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter institution in the class of 1861, since which time he practised his profession in Philadelphia.

He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1865, and was the last remaining organizing member. He joined the State Medical Society in 1867, and had been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy, the national society of homoeopathic physicians, in 1869, had regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and in 1887 was elected general secretary of the society and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions."

During the several years of his secretaryship the membership and income of the society were nearly doubled, largely through his exertions. He was elected president for the year 1896. At the session of the American Institute of Homoeopathy in 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the world's homoeopathic convention in Philadelphia in 1876, which originated a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. He was honorary secretary of the congress held in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893. As far back as 1853 Doctor Dudley was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in his alma mater, and he gave his support to the measures which united the two rival homoeopathic college then existing in Philadelphia.

In 1876 the college called him to the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was made professor of hygiene and institutes of medicine, which he held until his death. As a member of the Hahnemann Club he aided in organizing the Children's Homoeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, becoming a trustee and member of its medical staff.

When St. Luke's Homoeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was opened Dr. Dudley was made a trustee and one of the visiting staff.

Upon the establishment of the State Board of Health in 1885 Governor Pattison appointed him one of its members. In 1891 he was reappointed for a second term, and during the twelve years of his service he was chairman of the board's Committee on Food Adulterations. In July, 1895, he was elected president of the board. In 1896 the faculty of Hahnemann College made him dean, which post he held for seven years in addition to his professorship.

Dr. Dudley took a great interest in literary work of a medical character. In 1880 he became editor of the Hahnemann Monthly. During the eight years he remained its editor the journal ranked among the most influential homoeopathic periodicals in the world. Dr. Dudley contributed numerous articles to medical and sanitary journals.

One of his important works was the revision and editing of a new version of Hahnemann's treatise on the "Chronic Diseases." He also wrote a recent article entitled "Homoeopathy."

In 1896 Rutherford College, of North Carolina, conferred on Dr. Dudley the honorary degree of doctor of laws. He also held honorary membership in the Mexican Institute of Homoeopathy, the Southern

Homoeopathic Medical Association and the British Homoeopathic Society.

Dr. Dudley on December 25, 1867, was married to Miss Sarah Keen, daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, a well-known Baptist clergyman of Philadelphia. They had two children, a son and a daughter, the former, Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, being a graduate of the class of '92 of Hahnemann College.

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**R. DUDLEY RESTS
IN BLOCKLEY CEMETERY**
Telegraph Mon 28 1907
Many Prominent Physicians Attend Ob-
sequies of Hahnemann College
Former Dean.

As simple as was the life he had lived, the funeral of Dr. Pemberton Dudley, for many years dean of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College, took place this afternoon from his late home, No. 1405 North Sixteenth street.

Shortly before 2 o'clock brief prayers were said at the house by the Rev. Dr. John Gordon, a life-long friend of Dr. Dudley. At 2 o'clock the body was conveyed to the Gethsemane Baptist Church, where services were held. The officiating clergymen were Dr. Gordon, the Rev. John Love, and Dr. Stevens. In accordance with a last wish of Dr. Dudley, two of his favorite hymns, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again" and "It Is Well With My Soul," were sung by an augmented choir. Many prominent physicians and members of the Hahnemann Club, the faculty of the Hahnemann College, and Germantown Homoeopathic Society attended the obsequies. At the church the body was viewed by over 200 persons. The room in which the remains were viewed at the house was banked on either side by many handsome floral tributes. The pall-bearers were chosen from the deacons of the Gethsemane Church, Hahnemann Club, and Germantown Homoeopathic Society. Interment was made in Blockley Cemetery.

FUNERAL OF DR. DUDLEY

Services Were Held in Accordance With His Dying Instructions.

The funeral of Dr. Pemberton H. Dudley, former dean of Hahnemann Medical College, who died at his home, 1405 N. 16th st., on Monday, was held this afternoon. According to his own wishes and instructions the services were held at 2 o'clock in the Gethsemane Baptist Church, 18th st. and Columbia ave., where the Rev. John Gordon, a life-long friend, officiated. Dr. C. S. Peterson, an intimate friend, made an address at the services.

One of the songs sung at the services, in accordance with his dying request, was, "God Be With Us Till We Meet Again." The pall-bearers were members of the Hahnemann and Germantown Medical Clubs, with which organizations he had been a member for many years. In the church were the trustees, faculty and the students of the college, and many of the alumni.

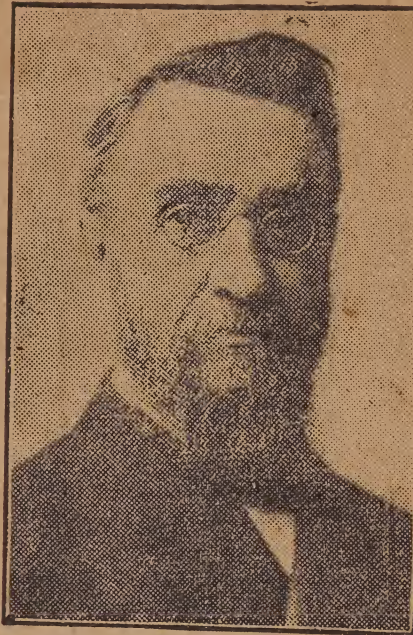
Around the grave in Blockley Baptist Cemetery the mourners sang, as the venerable physician directed, "It Is Well With My Soul."

The church services were preceded by private services at the house, at which only members of the family and most intimate friends were present.

**DR. DUDLEY NO BETTER
END NOT FAR OFF**

**Veteran Dean of Hahnemann College is
Dying at His Home.**

No hope is held out for the recovery of Dr. Pemberton Dudley, the eminent physician and for many years dean of Hahnemann Medical College. At Dr. Dudley's residence, No. 1405 North Sixteenth street,



—Photo by Gutekunst
DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY
Who is critically ill at his residence, No. 1405 North Sixteenth street.

It was stated that the venerable patient's condition showed practically no change, and that the end was not far off. Dr. Dudley was thrown from a trolley car on December 18 and never recovered from the effects of his injuries, which, seemingly slight in themselves, coupled with his advanced age, proved too great a strain for his vitality.

Philadelphia, January 1902.

Dear Doctor:-

You probably know that last June I assisted in organizing the Aztec Copper Smelting Company—an enterprise having valuable mining properties in the State of Jalisco, Mexico.

A number of physicians of my acquaintance have interested themselves in it, and I am anxious that more of my professional friends should be associated with me in the Company. Having visited Mexico and personally examined the properties, I am, if possible, more than ever convinced that the high commercial possibilities of the Company's holdings, coupled with its exceedingly low capitalization, assures us of very large dividends. In strongly recommending this proposition to you, I feel that I am not imperiling personal confidence or professional friendship.

There are indications that a number of capitalists may decide to purchase the remainder of the stock. I am therefore sending this communication to professional friends in order to afford them opportunity to secure shares at par.

The property of the Company consists of about 4,000 acres of mountain and valley land—the "Rancho del Almirez,"—much of it covered with an abundant growth of black oak, suitable for fuel and mine timber, and containing large deposits of the lime and iron ores necessary for use as fluxes. Enormous water-power is obtainable from the large mountain creeks, and from the Ameca River if necessary, for operating drills, pumps, blowers, crushers, hoisting and electric light apparatus, etc. It is not often that all these natural facilities are so advantageously combined in a mining enterprise.

The Company has two mines on this Ranch, and another adjacent to it. The ores of the three mines average 184 lbs. of copper, 12 ozs. of silver and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of gold per ton of 2,000 lbs. With copper at 14 cents per lb., silver at 50 cents per oz., and gold at \$20 per oz., this ore, after deducting \$10 for all possible ex-

penses of mining, smelting, and transporting to New York Market, will net to the stockholders a clear profit of \$31.76 per ton.

One of the mines—"La Concha"—is entered by a tunnel which penetrates the hill-side at right angles, and along this hill-side run the out-crops of six parallel veins of ore distinctly visible from the opposite hill, a quarter of a mile away. Careful measurement of these veins show the presence of not less than 357,000 tons of ore above the tunnel, and, of course, "above drainage." This body of ore, when mined and smelted, will yield a net profit of over eleven million dollars.

The universal experience of copper miners is, that as the veins penetrate more and more deeply into the earth, and especially "below drainage," they increase in thickness and exhibit a greater percentage of metal. This mining experience is corroborated by one of our other mines—"La Perla"—which at its present depth of sixty-five feet, already shows an increase of its copper to 360 lbs. per ton of ore, with an increased and still increasing quantity of silver. We are thus assured that below the tunnel of "La Concha" Mine we have far greater accumulations of mineral wealth than we have measured above that level, enormous as this is shown to be. Evidently the values contained in "La Concha" Mine are incalculable and practically inexhaustible.

Ore in a mine, however, is not wealth. It is only a possibility—or, perhaps, a promise. Because investors have failed to recognize this truth, many of them have been disappointed in their mining ventures. These disappointments would be less common if investors would inquire how much wealth a mine will annually produce, and how much "capital" is to share the profits. Let me try to answer these questions, as they relate to the Aztec Company's Mines:

As soon as the sales of stock will warrant it, the Company will have in operation a "forty ton smelter" capable of reducing thirty tons of ore per day, and which can be operated at least 250

days in a year. This will reduce 7500 tons of ore and net a profit of \$238,200. From this sum the Company can declare a dividend of 60 per cent. on its capital of \$300,000, besides providing for trebling the output of the mines and productive capacity of the works for the second year's operations. This means a dividend, at the end of the second year of active operations, of 200 per cent. If these dividends strike you as being incredibly high, please bear in mind that they are possible only because the capitalization is almost incredibly low. If we had capitalized at \$1,500,000, these prospective dividends would be, for the first year 12 per cent. and for the second, 40 per cent. Does that strike you as anything incredible?

The Aztec Copper Smelting Company's capital is represented as follows. The figures will show you how the stockholder's money is to be invested:

The contract price of the properties is:

In stock, \$135,000; in cash, \$39,750.	-	-	\$174,750
Erection and equipment of forty-ton, water-jacket smelter, pumps, blowers, etc., laboratory, officers' and workmen's, quarters, repairing roads and trails, etc., (as per contract),	-		30,000
Development and equipment of mines to admit of an output of forty tons of ore per day, mining and delivering to the smelter of 1000 tons of ore with necessary fuel and fluxes for smelting it, all preliminary to starting smelter, (as per contract),	-	-	10,000
Expenses of Organization, maintenance of home office, commissions, advertising, printing, postage, traveling expenses, etc., (estimated),			40,000
Pack-train, with equipment, (estimated),	-	-	5,000
Cable across Ameca River, (estimated),	-	-	5,000
Working capital,	-	-	20,000
Stock in reserve for contingent expenses,	-	-	15,250
Total	-	-	<u>\$300,000</u>

The recent "flurry" in Copper Stocks has caused a depreciation in the market price of the metal from nearly 17 cents per lb., down to about 13 cents. If copper should become utterly unmarketable, the silver and gold in our ores would still enable us to pay, with our thirty ton reduction plant, a dividend of more than 10 per cent. If copper should sell down to 5 cents, our dividends would still be, for the first year, about 30 per cent., and for the second, about 100 per cent. Our directors are not worrying themselves about the fluctuations of the copper stock market.

If you would like a copy of our most recent prospectus, or if you desire any questions answered, please write me. Make checks payable to The Aztec Copper Smelting Company, 907 Stephen Girard Bld'g, Philadelphia, Pa. The stock is sold only at its par value of \$1.00 per share and is non-assessable.

Fraternally yours,

Rembertus Dudley

In Memoriam

Though it seem like the home ones praising their own, still, it would surely be unseemly for the "Institute" to be silent in the general pean of praise that has been sung to tell the glorious record of him who was so well known to us and who was bound to us by tenderest ties.

Our regard for Doctor Dudley and the close relationship existing between him and all that is of interest to our Alma Mater, and the principles for which she stands, do not blind us to the great lessons of inspiration that we may gain from even the most cursory review of his busy, well-spent life—a life of high purposes attained; of splendid talents well used; of moral and intellectual triumphs; and of inspiring incentive to all men, closed in the calm, peaceful death of our friend, teacher and guide.

The death of Doctor Dudley was a loss to you, to me, and to every student; a loss to the college; a loss to Homœopathy; a loss to the medical profession and to the world at large. His fame was not alone local. For, notwithstanding a modesty that prevented posing or catering for the empty plaudits of the populace, his transcending gifts challenged and won the commendation of all thinking men and made his name a power wherever, the world over, Homœopathy seeks a place and wins a triumph in medical thought and teaching.

In dark hours, when evil overshadowed Homœopathy, he was as a beacon light. And when a much abused and unpopular system needed a champion, he was one who fearlessly faced opposition and carried to new victories the banner of what the unthinking regarded as a "lost cause." A pioneer in Homœopathy. He was one of the few who fought for recognition, fought for status and rights. He it was who was ridiculed by the Regular School. Though decried, he taught them and instructed them as to our therapeutic views. 'Twas he who raised us in the esteem of the people and gave us a position equal to, if not superior, to other schools of medicine. He was one of those who made it possible for us to be spared the hardships of blazing the way and making paths and to enable us to enjoy in our day—in comparative ease—the fruits of those fearless husbandmen whose plantings cost them nameless and numberless labors and many pains.

It is no easy matter for us in our day to realize what courage was needed in those days to profess the creed of Homœopathy. Intellectual conviction was necessary, but even

ne could entice to face and openly profess and seeker for truth alone, A scientific, literary and though attended an see in other fields the cation. He was brave e saw when he did see. quest.

ures, delivered with the re enjoyed by all who tructive in every word. d ornateness of speech, ortest, most direct way omely methods of the Resorting not to the hich his well deserved a his easy unassuming inciple or emphasized

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Not from his bear-learn that he had the in the medical world e must seek and find t tell and other pens s. Honor to whom lequate. Inadequate inadequate too, be-on—a devotion that work until the phy-al and activity of an in the way, and the ne sad tidings that close. A long ill-word that told of the subject of this as a record of cong-ng; and a bright friend, a cherished J. WURTZ, '07. Associate Editor.

ne State became a National arly par-in 1887, or of its al years Society He was

œopathy, holding lphia, in esses in etary of Exposit-as ap-is Alma ch united in Phila-Physiol-til 1890, itutes of istration ; zealous, n organ-adelphia, When adelphia, visiting Health, its seven erm, and an of the 95, being hest pro- aculty of held for

work of a of THE early the eriod the

tion be one which is being submitted to all applicants of all the Boards. For instance, some surgical question may require medical treatment to be given, or, as has been the case in the writer's department in Obstetrics, a question has required the medical treatment to be given in Ante or Post Partum hemorrhage, or septicaemia; of course, there are certain "surgical" procedures to be thought of, but on the other hand, invaluable aid lies within the domain of Homœopathic medication, and must not be forgotten, and your paper in that department will be marked the higher for having given a carefully outlined Homœopathic treatment in addition to the necessary adjunctive measures required. Astonishing as it may seem, in many instances one would never know from the answers that there were such valuable aids in the way of Homœopathic remedies.

Now, there are several other points in making your paper look well and probably add to your average. You will have been instructed to first write the name of the subject on each sheet and your name and the question, giving the number, and in a certain place. You would think that easy enough to do, would you not? Yes, it is; but is often carelessly omitted.

The next instruction you will have received will be to allow the space of at least one line between the question written and the answer which follows, and the same between each answer and the succeeding question. This, while a small matter in one respect, is really of much importance, as it enables the examiner to read your paper to better advantage, taking less time—and all applicants want to know the results as soon as possible! But the next point, if properly complied with, will enable the examiner to do greater justice to you and with less headache to himself, and that is, *to write a good legible hand*. If you could realize the lesser time it takes to read a paper well written and the greater value to the writer when every word can be read, you would be willing, I am sure, to aid in this important work. We suppose every man believes he writes a "beautiful hand," but alas, "things are not *always* what they seem."

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with that, exceptional hardihood alone could entice to face the opposition of the popular side and openly profess and practice in accord with his belief—a seeker for truth alone, unpopularity never made him falter. A scientific, literary and thoroughly practical man, who, though attended an old school college, was not blind to see in other fields the saving truths of real success in medication. He was brave enough to gladly, openly declare that he saw when he did see. Mocked for this, he paused not in his quest.

Doctor Dudley's witty, fluent lectures, delivered with the calm deliberateness of the master, were enjoyed by all who heard them. Brimfull of truth and instructive in every word. Disregarding the flowers of rhetoric and ornateness of speech, he sought to bring knowledge in the shortest, most direct way to the minds of his hearers. The homely methods of the teacher bespoke the modesty of the man. Resorting not to the tricks of art, nor resting on the fame which his well deserved dignities gave him, he was satisfied, if in his easy unassuming conventional style he made clearer a principle or emphasized a beauty of the system of Homœopathy.

Eminent by reason of the positions he held as an organizer, trustee, adviser and president; of board, of college, or hospital. Be the position local, national or inter-national, it effected not his converse with his friends or disciples. Not from his bearing nor formalism of manner would we learn that he had the foremost place of honor and distinction in the medical world as author, teacher and practitioner. Fame must seek and find him; he scorned to seek. Other lips must tell and other pens must write the story of his achievements. Honor to whom honor is due. Our meed of praise is inadequate. Inadequate is it, because of the devotion of his life; inadequate too, because of the perseverance in that devotion—a devotion that found him earnest and active at his chosen work until the physical power, unable to correspond to the zeal and activity of an ever willing mind, the poor body faltered in the way, and the whisperings of our college world told the sad tidings that Doctor Dudley's life work was nearing its close. A long illness prepared us to expect the unwelcome word that told of the passing away on March 25th, 1907, of the subject of this article, whose nearly seventy years of life was a record of continual growth into higher and better things; and a bright memory for us, who mourn in him a lost friend, a cherished teacher and an honored ex-Dean. JOHN G. WURTZ, '07.

Associate Editor.

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PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

The advance of science and the progress of the art of healing during the latter half of the nineteenth century has largely tended to point out the way for the general advancement of mankind, at least, from a purely physical view. The science of Homœopathy, viewed as a latter-day development of medicine, reflects the general tendency of the age toward greater freedom of thought and action, and the fact that some of the brightest men of the country have participated in perfecting the doctrine of Hahnemann has amply evidenced that it has become a most important branch of scientific progress. Doctor Pemberton Dudley, who, in January, 1896, was chosen Dean of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, has been identified with the cause of Homœopathy for a large number of years, and his deep interest in medical progression has been evinced in his participation in the management and promotion of such organizations and institutions as have been designed to promote the public usefulness of the divine art.

Pemberton Dudley was born near Torresdale, Pennsylvania, October 17, 1837, his parents being William Dudley and Eleanor Wood, the former of whom was the descendant of the well known New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the fortunes of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. The family traces its lineage to a period antedating the Norman conquest, while the Wood family was first known in this country in 1699, when emigrants of that family settled in Newtown, Long Island.

Pemberton Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, after which, in order to develop his knowledge and at the same time admit of his further progress, he taught school for two years. Meanwhile he was reading medicine under Doctor David James, after which he attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College and later in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He graduated from the latter institution in the Class of 1861, since which time he has practiced his profession in Philadelphia.

From the time of his first entrance into the field of medicine Doctor Dudley has been prominent. His nature was such as to impel him on to the most radical lines of action, and in every movement of a nature calculated to advance the interests of Homœopathy he has been a prominent figure. He assisted in organizing the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1866;

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is the last remaining organizing member; he joined the State Medical Society, and has been president of both. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the National Society of Homœopathic Physicians, in 1869, has regularly participated in its general and scientific business, and, in 1887, was elected general secretary of the Society and editor of its annual volume of "Transactions." During the several years of his secretaryship the membership and income of the Society were nearly doubled, largely through his exertions. He was elected president for the year 1896.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1871, he initiated the movement which led to the holding of the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia, in 1876, which originated a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. He was Honorary Secretary of the Congress held in connection with the Columbian Exposition in 1893. As far back as 1868, Doctor Dudley was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in his Alma Mater, and he gave his support to the measures which united the two rival Homœopathic colleges then existing in Philadelphia. In 1876, the college called him to its chair of Physiology and Microscopic Anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he was made Professor of Hygiene and Institutes of Medicine, which, in fact, he still holds. In the administration of Hahnemann College business affairs he was just as zealous, and as a member of the Hahnemann Club he aided in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, becoming a trustee and member of its medical staff. When St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital was opened in Philadelphia, Doctor Dudley was made a trustee and one of the visiting staff. Upon the establishment of the State Board of Health, in 1885, Governor Pattison appointed him one of its seven members. In 1891 he was re-appointed for a second term, and during the twelve years of his service he was chairman of the Board's Committee on Food Adulterations, in July, 1895, being elected president of the Board. Doctor Dudley's highest promotion was received in January, 1896, when the faculty of Hahnemann College made him Dean, which post he held for seven years, in addition to his Professorship.

Doctor Dudley took a great interest in literary work of a medical character. In 1880 he became the editor of THE HAHNEMANN MONTHLY, and for eight years did nearly the entire work pertaining to his position. During this period the journal ranked among the most influential Homœopathic perio-

dicals in the world. In addition to the work already mentioned, Doctor Dudley has contributed numerous articles to medical and sanitary journals, besides a number that have appeared in the annual reports of the State Board of Health. One of his important works was the revision and editing of a new version of Hahnemann treatises on "the Chronic Diseases;" he also wrote a recent article entitled, "Homœopathy," which embraces nearly eight pages in the new "Encyclopedia Americana," Vol. VIII. In the year 1896, Rutherford College of North Carolina, conferred on Doctor Dudley the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws (LL.D.). He also held honorary membership of the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, and of the British Homœopathic Society.

Doctor Dudley, on December 25, 1867, was married to Sarah Keen, daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, a well known Baptist Clergyman of Philadelphia. They have two children, a son and a daughter, the former, Doctor Perry Hall Dudley, being a graduate of the Class of '92, of Hahnemann College.

Doctor Dudley always took a most absorbing interest in the affairs of the college, and the advancement of medical science. He had little time for anything else, except a small excursion now and then into the field of literary labor. His daughter is the wife of Mr. David Bailey Perkins.

FROM THE "GETHSEMANE BAPTIST CHURCH CALENDAR," EASTER SUNDAY, MARCH 31, 1907

Our Board of Deacons has been afflicted in the passing away of Deacon Pemberton Dudley, M.D., on the evening of March 25th, after a long illness caused by a trolley accident on the 18th of last December. The funeral services were held in the church on Thursday afternoon, the 28th inst., being conducted by Rev. Dr. John Gordon, assisted by Rev. Dr. John Love and Rev. Summer W. Stevens. These services were largely attended both by members of the church, the faculty, alumni and students of the Hahnemann Medical College of this city. Members of the Hahnemann Medical Club and the Board of Deacons of the church acted as honorary pall-bearers. Doctor Dudley came to this church by letter from the Spring Garden Church more than a quarter of a century ago, and for most of that period has held an honored place in the deaconate. He was converted many years ago, under the preaching of the celebrated Elder Knapp, and united

1405 N. 18th Street,

Philadelphia, September 28th
1902.

Dear Doctor:

I would like to submit to several representative physicians, for criticism and suggestion, the Article on "Homoeopathy" just completed for the new Encyclopaedia Americana, now in course of publication by the Scientific American Company of New York. The article, in compliance with the request of the publishers embraces about seven or eight thousand words.

Will you kindly meet the members of the Hennemann Club, with Drs. Bradford, Howard and Mohr, at my office, to-morrow (Wednesday) Evening at 8.30 O'clock to hear the Paper read and to favor me with your opinion and suggestions as to its style, policy, etc. ?

Hoping you can be present. I remain

Fraternally Yours,

Pemberton Dudley

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.

A charter member of this society and one known and esteemed by every one of us, Dr. Pemberton Dudley passed beyond on March 25, 1907.

Dr. Dudley was born near Torresdale, Pa., October 17, 1837. His parents, William Dudley and Eleanor Wood, were descendants of the New England pilgrims. He obtained his education in the public schools and in an academic institution. He taught school for two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James. He attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College for one year, and then attended the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the Class of 1861. His practice has always been in Philadelphia. He assisted to organize the Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society in 1866, and the following year, 1867, was a charter member of this society. He has been president of both bodies. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869; was for seven years its general secretary and editor of its Transactions, and in 1896 was its president.

At the session of the American Institute of 1871 he was one of the initiators of the plan for the World's Convention to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, and was a member of the committee to perfect its preliminary arrangements. Dr. Dudley was honorary secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians at Chicago at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

He was an honorary member of the Maryland Homœopathic Medical Society, the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, the British Homœopathic Society and the Homœopathic Institute of Mexico. In 1868 Dr. Dudley was chosen to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in his Alma Mater. In 1876 he accepted the chair of physiology and microscopic anatomy, which he filled until 1890, when he became professor of institutes of medicine and hygiene, which position he occupied until his death.

He was a member of the building committee of the new college.

When the Hahnemann Club, of Philadelphia, was formed, Dr. Dudley became one of the original members and aided that club in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, of Philadelphia, of which he was a trustee and a member of the medical staff. The Hahnemann Club having in 1880 become proprietors of the Hahnemannian Monthly, he was appointed editor, which position he held until 1888. Dr. Dudley was appointed by Governor Pattison one of the seven members of the State Board of Health upon its organiza-

tion in 1885, and served by reappointment for twelve years, and was chairman of the Committee on Food Adulterations. In July, 1895, he was elected president of the Board. In 1896 he was elected to the office of dean of the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, which post he filled for seven years.

Dr. Dudley revised and edited the new edition of Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, published in two large volumes.

He wrote the article on Homœopathy for the Encyclopædia Americana, Vol. 8. In 1896 he received the degree of LL. D. from Rutherford College of North Carolina.

On December 25, 1867, he was married to Sarah Keen, daughter of the Rev. John Perry Hall. Dr. Dudley left two children, Perry Hall Dudley, M. D., who succeeds his father in practice, and a daughter, Mrs. David Dudley Perkins.

In December, 1906, Dr. Dudley was injured severely while alighting from a street car in West Philadelphia. From that time until his death he suffered greatly. He was unable to lie down, and was obliged to rest himself on a chair with his arms over the back.

Two weeks before the end he resigned himself to death, and informed his sister-in-law and nurse, Miss Ada Hall, that the end was near.

He expressed a wish to be buried in accordance with his own wishes, and Miss Hall copied the funeral arrangements as dictated by her brother-in-law. These requests were fulfilled. The services were held at the residence on Thursday, March 28th, with only the intimate friends of the family present. The pall bearers were selected from the members of the Germantown and Hahnemann Clubs. Services were held at the Gethsemane Baptist church, at 18th and Columbia Avenue, of which he had been a member for many years.

At this public funeral the faculty and students of the college and the profession attended to do the last honors to a man who was beloved of all men.

According to his wish two of his favorite hymns were sung, "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," and "It Is Well With My Soul."

The interment was at Blockley Baptist cemetery.

Dr. Dudley was one of the best known men in the profession, a power for good in the advancement of truth, always genial, calm, mild of speech and slow to anger, and one who had great control over himself. To his patients he was friend as well as physician. His life was a consistent Christian one. And in his death-time he had no fear, but sure of the future at the last,

"He wrapped the drapery of his couch around him
And lay down to pleasant dreams."

And well he with Socrates could say at the last:

"On account of these things, then, a man ought to be confident about his soul, who, during this life, has disregarded all the pleasures and ornament of the body as foreign from his nature; and who having thought that they do more harm than good, has zealously applied himself to the acquirement of knowledge; and who, having adorned his soul not with a foreign, but his own proper ornament—temperance, justice, fortitude, freedom, and truth—thus waits as one who is ready to depart, whenever destiny shall summon him."

Penna Hom Med Soc 1907

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, PRESIDENT.

Under the rule of the American Institute of Homeopathy the president elected at the annual meeting in June assumes the reins of office on January 1st of the year following, to hold office for a year. To a good many members of the Institute this fact is not known. Dr. Dudley was chosen in June of 1895 at Newport, and now, on the first of January, 1896, Dr. Dudley assumes the presidency of the Institute, the editor of the MEDICAL CENTURY retiring from the office with deep gratitude to the profession and with a degree of thankfulness at having attained "the age of retirement" that can only be understood and appreciated by those who have gone before him.

To the new president the warmest greetings of an admiring profession will be extended. In him we have a true and faithful follower of Hahnemann, a physician of great probity of character, purity of mind and steadfastness of purpose—a man whose obituary might well be written during his lifetime, so certain is it that at no time in the future will he stain his proud escutcheon by unholy act or thought. Dr. Dudley has fairly grown up in the American Institute. His long term of years of occupancy of the secretaryship eminently qualify him to perform with credit and distinction the duties of the higher office to which he has been chosen. It is perfectly safe to predict that he will be a popular president, a just president, a president against whom the breath of slander will never be breathed, and that he will not only have the hearty sympathy and support of those who cast their ballots for him but also of those who, while not loving him less, expressed their preference at Newport for his honorable opponent; for they are of the kind who bow gracefully to the will of the majority and instead of nursing their disappointment and chagrin turn their every sympathy and support toward the victor and the Institute and hold up his hands while he tries as best he may to perform the honorable yet oftentimes burdensome duties that come with his office.

To Dr. Dudley, greeting! May Heaven bless and sustain you during your incumbency of the presidential office, and may the cordial support and co-operation of every member of the American Institute of Homeopathy go out to you freely, as they should to every man called by its membership to preside over its destinies.

Jan 1 1896 Med century



PROF. PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D.

DEAN OF THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA; PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF HOMOEOPATHY;
PRESIDENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.



DR. PEMBERTON DUDLEY.

A BIT ABOUT HIM.—Dr. Pemberton Dudley, the newly elected Dean of the Hahnemann Medical College, was born near Torresdale, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, belonged to the well-known New England family of that name, whose ancestors followed the fortunes of the Mayflower Pilgrims in 1630, and whose main and lateral branches have contributed numerous distinguished names to the political, scientific and literary annals of the United States. The family traces its lineage through several of the most interesting chapters of English history to a period antedating the Norman conquest, and both name and family are known to be of Saxon origin. His mother, Ellenor Wood, was descended from Robert Wood, who emigrated from Gloucester, England, in 1699, and settled at Newtown, L. I., and whose posterity migrated to Newtown, Bucks county, Pa., about 1750. Dr. Dudley obtained his early education in the public schools and at an academic institution, supplemented by habits of careful study and reading at home. He taught school two years, and at the same time read medicine under Dr. David James, then attended lectures in Jefferson Medical College, and afterwards in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and graduated in the latter in the class of 1861, since which time he has practiced his profession in Philadelphia.

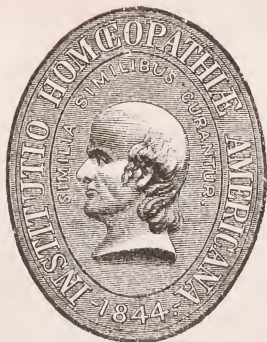
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DUDLEY, PEMBERTON

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American Institute of Homoeopathy

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1405 NORTH 16TH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., September 6, 1893. 189

SEP 7 1893

Dear Dr. Smith:

I send you the next form of the list, just received from the printer.

I have no loose copy at hand, or I would send you the Necrologist's Report. But it doesn't matter. I had little trouble in filling in the "high hatuses" as you indicated them in blue pencil, and can do the same with the remainder of the proofs, if you will mark them as before.

I estimate that there will be about 24 more pages of the list. Then the Index will make the volume foot up about 460 pages.

*To be sent ~~at~~ any part of the
month as published in 1876. See*

per mail

Dr. Smith



American Institute of Homoeopathy

It will look somewhat emaciated beside the other volumes, but it ~~XXXX~~ cannot be helped now.

Yours of the 4th was received this morning. The reason that I failed to be impressed by your emphatic and everlasting "NOT", was because I thought it had been untied, and I had not been informed as to the shape in which it was to be finally retied. I thought that you were considering whether to adopt my suggestion to go on with the preparation of the abstract, and let the Institute volume lie over while I and the printer-man pushed the Congress volume along. But it appears that you were not considering the question at all. Then why did you so carefully tell me that you could index about one volume per-day? Hey?

Fraternally Yours,

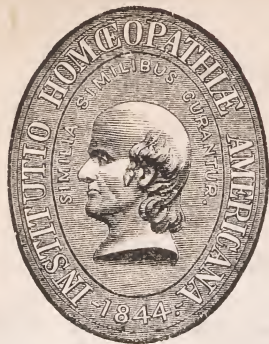
Pemberton Dudley

list. Then the Index will make the volume foot up about 460 pages.

*to be sent any part of the
Index as published in 1876, as*

per mail

Dudley



American Institute of Homoeopathy.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1405 NORTH 16TH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1897

JUL 25 1897

Dear Dr. Smith:

Sherman & Co, told me this morning that they will reach the Necrologist's Report and Memorial Service by about next Monday; July 31st.

Can you mail it to me so that I can get it by Saturday Eve next? If so I shall be glad. I think, that if it is at all possible, to get the Complete Necrological List & the General Index (I like that title) to the Transactions ready in reasonable time, we had better do it, and I would be in favor of delaying the volume for a week or two, in order to get it in.

There is no need whatever, to re-write ~~any~~ any part of the Index as published in 1876. All

Yours truly,

Queller.

I need to do is to number the
items in the new portion, and
then indicate by ~~a~~ corresponding
numbers just where each item
is to be inserted in ~~the~~ among the
lines of the old list. That's the
way we do when adding the
names of new members to our
old "Register of Membership"

Yrs truly

Gudley



MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.
Roberton Dudley, M.D. Philadelphia.
E. Edwards, M.D. Philadelphia.
Edward Murphy, C.E. Philadelphia.
L. McClelland, M.D. Pittsburgh.
George G. Groff, M.D. Lewisburg.
Wm. T. Davis, M.D. Lancaster.
Benjamin Lee, M.D. Philadelphia.

Benjamin Lee, M.D. Secretary,
Philadelphia.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

State Board of Health

SEP 23 1893

Sept. 22

1893

Dear Dr. Smith:

I mail the balance of List, for
proof correction.

I have inserted the pages of Memories
Notices were needed.

When you get it ready please mail
it direct to Sherman & Co. Printers, S. W.
Cor. 7th & Cherry Sts. Phila.

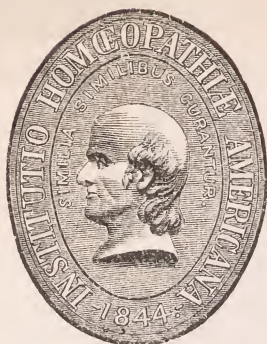
Do not mail it to me as I expect to
be at Atlantic City all of next week.

Yrs truly

R Dudley

R Dudley

Dudley



American Institute of Homœopathy.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

1405 NORTH 16TH STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug 8 1893

Dear Dr. Smith: AUG 9 1893

I recd this Evg, the August Number of the Medical Current & was surprised, as well as pained, to learn that Dr. Charles F. Fisher, of Sydney, N. S. W., died, June 21, in Chicago. He was elected a Corresponding Member at our last meeting.

I cannot find out who the sixth Corresponding Member is. I have the names of Hawkes, Molson, Majumdar, Hansen and Fisher, but the stenographer failed to catch the last one, as it was "shot" across the Institute verbally.

Next to the Necrologies List, which you ought to get in a day or two, will come the "Complete List of Members" - Then the Appendix, which is all fixed except the "Abstract".

Yrs truly

Judley.

DUDLEY, PEMBERTON





PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D., LL. D.





Burton Gudley, M.D.



DUDLEY, PEMBERTON

IN MEMORIAM—PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M. D.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our professional brethren that Pemberton Dudley, M. D., LL. D., died on Monday, the 25th of March, 1907, at his residence in Philadelphia. Several months ago the doctor was thrown violently to the pavement while attempting to board a trolley car, and while no bones were broken, the severe concussion to his whole body produced such a shock that from that time his health failed. While for a short time he continued his work, his decline was steady and rapid, and his suffering severe, all of which he bore with Christian fortitude.

When the readers of THE HAHNEMANNIAN take into consideration the continuous intimacy commencing nearly forty-eight years ago in college, they will, I doubt not, accord to the writer the opportunity of knowing Dr. Dudley fairly well. I know that I may safely say, without fear of contradiction, that he was one of the most genial of men, correct in his habits, honest in his purposes and a hard worker. From his early life his whole attitude was one of industry and continuous application to duty, and his desire for a correct life, and for the truth in medicine, led him early to the church, and to homœopathy, considering, as he did, both of these truths as emanating from the same Divine source. I know of no more apt exemplification of Dr. Dudley's life and work than to quote Longfellow's beautiful poem, "The Psalm of Life":

Tell me not, in mournful numbers,
Life is but an empty dream!
For the soul is dead that slumbers,
And things are not what they seem.

Life is real! Life is earnest!
And the grave is not its goal;
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
Was not spoken of the soul.

Not enjoyment, and not sorrow,
Is our destined end and way;
But to act, that each to-morrow
Finds us farther than to-day.

Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave.

In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no Future, howe'er pleasant!
Let the dead Past bury its dead,
Act,—act in the living Present!
Heart within and God o'erhead!

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time:—

Footprints, that perhaps another,
Sailing o'er life's solemn main,
A forlorn and shipwrecked brother,
Seeing shall take heart again.

Let us then, be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate;
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait.

And Dr. Dudley *was* "a hero in the strife!" It is necessary to give but briefly some of his life's work to prove how incessantly he toiled, that he was always "up and doing," "still achieving, still pursuing."

Dr. Dudley was born near Torresdale, Pa., October 17th, 1837, his parents being William Dudley and Eleanor Wood, his father being descended from ancestors who followed the fortunes of the "Mayflower" pilgrims. He was educated in the public schools and in an academic institution, following this up by teaching for two years while studying medicine, attending lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and the last year

at the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1861. Dr. Dudley always took a prominent part in all the important movements in which homœopathy was concerned. He assisted in organizing the County Medical Society in 1866; became a member of the State Medical Society in 1867; later he was chosen President of both these societies. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1869, was elected Secretary in 1887, and served in that capacity for seven years, and edited its annual volume of transactions. He was elected President of the Institute for the year 1896.

At the session of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1871 he initiated the movement which led to the holding of

the World's Homœopathic Medical Convention in Philadelphia in 1876, which was the origin of a series of similar congresses in various parts of the world. He was honorary secretary of the Congress held in connection with the Columbian Exhibition in 1893. His alma mater early, attracted by his promising career, called him to the chair of chemistry and toxicology in 1868, which he filled satisfactorily. In 1876 Dr. Dudley was elected to the professorship of physiology and microscopic anatomy, which he held until 1890, when he was made professor of institutes of medicine and hygiene, which chair he occupied up to the time of his death.

Dr. Dudley was one of the original members of the Hahnemann Club and aided with the other members in organizing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, and became a trustee and member of the medical staff. At the organization of St. Luke's Hospital he was appointed a trustee, and one of the visiting physicians. In 1885 Governor Pattison appointed him one of the members of the State Board of Health. Dr. Dudley served on the Board by reappointments for twelve years and was the Chairman of the Committee on Food Adulterations, and in July, 1895, he was elected President of the Board.

In 1896 Dr. Dudley's highest honor was conferred upon him when the faculty of the Hahnemann Medical College elected him dean, which post he filled for seven years. During all this time his life, already full, one would think, he still remained a prolific writer on medical subjects.

From 1880 until 1888 he was editor of *THE HAHNEMANNIAN MONTHLY*. His editorship marked the period when it began to rank amongst the most influential homœopathic periodicals in the world.

Dr. Dudley revised and edited a new version of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases," recently published, and he wrote the article entitled "Homœopathy," embracing nearly eight pages, for the "Encyclopædia Americana," volume 8. In 1896, in consideration of Dr. Dudley's attainments, Rutherford College, of North Carolina, conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL. D. He also held honorary membership in the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, Southern Homœopathic Medical Association, British Homœopathic Society and the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society.

The crowning accomplishment of Dr. Dudley's career, so considered by himself, is the work on Institutes of medicine, upon which he has been working for several years, and while near completion will remain to be finished by some other hand than that of the master.

On December 25th, 1867, Dr. Dudley was married to Sarah Keen, daughter of the Rev. John Perry Hall, of Philadelphia. They have two children, Perry Hall Dudley, M. D., of Hahne-
mann, '92, and a daughter, the wife of David Bailey Perkins.

During this long period of acquaintance and intimacy with Dr. Dudley and with many of his friends no word of criticism of his morals or professional ethics has ever been heard, his life having been consistent with that of a deacon of the Baptist church, with which he was connected.

In the language of the poet, his whole life has been to

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join
The innumerable caravan, which moves
To that mysterious realm, where each shall take
His chamber in the silent halls of death,
Thou go, not like the quarry-slave at night,
Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave,
Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams."

Farewell, brother!

C. S. MIDDLETON, M. D.

~~Hahn Monthly April 1907~~

Pemberton Dudley, M. D.

1837—1907.

It is like a personal affliction to lose Dr. Pemberton Dudley. We have known for some weeks

past that the distinguished doctor was ill, though we did not know from what cause nor the gravity of the ailment. We hoped that he would speedily recover and again take his place among his brethren and friends. But this was not to be. And so, on March 25th, he passed on to his peace and reward. This, the second instance in which one of our life-time friends has been hurried out of existence as the result of an accident,—Dr. Dudley having fallen from the running board of a trolley car; and Dr. John Chapin Sanders falling upon the sidewalk in Cleveland and dying shortly thereafter,—is most distressing and deplorable.

We have known Dr. Dudley for all the years that we have been in the practice of medicine. He was always a good friend, a safe counselor, and a thorough Christian gentleman. He was actively engaged in the teaching and practice of the old Homeopathy from the beginning of his medical career; indeed, he was one of the Old Guard who die but never surrender. As secretary of the American Institute of Homeopathy he introduced a number of improvements in the conduct of that office, especially in the way of the programme, while his printing and publishing of the Transactions was a distinct advance over the former volumes—not so much in the value of the matter contained—for that has always been most excellent under all the former secretaries—but because of the form in which the matter was presented. There was no part of the office with which he had not familiarized himself; and it was as much in recognition of this eminent service in that relation, as for his personal fitness, that the Denver session of the Institute doubled the secretarial salary. As president of the American Institute of Homeopathy, to which he was elected at the Newport meeting, he was the same careful, painstaking, zealous gentleman that he was all his lifetime in whatever place he was found. He never knew how to slight his work. He was in Hahnemann College, of Philadelphia, so long that most of us have forgotten the beginning of his services; but no one of the many hundreds who sat under his teaching have forgotten, or can ever forget, the earnestness and sincerity of his work. To him

it was not merely the complimentary or ornamental filling of an office in the faculty, or for advertising purposes; it was a solemn duty to see that those who came under his hand should be honestly fitted out for the noble profession of which he was himself one of the grandest exemplars. His editorship of *The Hahnemannian Monthly* was marked for its thoroughness of detail, though possibly never striving for brilliancy of theme or grandeur of style. He informed us once that he never printed an editorial that had not been written several weeks and thus become thoroughly seasoned. His, the belief that the message of Homeopathy, as well as of Medicine, meant a deep, pure, religious duty which

it irked him to put into scintillating language. His, still the thought that the message of salvation, whether from the sacred desk, or from the medical rostrum, should be so plain that the common people would hear it gladly. In all his writings and teachings he was always a Homeopath, a consistent Homeopath, and one ever ready to defend the school against the palpable encroachments of the modern medical school. Indeed, he was so staunch in his adhesion to the Hahnemann idea of Homeopathy that he was upon one occasion changed from his almost life-long métier of Physiology to the comparatively innocuous department of the Institutes of Medicine, but which, with his characteristic ambition and enthusiasm, he enriched and embellished and made to glow with inspiration and life. He was Dean for a number of years of the Hahnemann College. His greatest work, that which will survive his memory perhaps the longest, is his revision and publication of Hahnemann's "Chronic Diseases." As Lilienthal's "Homeopathic Therapeutics" was to that author, so the "Chronic Diseases" are to Dr. Dudley—the really crowning life-work. We understand that he was at work upon a book comprising his studies in the Institutes of Medicine when the omnipresent Azrael touched his hand and the pen fell from his lifeless grasp. This will be completed by another pen; and it may be a work to stand by the side of his other works; still we think his "Chronic Diseases" will carry his name down to the latest homeopathic graduate.

It is to be deplored that the profession is losing so many of its pioneer homeopaths; though, in this instance, as in that of Dr. Sanders, the full three-score-and-ten had been reached. The more sorrow is occasioned by the fact, only too evident, that there are so few young men to take

the places of these old men who have gone down in the heat of battle. The Homeopathy of Hahnemann is sadly lacking in many new men and women. The spirit of the day seems no longer devoted to the painstaking search for the true homeopathic remedy through hours and days, at times, of plodding with text-book and repertory and with the midnight oil; and then, when found, to be given and watched with all the sincerity of a physician of the soul. The modern Homeopathy, that which is giving us standing in the marts of the world, is gradually becoming of another type entirely. The younger men and women are now laboratory graduates, who no longer believe in the dynamis of the remedy, nor the dynamis of the disease. A mantle of materiality has fallen upon the practice of medicine. The chemist now wields the sceptre, as only a few years ago, not so many that we do not all remember it, the surgeons, by reason of the discovery of Listerism and general sterilization, cut into the old Homeopathy. There was no talk of amalgamation of the schools in Dudley's middle life. It was not until towards its close that the

younger and more chemical and surgical and specialistic element began to look longingly to a larger clientele than that to be found in the limited field of Homeopathy. When Timothy Field Allen, or E. A. Farrington, or Carroll Dunham, or A. I. Sawyer, or Pulte, or Hempel, or Samuel Lilienthal, or Helmuth, or Phœbe Waite, or Pemberton Dudley, touched a case for treatment there was no effort as by first intention to discover a removable tumor or a site for an hypodermic injection of some form of serum or toxin, if not of the accursed henbane itself; theirs to study that afflicted man or woman as a masterpiece of God, created in His image and likeness, instinct with the life which God had given it; theirs to endeavor to heal that man or woman as did the Divine One by the shores of the Sea of Galilee, with hope and comfort and good counsel, as well as administering the minimum remedy exactly indicated by the totality of symptoms. If these, and the ancient worthies, could live to-day, we are frequently told (even Hahnemann himself) they would now study the laboratory processes, spend hours and hours in tracking down the latest chemical invention or of the toxins by way of the microscope. Commend us to the old style of family physician, of the Pemberton Dudley type, who brought sunshine into the sick room, who evinced a personal interest in each patient brought under his care, who sought for the homeopathic remedy faithfully, and who applied it with equal care and skill.

But these melancholy jeremiads, suggested by a review of the years in which Dr. Dudley lived, have naught to do with the worth and character of Pemberton Dudley. He was one of God's noblemen; sincere, sometimes almost austere in his conception of duty; thorough and painstaking in his profession; the cry of pain was never stifled in his heart; he still saw the Divine picture in every mortal to whom he was called to minister; his practice was based on love and unselfishness; that he was successful in his mission, though not so successful, financially, as he might have been had he been less mindful of the soul-giving aspect of his work and more to the making of money, goes without saying. His best estate will resolve itself, ultimately, into the good he was able to do in his long career as a physician and teacher. And he will be remembered by that most lovingly after the division of his legal estate has long been forgotten. For like Him of old, Pemberton Dudley went about doing good; God bless him and keep his memory green!

Amer Physician May 1907

PEMBERTON DUDLEY, M.D., LL.D.

Pemberton Dudley, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born at Torresdale, Philadelphia county, October 17, 1837. His father, William Dudley, was a descendant of one of the brothers Dudley who joined the Plymouth colony about ten years after the famous voyage of the "Mayflower." The family name is of Saxon origin and is traced without difficulty along some of the most interesting lines of English history. It is antedated by very few of even the oldest family names of the British realm. The father of the two emigrant brothers was Captain Roger Dudlev, an officer in the service of Queen Elizabeth, though Governor Thomas Dudley is said to have been so cordial a hater of aristocracy that he would rarely speak of his descent through the English nobility.

The Dudleys are now widely scattered, not only throughout New England but in several other Atlantic states, and also in Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and California. Dr. Dudley's mother was Eleanor

Wood, a descendant of Sir Richard and Alice Wood of Gloucester, England, through their son Robert, who came to America in 1699 and settled in Newtown, Long Island, New York, and some of whose posterity afterwards removed to Newtown, Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Dudley acquired his early education in the public schools and in Treemount Academy, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Two years were then spent in teaching school and in reading medicine under the preceptorship of the late David James, M. D. A portion of his medical college instruction was acquired in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and the rest in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, now the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. He graduated from the latter March 1, 1861, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Philadelphia.

In March, 1866, Dr. Dudley was one of the thirty-three physicians who united in the formation of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia. In 1867 he joined the newly organized state society and in 1869 became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He contributed numerous papers to the county, state and national societies, and to various medical journals, principally to the "Hahnemannian Monthly," of which he was editor from 1880 to 1887. He was one of the secretaries of the state society for

years, and for one year its president. In the American Institute of Homœopathy he was general secretary from 1888 to 1894, inclusive, and was its president in 1896. In 1885 he was appointed a member of the newly organized state board of health and held that office nearly fourteen years, being president of the board for two years. In 1899 he was awarded the honorary degree of LL. D. by the senate of Rutherford College of North Carolina.

Besides the societies mentioned, Dr. Dudley is an honorary member of the Southern Homœopathic Society, the Mexican Institute of Homœopathy, and of the British Homœopathic Society. He has been a member of the Hahnemann Medical Club of Philadelphia since its organization in 1873, and co-operated with it in establishing the Children's Homœopathic Hospital in 1876. For several years he served the hospital on its visiting staff and board of directors. In 1868 he was appointed professor of chemistry and toxicology in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At that time there were two rival homœopathic colleges in Philadelphia. During the following winter he identified himself with his fellow professors in a quiet endeavor to secure the consolidation of the two schools, and participated in the general satisfaction with which it was finally achieved. The union of the schools in 1869 relieved him of his duties as a teacher. In 1872 it was proposed to him to accept a professorship in the consolidated institution. He gave no encouragement, however, to this proposal, but in 1876

he accepted the professorship of physiology and microscopic anatomy. This position he held until 1890, at which time he was transferred to the chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine, which he still holds.

When Dr. Dudley became a member of the college faculty in 1876, the government of the institution was in an unsatisfactory condition. There was, in the first place, the anomaly of a double-headed board of trustees; the members of the faculty constituted a board of professorial trustees, besides which there was a board of corporation trustees, the latter composed of well-known business men. It gradually came about that the lay trustees were interested more particularly in the hospital connected with the institution and were disposed to let the whole responsibility of the management and prosperity of the college rest upon the shoulders of the professorial board.

The two bodies of trustees failed to agree regarding the hospital clinics, and certain of the lay members wanted the clinical teaching work excluded from the facilities of the hospital. In addition to this difficulty, the faculty was beginning to perceive the necessity for a new college building, and that unless the trustees could unite on some method to secure it the college must soon be compelled to close its doors. These subjects came up in nearly every joint meeting of the boards and resulted in mutual recrimination, which engendered bitter personal feeling, to the great detriment of both college and hospital. With the college professors the subject presented a problem frequently and earnestly considered and discussed, but without immediate prospect of a satisfactory solution.

Dr. Dudley was one of the most earnest in the endeavor to secure a settlement of the vexed and vexing question. Early in the session of 1881-82 he prepared an elaborate paper, containing a thinly disguised arraignment of the corporation trustees, and intimating their responsibility for the unfortunate state of college affairs. It suggested three possible ways of settling the difficulty between the two boards, two of which had been discussed in faculty meetings, the third being entirely new. This paper he showed to Dean A. R. Thomas, by whom it was submitted to William MacGeorge, the widely known corporation lawyer. He was a member of the board of corporation trustees, and was the best and most disinterested lay friend the college had in its board. After a careful consideration, and some emendations of the paper, that gentleman feared that the third suggestion mentioned (the proposition to divorce the two institutions) might arouse the opposition of certain trustees, merely because it had its origin in the college faculty. He therefore sapiently suggested that he be permitted to offer it to the lay trustees as a proposition coming from them to the medical trustees. This was agreed to, and presently the board of corporation trustees proposed a separation of the college and hospital. The proposition was, of course, very cordially accepted by the faculty.

Dr. Dudley has not hesitated to express his personal pride and gratification in view of his own part in this business, particularly as it proved to be the beginning of an era of college prosperity which has continued to this time. Later in the history of the institution he again had the opportunity of indirectly aiding it in an unexpected manner. The old hospital on Cuthbert street, in the rear of the old college building, had been closed for lack of pecuniary support, and it was proposed to merge it with another hospital located in the northern part of the city. He again sought to enlist Mr. MacGeorge's interest in the matter, and suggested to him that the charter of the old Cuthbert street hospital provided that the institution was to be maintained partly for clinical instruction of the students of the Hahnemann Medical College, and that the merging of the hospital with a distant institution, one, moreover, which refused to admit students to any educational enjoyment of its clinical facilities, would be to violate the provisions of its charter, and might invalidate any gifts or legacies pertaining to it. Mr. MacGeorge promptly moved in the matter, with the result that the property of the old hospital was merged with the Hahnemann Hospital.

In January, 1896, Dr. Dudley was elected to the deanship of the college. Finding that his views respecting college discipline and management and his suggestions for improving the efficiency and usefulness of the course of instruction did not and were not likely to receive the hearty support and sympathy of a portion of the faculty, he resigned the office May 31, 1903. He still retains his chair of hygiene and the institutes of medicine. He has given twenty-eight years of service to the institution as a member of the board of trustees. In 1867 Dr. Dudley was united in marriage with Sara K. Hall, daughter of Rev. John Perry Hall, a Baptist clergyman well known throughout southeastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and in western Pennsylvania. They have two children—a son, Perry Hall Dudley, M. D., and a daughter, Florence, wife of David Baily Perkins of Philadelphia.

As a physician there could be no better; he brought sunshine into every sick room he ever visited; he was without question the best prescriber of homœopathic remedies we ever knew; his knowledge was practical, and he employed it in a practical manner. His patients worshipped him; he had no enemies; his professional associates looked up to him as a safe guide to follow; his old students will ever keep his memory green in their thoughts. As a friend he was of the truest, with his intimates he was always a boy, and as a man he stood preeminent and alone. Homœopathy has lost in him a quiet, active, energetic worker whose place we do not expect to ever see filled.—*Medical Century*.

The Chairman. The next member to be honored by a special address is our lately departed brother, Senior and former President, Pemberton Dudley. Dr. John E. James will present that report:

Pemberton Dudley, M. D., LL. D.

By JOHN E. JAMES, M. D.

Philadelphia.

72 Q 1 H 1907

Dr. Dudley was born in Philadelphia, October 17th, 1837. He lived his entire life in the City and died at his home, March 25th, 1907.

His education was acquired in the public schools and an Academy of that day.

Early in his life he decided upon the medical profession as his life work. Having a mind with a natural trend toward the sciences and a love of study he proceeded by hard and persistent study to lay the foundation of his education, deep and broad, that he might have something solid upon which to build the superstructure of his future life.

He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. David James, attended Jefferson Medical the first year and the Homœopathic Medical, (now Hahnemann) College the second year, graduating in 1861.

Dr. Dudley had a high ideal of what the profession ought to be and what it could be, so very early he did what he always advised young physicians to do, allied himself with all societies and organizations that were formed for the purpose of developing and up-building the profession he loved. He believed in medical societies not only for the good he would receive from them, but for the opportunity they gave him to help others.

After the close of the war he was one of the most energetic and willing workers in reorganizing the State, County and National Associations.

In 1866 he helped in reorganizing the Pennsylvania State Society, in 1867 was one of the active movers in reorganizing the Philadelphia County Society, and in 1869 he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in each of these societies he contributed a large number of scientific and ethical papers, served as Secretary for a time in each and was President of each of them, in this body he was Secretary for seven years from 1887 and President in 1896.

He was one of the organizers of the Hahnemann Club of Philadelphia, a physician to the Children's Hospital which it organized and established, was editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly* for the eight years that it was owned by the Club. He especially enjoyed the social side of the Club's life, all congenial men, its meetings were a happy mixture of medical discussions and mirth that he greatly loved.

It was Dr. Dudley who in 1871 suggested holding the first World's Homœopathic Congress in Philadelphia, 1876. He was three times appointed by the Governors of the State, a member of Pennsylvania State Board of Health, serving it twelve years in all.

As a physician he was an up-to-date, all around family doctor, one upon whom his patients learned to lean with implicit trust, not only in times of sickness as their physician but in health as well for advice and counsel. His pleasant, cheerful but positive manner in the sick room inspired confidence and hope which helped him through in many a trying case.

To rich and poor alike his services were secured with the same cheerful face and willing feet; oh, how they loved him. He attended several of his families through the coming of the third generation.

As a teacher he had few superiors; with the natural trend of his mind towards the scientific, we are not surprised at his success in the Chairs of Chemistry and Toxicology, Physiology, Hygiene, and Institutes of Medicine. Conscientious in this as in all things in his life, he mastered the subject first, then with clear thought, terse language and positiveness of manner he instructed his classes so that the man and the matter were both deeply impressed upon the student's mind.

For thirty-two years he was a Professor in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and he felt that the greatest hon-

of his life was conferred upon him when in 1896 he was elected the Dean of the Faculty; he served in that office for seven years.

As a writer he was probably more widely known to the profession and the world than by any other of his many activities. Bold, logical, incisive, but never sarcastic, he wielded a mighty pen. His many scientific and other articles were received as from one in authority. He was a prolific writer of Reviews, Editorials, Editing the Transactions of the various Societies, for seven years Editor of the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, Revised an Edition of Hahnemann's *Chronic Diseases*. Wrote the article on "Homœopathy" for the *Encyclopedia Americana* and had nearly completed a work on "Institutes of Medicine" upon which he put the best of his matured life with great pleasure and satisfaction.

He was a liberal in medical matters but always loyal to Homœopathy; he believed in the truth of its principles but doubted some of the fallacies that had grown around it. When in his younger days he wrote those famous papers entitled "Limitations of Homœopathy" he was openly decried as disloyal, but he lived long enough to see his views generally accepted by the profession and become the expounder of Hahnemann's *Organon* to the students of Hahnemann College.

As a man he was everywhere recognized as a true Christian gentleman, true as steel to any cause he espoused, to student or to friend. In his early manhood he faced the problem of his future life, as he met every problem that came to him like a true man, having decided in favor of a Christian life he identified himself at once with the Church of his choice, not for ease and comfort, but for active service and he remained, until his death, one of the most faithful and persistent workers in his Church.

Thus I have but briefly sketched some of the characteristic points in the life of one of God's noblemen and a conspicuous leader, for many years, of this Institute.

His race has been run, he fought a good fight for nearly three score years and now he wears the victor's crown.

The profession, the world are the better for his life and work; he has carved his name high up on the roll of honor and left an example worthy of emulation. He reached the "standard of man" as was quaintly depicted by Robert Burns in his poem:

“Is there for honest poverty,
That hangs his head, and a’that?
The coward-slave, we pass him by,
We dare be poor for a’that!
For a’that and a’that,
Our toils obscure, and a’that;
The rank is but the guinea stamp;
The man’s the gowd for a’that.

What though on hamely fare we dine,
Wear hodden-grey, and a’that;
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man’s a man, for a’that,
For a’that, and a’that,
Their tinsel show, and a’that:
The honest man, though e’er sae poor,
Is King o’ men for a’that.

Ye see yon birkie ca’d a lord,
Who struts, and stares, and a’that;
Though hundreds worship at his word,
He’s but a coof for a’that:
For a’that, and a’that,
His riband, star, and a’that,
The man, of independent mind,
He looks and laughs at a’that.

A prince can make a belted knight,
A marquis, duke, and a’that;
But an honest man’s aboon his might,
Guid faith, he mauna fa’ that!
For a’that, and a’that,
Their dignities, and a’that,
The pith o’sense, and pride o’ worth,
Are higher ranks than a’that.

Then let us pray that come it may,
As come it will for a’that;
That sense and worth, o’er a’ the earth,
May bear the gree, and a’that.
For a’that, and a’that,
Its coming yet, for a’that;
That man to man, the warld o’er,
Shall brothers be for a’that.”

DUDLEY, PERRY HALL

FUNERAL OF DR. DUDLEY

Physician Who Died Last Night Will
Be Buried Saturday.

Funeral services for Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, who died last night in the home of his brother-in-law, David B. Perkins, No. 1707 North Fifty-fifth street, will be held tomorrow evening. Rev. A. Stokes Watson, pastor of the Weston Memorial Baptist Church, will be in charge of the services, assisted by Mr. John Gordon, dean of the Theological Seminary at Temple University. Burial will be made Saturday morning in Blockley Baptist Cemetery.

Dr. Perry Hall Dudley was the son of Dr. Pemberton Dudley, who was head of the Hahnemann Medical College for a number of years. His father was killed in a trolley accident about five years ago. Perry Hall Dudley received his education in this city, graduating from Hahnemann College in 1892. He was later a specialist at Hahnemann and the Children's Hospital, then at Broad street and Girard avenue. Later he was employed at the West Philadelphia Homeopathic Hospital. He resigned this position about two years ago and devoted his time to his private practice.

He has been ill for more than a year, and his death yesterday was not unexpected. He is survived by a sister, Mrs. David B. Perkins, and his mother, Sarah K. Dudley.

Jan 18, 1912

DUDLEY Y.—17th inst. Dr. PERRY HALL, son of Sarah K. and late Dr. Pemberton Dudley and grandson of Rev. J. Perry Hall. Relatives and friends invited to services, Sat., 2 P. M., residence of brother-in-law, David B. Perkins, 1707 N. 55th st. (above Lansdowne ave.). Interment private. Remains may be viewed Fri. eve.

Dr. Perry Hall Dudley, son of the late Dr. Pemberton Dudley, one time dean of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, died on January 15th, after a long illness. Dr. Dudley was graduated from Hahnemann College in 1892, and up until four years ago was connected with the Hahnemann, Children's and West Philadelphia Homœopathic Hospitals. After the death of his father he severed his connections with these institutions and entered private practice. H Monthly Mar 1912

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J1 A I H
Mar 1912



UFF, PETER SIMON, M. D., D. D. S., of Coyleville, Penna., was born at Rough Run, Windfield Furnace, Butler county, Penna., June 10th, 1835. His parents were American; his father was a respectable merchant and farmer, noted for his integrity and

worth, who fell a victim in 1859 to allopathic treatment, having died from excessive salivation for rheumatism.

His early education was received at the public schools, and at the Academy (now College) of St. Francis, in Cambria county, Ills., after which he taught school at Bloomington and Galena for six years. In the spring of 1857 he formed the resolution of studying medicine and surgery, and commenced his preparation with the purchase of a work on anatomy. Visiting several towns in the West for the purpose of acquiring information, he consulted many physicians, without, however, obtaining much satisfaction, as he found but one homœopathist, who resided at Galena, and from whom he received his first instruction. Returning home in 1859, he placed himself under the direction of Dr. Simkin, a recent convert to homœopathy, who sacrificed his life at the post of duty. In 1863, he went to the Western Homœopathic College, passed his examination with unusual credit, and received his diploma from Dr. S. R. Beckwith.

Thrown now upon his own resources, he travelled through the counties of Armstrong, Butler and Allegheny, acting as pioneer and propagandist of the new system, making numerous converts, and securing a large practice. In 1869, he attended another full course of lectures at the Homœopathic College at Cleveland, where he graduated in 1870, and received the first prize, publicly awarded and presented by Professor T. P. Wilson, for keeping the clinical record of the college hospital. He attended full lectures on dental surgery, receiving the degree of D. D. S., and has since paid great attention to diseases of the teeth, following no other profession, though tenacious of his homœopathic sentiments.

Dr. Duff is remarkable for the energy and determination with which he has pursued a

difficult and thorny path. It may be stated in regard to this, that when he commenced practice, he invested his whole stock of money—seventy-five cents—in medicine. His generosity is equal to his enterprise, never refusing medicine and service to those who are unable to pay for them. Endowed with the keenest sensitiveness, he is easily affected and pained by the ills and sufferings of others. Dr. Duff is an occasional contributor to the medical journals and to the secular press.

My full name is Peter S. Duff

I graduated at Cleveland Medical College, in the year 1870

My present address is Coylerville county of Butler

State of Pennsylvania where I have resided since Born 1825

Previous to that time I practised in Began to Study
Michigan & Galena Illinois in 1857.

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year 1868 at Coylerville
& neighborhoods of Butler
Armstrong & Allegheny Counties.

Name in full

Dr. Peter S. Duff

P. O. Address in full

Coylerville P. Butler Co. Penna.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Cleveland Homœopathic College
Ohio

Coyleville Mo.

Butler Co. Penna

August 8th 1870

Henry A. Smith & Brother, Esqrs., incorporating

Messrs Sirs;

I shall claim a complete excuse for not attending to your favor of the 1st of August, being professionally called on to go to Pittsburgh Pa to attend to a sister extremely serious with Typhoid fever. I had to attend to her exclusively for three weeks until she began to convalesce. I then got into ordinary practice and it continued so until my first Pa was able to be conveyed to and Corvuthy having by July 24th among my connections. I found your letter and I now execute your request. — History —

I was the 1st Homoeopathic Physician in Butler Co. not the 1st Graduate I know of. Two others Dr. McFelland one of them graduated at the 1st year 2 attended lectures on a part or so the March 17 miles west of my place & is doing a fair business & satisfied too. The other graduated same class Cleveland & lives about 23 miles north of me. He had no leader, I never heard much of his practice I suppose he is a good promoter and as such he has not been introduced Homoeopathy where it was not known & therefore not known.

I would like to get
a list of Physicians
in the United States -

As Supp

P.S.

Shant the Nov 1860
to 55 a Harmaupath
as settled Shant & Male
East of my place in Armo
Trany County. Dr Mansaw
he down wonders & Cures and no
more from his eating the
Shale prescription at one
& more from it & so on
and as my preceptor was elank
allapath & was an enemy of Dr
but was converted in 1860 years
after the 1st knowledge of name
a good Harmaupath I don't
know when Dr Mansaw
name is. I believe the
was a fine man -
R.S.D.

I am a true Homeopathic
Physician & Surgeon. I
am also a Pioneer Homeopath

In 1863 I gave my first drug prescription
not Allopathic drug. Since then I have treated
say three thousand ~~say~~ I make a low estimate
for I know the names and can prove this.
I treated common run of diseases, both
with some two or three dozen of allopathic
drugs. Results of heroic treatment
surprising improvement. I have
not treated any more. This is a high
estimate I can't be satisfied to come
out of all I treated and the patients
not over two per cent knew anything
positively about the only system
of healing in existence, Hygienic. The
great cause of cure, Gemmilia sunlike
Gurater, including under this banner
Hydrotherapy, Kinesiotherapy, Electricity
for these I can prove to be Homeopathic
therefore by this means results a cure
I had an argument with an allopathic doctor
not long ago when it came to the point
I said Homeopathy is not old it is grow-
ing the learned intelligent men of the
and the masses in believing in it
Dr. J. S. says his own professor told
he and he is a great doctor (quack), he
said the people give way field to them
this was the way now and we would
have to get along in the way, a regular
allopathic doctor is for the most part
a quack in this respect. I know of some
30 or 40 miles. I know of some

plans a Samocapath
practicing even the word
might get going along but
not without ripples and
thorns and vexations in
his path. Mayh I have
taxed you too much for
your kindness in asking
me to give you a sketch of
the history of Samocapath. I have
done so by carrying on these
thoughts in a general way
not Cancer but they are true
and if you can make them
of benefit. They are at your
service will yours

Respectfully
R. S. Duffin
Samocapath
Dysentery
Cylindro
Butter
Pa

DUFFIELD. ALFRED MANLEY

DUFFIELD, ALFRED MANLEY, M. D., of Huntsville, Madison county, Alabama, was born on May 18, 1859, in Dorchester district, Boston, Massachusetts. Son of John Duffield, formerly of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.



DR. A. M. DUFFIELD.

Alfred entered school at seven years of age and after receiving a diploma from the Grammar school in 1875, entered the Dorchester High School the same year, and received its diploma in 1878.

He received an appointment as assistant chemist at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy in the fall of 1878. Besides attending to his duties in that capacity took all the lectures during the term of eight months.

In 1879 he accepted the position of private assistant to Drs. Jackson and Leffingwell at the Jackson Sanatorium, located at Dansville, Livingston county, New York, where he remained three years, becoming conversant with the practical working of the institution, and having charge of the electrical department during the last year of his stay there. After a summer at Long Branch, New Jersey (where he was for a short time assistant to Dr. S. H. Hunt), he entered the Boston University

School of Medicine, from which he received his degree of M.D. and the diploma of that institution in 1885. During his college vacations the Doctor took advantage of all clinical opportunities and spent the summer of 1883 in the wards of Boston city hospital, studying surgery from the vantage ground of an assistant, living in the hospital as a nurse, thereby getting the practical experience of dressings applied by himself and watching the cases until discharged.

In 1884 he took the practice of Dr. Alfred Salls, of Quincy, Massachusetts, and W. C. Stratton, M.D., of Milton, Massachusetts, during their respective vacations, the latter being his preceptor. Immediately after graduation Dr. Duffield located at Old Orchard Beach, Maine, where he soon had the leading practice of that noted resort. Getting the southern fever, he located in Mobile, Alabama, in the fall of 1885, after having passed a very rigid and unjust examination by the Board of Medical Examiners, composed of the professors of the medical college of that place, which, however, was a credit to his alma mater. Although practicing in Mobile but eight months, the Doctor had acquired a large practice, which broke down his health, forcing him to seek the benefit of the piney woods at Citronelle, thirty-two miles north of Mobile, where he recovered after a siege of thirty-nine hæmorrhages from his left lung, and being reduced to one hundred and six pounds in weight. A remarkable recovery being the result of this change the Doctor spent most of the time at Citronelle for five years. Passing his summers at summer resorts as hotel physician, i. e., Green Lake, Wisconsin; Portersville, Alabama; Pass Christian, Mississippi; and the Old Orchard at the beach of the same name. Finally, feeling well able to enter the active field of labor again, Dr. Duffield selected the healthiest city in the state of Alabama, i. e., Huntsville, where, during the first seventeen months he had the record of not losing a case by death, and made over three thousand prescriptions in that time.

The Doctor was the founder of the Alabama Homœopathic Medical Association, in 1890, and has been vice-president and corresponding

secretary. Is also a member of the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association of which he was elected first vice-president in 1892; member American Institute of Homœopathy, and the American Health Resort Association. Was appointed to represent Alabama on the Advisory Council of the World's Congress of Climatologists at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. He is past officer in several secret benevolent societies, and is visiting physician to the Huntsville and Monte Sano hotels.

Dr. Duffield has the enaible reputation of being one of the leading physicians of the south and is a strict disciple of Hahnemann.



A. M. DUFFIELD, M. D.,
Huntsville, Ala.

ALFRED MANLEY DUFFIELD, Citronelle, Alabama, born in Massachusetts, May 18, 1859, of Puritan ancestors; educated in Boston public schools and the Dorchester high school; graduated M. D. from Boston University School of Medicine, 1885; ex-honorary vice-president of the American Institute of Homœopathy; ex-president Southern Homœopathic Medical Association; ex-president Alabama Homœopathic Medical Association; ex-vice-president Homœopathic Medical Society of Alabama; delegate to International Homœopathic Congress in London, 1896, representing the American Institute of Homœopathy.

The next district, in the chronological order of which we have positive data, is New London. Dr. Henry Duffield was its first practitioner in our faith. He graduated at the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in the year 1852, and settled in Philadelphia. In 1854 he removed from Philadelphia to New London, having just buried his wife. He did not desire to regularly practice, but would see those in his immediate neighborhood, when desired, which, in a short time, made him sought after by so many, that he entered into a general practice. The Doctor remained in the vicinity of New London until the year 1862, when, in February of that year, he removed to Oxford, to take the place vacated by Dr. Smedley, removing hence. At Oxford Dr. Duffield remained until his death, which was on the 5th day of December, 1865, at the age of 65. A just tribute to his memory will be found in the *Hahnemannian Monthly*, page 429, Vol. I. The Doctor was a man estimable in character, accomplished in manner, and venerated for his goodness of heart. Homoeopathy lost a faithful and ardent disciple when he died.

Hom. in Chester Co. Jones.

W. C.

Was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1801. His early education was in Phila., and at Wilmington, Del. Later, after a prostration of his health and recovery, he studied at Princeton Theological Seminary. At the age of 21 he married the daughter of Dr James Armstrong of Carlisle, Pa. where he resided. She died in 1828, and he re-married in 1839. Quite late in life he became interested in homoeopathy, and so much so as to enter the Hom. College in Phila., where after two years he graduated when past the age of fifty, March 1, 1852. He had before established and taught an academy at Carlisle, and he here commenced the practice of medicine. He buried his second

wife in 1854; removed to New London, Pa.; practised there eight years; and removed to Oxford, Pa., where he pursued his profession till the failure of his health in the fall of 1865. He then removed to the family of his son in law, Robert H. Strawbridge, near New London, where he soon died, Dec. 5, 1865. Dr Duffield was a modest retiring man, zealous in his profession, and faithful in his attendance on the meetings of his medical society. At his last three places of labor, he was a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church.

(Trans.Am.Inst.Hom.1866.p 155.)

Duffield.—HENRY DUFFIELD, M. D., a much respected member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, died on the 5th of December, 1865, (æt 66) at the house of his son-in-law, Robert Strawbridge Esq., near Elkview, Chester Co., Pa. He had been in close attendance upon his sister, Mrs. Sophia D. Hodgson, who died of typhoid fever, and finally fell a victim to the same disease. At the time of his death he was an Elder of the Presbyterian Church, and Sunday School Superintendent. Learned, zealous and affable, he will be lamented by all who knew him.

Am.Hom.Obs.V.3.p 102.

DUFFIN, J P

Name in full

P. O. Address in full

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



J. P. Duffin M.D.
Brooklyn N.Y. 110 C. Clinton St.
foralemon St
Albany Medical College

Whereas, Divine Providence has removed from our membership our late associate and friend, J. P. Duffin, M. D., we

Resolve, 1st. That by this event we have lost an honorable and worthy colleague, whose example as physician, citizen and friend made him worthy of the highest esteem and won for him the confidence of his associates and friends.

2d. That we commend his example of faithfulness in the discharge of his professional duties and of his uprightness and integrity as a citizen of this community.

3d. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to his family and friends with the sympathy of this Association.

4th. That our Secretary be requested to give a copy of these resolutions to the medical journals of our school for publication.

N Y Times

June 1880

DU FOUR, W. M

At Williamsport, the flood entirely
destroyed the office and its contents
of W. M. Du Four, M.D. The office
was located at 749 West Third Street.

Ham, 189



L

DUHRING, GEORGE H.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. DUHRING, M.D. Dr. George H. Duhring, one of the older homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city, on the 23d of January, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Dr. Duhring received his literary and medical education in Germany, but came to this country many years ago, and conducted, for a number of years, a large and lucrative practice.

Hahn Mo.
Feb 1871

George H. Duhring, M.D., was one of the older homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia. He was in practice for many years, was very successful, and had a large and lucrative business. He died January 23d, 1871.

W. C.

NECROLOGICAL.

Duhring.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Thursday morning, March 2d 1871, at Philadelphia, after a short illness, Henry Duhring, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

We extract from "*All Saints Monthly*" the following notice:—Last month, with deep sorrow, we published a notice of the sudden death of Dr. George H. Duhring. How little we then imagined that his honored and respected brother, Mr. Henry Duhring, would so soon be called to share with him the long sleep of death. Even now, while we are writing, it is hard for us to realize that both these good and Christian men are no longer with us. It was but a few days ago that Mr. Henry Duhring favored us with a visit to our study, and cheered us in our sorrow with loving and kind words of sympathy. He was then apparently in good health, and we dreamed not then, on parting that his cheerful and pleasant "good-by" was life's last and long farewell. Truly in an hour that we think not the Master cometh, and calleth us from earthly scenes to the happiness of our better home. Hand in hand for many years these brothers walked together as true and faithful friends, and in death but for a day have they been separated. In our sorrow we cling to the blessed hope that, that though absent from us, they are at rest in Jesus. Each performed well and faithfully his life work; the one as a Christian physician in a life-ministry to the sick and the suffering, and the other a Christian merchant building up a large and successful business by honesty, integrity and enterprise. They have well done their life work, and now they have their reward in the better glory of the heavenly home. Great is our loss, but how happy is the remembrance of two such honorable and useful lives. Of a family of six brothers one only now is living, and he, the Rev. Louis Duhring, is a faithful and successful minister of the Lutheran Church in Prussia. May God vouchsafe to him yet many years of activity in the good work of Jesus.

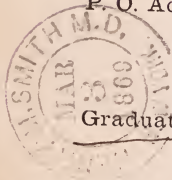
Am Hom Obs Apr 1871

Name in full

George H. Durring

D. med et
Omniv.

P. O. Address in full



1022 Race str Phila Dela

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Heidelberg in Germany
of 1831

with a sketch of your personal connection therewith.

Yours truly,

HENRY M. SMITH, M.D.,

107 Fourth Avenue.

My full name is

George H. Durring

I graduated

of Heidelberg Germany in the year 1831

My present address is

1022 Race str Phila Dela

State of

Pennsylvania where I have resided since 1831

Previous to that time I practised in

Germany, State of Hannover

as Cholera Doctor 1831, 32, 33, 34

I began to practise Homœopathy in the year

1837 at Philadelphia

but was always an opposer of
Hahnemann's Principles and
consequences. etc.

DUNCAN, D



DUNCAN, JAMES C

OBITUARY.—James C. Duncan, M. D., of De Kalb, Ill., of nephritis, following typhoid fever, after a sunstroke during the hot days of July, at the age of fifty years. Dr. Duncan was born in Wisconsin, educated in Milton College, and graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1887. He was a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute. His son, Dr. Clifford J. Duncan, succeeds to his practice.

Recorder Dec. 1901

De
Dec 16. 1901 —Jas. C. Duncan, M. D., of De Kalb, Ill., died November 6, of nephritis following typhoid, after a sunstroke during the hot days of July, at the age of fifty years. Dr. Duncan was born in Wisconsin, educated in Milton College, and graduated from Chicago Homeopathic Medical College in 1887. He was a member of the Illinois Medical Society, and of the American Institute. His son, Dr. Clifford J. Duncan, succeeds to his large practice. He was a brother of Dr. T. C. Duncan of Chicago.

James C. Duncan, M. D., of DeKalb, Ill., of nephritis, following typhoid fever, after a sunstroke during the hot days of July, at the age of fifty years. Dr. Duncan was born in Wisconsin, educated in Milton College, and graduated from Chicago Homœopathic Medical College in 1887. He was a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute. His son, Dr. Clifford J. Duncan, succeeds to his practice.

MedCent'y Feb 1 1902

DUNCAN, SARAH BRELFORD

SARAH BRELFORD DUNCAN, Chicago, Illinois, was born in Columbia county, New York, February 10, 1856, daughter of Z. D. and Eleanor E. Scobey, and is of Scotch-English descent. She was graduated in 1873 with degree of B. S. from Upper Iowa University, and in 1893 with M. D. degree from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. She has since been engaged in general practice in Chicago, and has done post-graduate work under

Dr. Byron Robinson in Harvey Medical College and in the Maternity Hospital of New York. Dr. Duncan is a member of Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Society, the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Englewood Homœopathic Medical Society. She became the wife of Alexander J. Duncan in 1880.

King Vol 1V

DUNCAN, THOMAS CATION, M.D., Ph.D., of Chicago, Illinois, is of Scotch parentage and, as the name indicates, of the ancient "Dun Clan." It is presumed that he is a lineal descendant of King Duncan, of historic fame. His literary taste, it is said he inherits from his mother, the Cation side of the house while his energy comes down a long line of Duncans.

When young they migrated to "the land of the free and home of the brave," and after a sojourn of a few years in the Empire state, settled in Wisconsin, "to grow up with the country." A frail boy, unable for farm life, his thirst for knowledge took him to Milton college, but the drums of war, easily aroused an inherited patriotism, and he entered the army with the 1st Wisconsin cavalry which had the distinction of gathering in Jeff. Davis. His military life was chiefly taken up with hospital work for which his medical taste especially fitted him. In the year 1863, after many forced marches and while attempting to rescue a beloved captain, he nearly lost his own life. Broken in health, a mere skeleton, he found ample time to resume his medical studies. After attending four courses he graduated with honor from Hahnemann Medical College in 1866. His early familiarity with "roots and herbs," led him to add to the materia medica some valuable provings of indigenous drugs. Six months after graduating, he was chosen editor of the *Medical Investigator*, the leading medical periodical of homœopathy at that day, the only one in Chicago. He continued as its editor, and after the great fire its publisher, for nearly a score of years. His many articles were incisive, scientific and always practical. He tried to make his journal as helpful as possible and especially to the young physician it was a constant stimulus.

As an enthusiastic scientist he was elected a member of the first microscopic society established in Chicago, and became the consulting physician in this line for many of his colleagues. His zeal for the advancement of the profession made him Secretary of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society; the Illinois Homœopathic Society; the Western Institute;

and Provisional Secretary of the American Institute of Homœopathy. In 1870, when the latter body held its session in Chicago, a daily *Medical Investigator* was issued—a remarkable feat that has never been attempted at any later session of the national body; subsequently he has been president of some of the above bodies.

As an ardent student of practical physiology he discovered how to become fleshy and in 1878 wrote a little book on "How to be Plump," that has had a large sale.

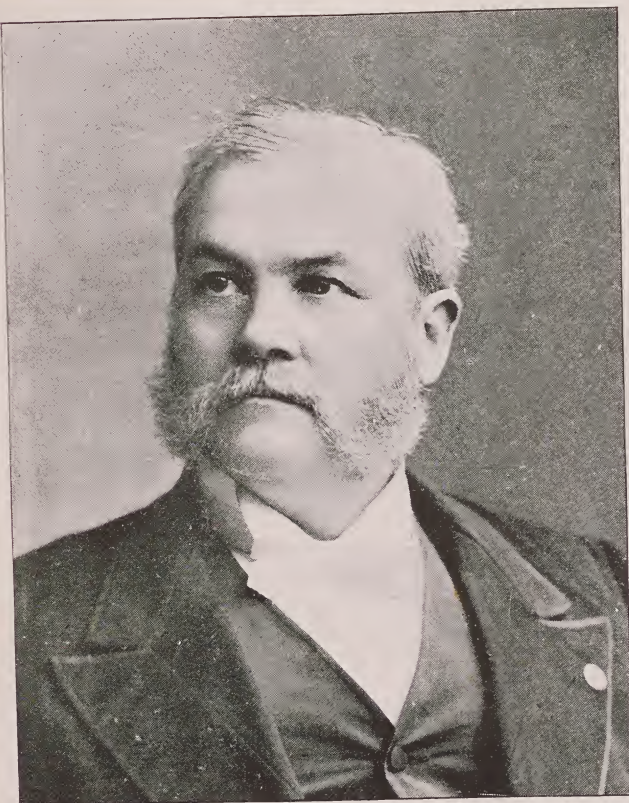
When the Foundlings' Home was established by Dr. Shipman, the subject of this sketch was selected as attending physician, and for years has been one of its directors and a member of the consulting staff. He has occupied the chair of Diseases of Children, in both his alma mater and also in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College and has written a professional work on the "Diseases of Infants and Children and their Homœopathic Treatment," that has been adopted as a textbook in many medical colleges. It is a portly volume of over a thousand pages. His regular confreres admit that it is a most scientific and practical work.

Through his influence the Bureau of Pædology was established in the oldest national medical body, and he was instrumental in organizing the American Pædological Society and was its first president which earned for him the title of the "Father of Pædology."

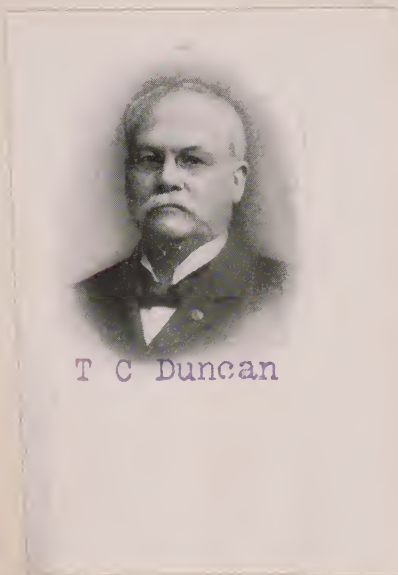
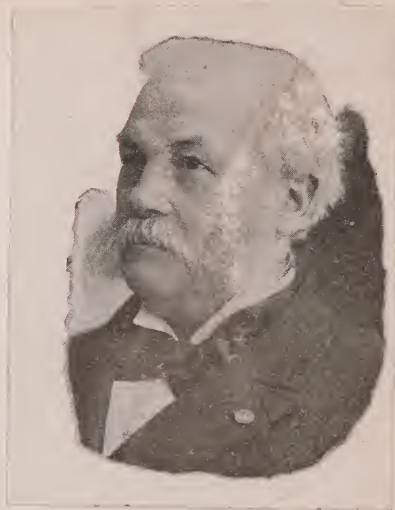
At the solicitation of a popular publisher and many people, he wrote a treatise on "Pædohygea; or Feeding and Domestic Treatment of Children" that has already ran through many editions and is highly prized by mothers.

He also delivered two popular lectures before many mothers of Chicago, which have been issued in pamphlet form: "How to Feed Children and Prevent Sickness," and "First Impressions on Child Life." Dr. Duncan is therefore recognized as "the young mother's friend."

He has given much attention to the study of epidemics and climate and is a recognized authority. His belief is, that the great atmospheric cycles are responsible for the epidemics



T. C. DUNCAN, M.D., Chicago,
President of the National Homœopathic Medical College
of Chicago.



T C Duncan



and climatic changes. His great knowledge of developmental diseases and the effects of malnutrition led him to a special study of consumption. What is the curative element in climate he has endeavored to ascertain. Why is there less consumption in New Mexico, for example, than in any other section of this continent?

When the National Homœopathic Medical College was organized, this scientific physician was chosen to the chair of the Diseases of the Chest. It is said that his lectures are remarkable, in being both scientific and eminently practical. His clinics are crowded with sick people.

When the American Health Resort Association was organized he was chosen its president. "The object of this society is to ascertain reliable facts about climates, health resorts and mineral waters for the guidance of the medical profession." It needs judicial minds to handle such great questions.

When the *American Climates and Resorts*, the organ of the above society was established, Professor Duncan was elected its leading editor.

It is not strange then, when arranging for Auxiliary Congresses to add to the attractiveness of the World's Columbian Exposition, that Professor Duncan should have been appointed chairman of the local committee for the Congress of Medico-Climatologists, which called together those interested in this great subject from all countries, and there will doubtless result therefrom a more accurate knowledge of the climates of the world, the disorders they produce and the diseases that they will aid in curing.

In 1866 he was married to Emma J. Osborn of Kenosha Wisconsin, they have one heir Frank B., and live in an elegant home on Adams street.

Professor Duncan has occupied positions of trust in banking and other financial institutions. A resident of Chicago since 1864, he has contributed to its growth by building thirteen houses, giving homes to a score of tenants. In fine he has been a successful business man, as well as a skillful physician and substantial citizen.



T. C. DUNCAN, M. D., PH. D.

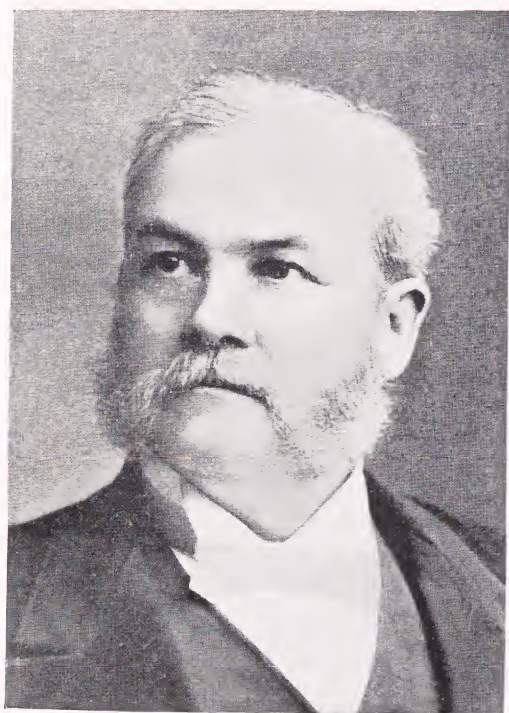
OBITUARY.

Dr. Thomas C. Duncan.

Another of the "old guard" of homœopathic physicians passed away on July 16th. Dr. T. C. Duncan was one of the best known Homœopaths of Chicago. For nearly a half century he has been identified with our cause in that city, as pharmacist, editor, author, professor, general practitioner and specialist. Dr. Duncan was a voluminous contributor to our periodical literature, author of "Acid and Alkaline" children, and many other works. He compiled the United States Homœopathic Pharmacopœia. For many years he edited the United States Medical Investigator. He was connected at one time or another with nearly, if not quite, every homœopathic college in Chicago, having only recently retired from Dunham College. He was a faithful attendant upon societies and always prominent at the American Institute meetings.

Dr. Duncan's work was marked by love and enthusiasm for the cause, and Homœopathy loses in him a faithful defender and a hard worker.

Med Century Aug 1 1902



J. C. Duncan, M.D.

THOMAS C. DUNCAN, PH. D., M. D., LL. D.

Died at his residence, 590 W. Adams street, Chicago, July 16, 1902, of heart failure after an illness of only a few hours, age 62 years.

Such in substance was the notice appearing in the paper Tuesday morning, July 17th. Altogether unexpected and apparently without the slightest warning. The doctor was down town on the 14th and in seemingly perfect health with many plans for aggressive work during the coming winter. It seems quite probable that he has had evidence of danger in this direction, because for a number of years he has been a close student of the actions of the abnormal heart and the therapeutic indication found in his materia medica for the same. It would be interesting to know which antedated the other, because it is not an infrequent occurrence for a physician to die of that upon which his special study has been directed—the power of the mind over the body.

Dr. Duncan was born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1840 and came to America with his parents seven years later settling in Wisconsin. He graduated from Milton College in 1862, and the same year enlisted in the army as a private in the 1st Wis. Vol. Cavalry. His promotion was rapid and at the close of his service, he retired with the rank of major.

In 1864, he married Miss Emma Osborn, of Kenosha, Wis., and moved to Chicago. The same year, he entered Hahnemann Medical College and graduated from the same in 1866.

The doctor was of a kind and loving disposition, but very earnest and aggressive in character—a natural leader among men by reason of the fact that he was always ready to work for anything that met with his approval. He believed in Homoeopathy and was untiring in his efforts to advance its cause with the public. Shortly after leaving college he became editor of the *U. S. Investigator* and in the same year was enrolled as a member of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

He was not an original investigator and his writings do not show that care and study that mark the student but he looked for results and appeared at best advantage when planning the accomplishment of some definite plan.

For about twenty-five years he was prominently engaged in college and hospital work and during this time wrote and published several books and contributed very liberally to the medical literature of the day—his latest official position being that of associate editor of the *HAHNEMANNIAN ADVOCATE*.

A wife and son, Dr. Frank Duncan, survive him.

Hahn Advocate July 1902

THOMAS CATION DUNCAN, M. D.

Hundreds of the physicians in and around this city were greatly shocked when the news of the death of Dr. T. C. Duncan was announced on July 16th. He had been ill but a few hours when heart failure supervened and his life was ended.

Thomos Cation Duncan was born in Kinross, Scotland, in 1840, and was in his sixty-third year. He moved with his family to this country when but eight years of age, and during his boyhood attended Milton college, from which institution he graduated in 1862. After finishing his course he enlisted in the Union army, as a private, rose to the rank of major for bravery, and was mustered with honor and distinction at the close of the war.

Dr. Duncan was married to Miss Emma Osborn, of Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1864, and located in Chicago soon after. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College in 1866. Soon after his graduation he became the editor of the *United States Medical Investigator*, which journal he published for a period of about twenty years. He joined the American Institute in the same year of his graduation, and has been one of the few faithful members during all these years.

Dr. Duncan has been a member of nearly every college faculty in this city, his first teaching experience being in Hahnemann, but which school he left to cast his fortunes with the Chicago Homeopathic College when it was first organized. He remained in that school for some time, but after awhile he resigned. Since that time he has been connected with the National, and still later with the Dunham, but he resigned from the latter institution last year when there was such a disruption of the faculty.

Dr. Duncan was a lovable man. He had but little venom in his make-up, and stood ready to forgive any one for injury which they heaped upon him. He was a great worker, not much given to original lines but as a compiler he stood above the majority.

DUNCAN, W C



W. C. DUNCAN, M. D.,
Fond du Lac, Wis.
(Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, 1884.)

DUNCAUSON, ALEXANDER

Name in full

Alexander Duncan

P. O. Address in full

Waukegan City Waukegan Co Ill

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

*Graduate Western Methodist College
Cleveland Ohio*

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D. ✕

*President of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of
the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876.*

No event in the history of homœopathy in this country has produced so profound an impression, or awakened such universal regret, as the death of this eminent and estimable physician.

Justly regarded by his colleagues, not in America only, but in Europe also, as one of the most able, accomplished and zealous expositors of the Hahnemannian reform in medicine, and possessing, in a remarkable degree, the confidence of the entire homœopathic profession, his loss is universally felt as a public bereavement.

To the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which he was the honored and efficient president during the last year of his life, and during the most eventful year of his existence, his loss is well-nigh irreparable. Ever prompt, conscientious and thorough in the performance of every duty, he was the one man who could always be depended on when others failed, and whose example of systematic industry was an invaluable incentive to all. He not only assisted largely and efficiently in the work of the society himself, but did much by way of encouraging others, especially the younger members, to maintain and increase the value and interest of its transactions. Too modest to assume the leadership which by general consent was conceded to him, he did not shrink from accepting its duties and responsibilities. The extraordinary energy, tact and judgment that he displayed in organizing and successfully carrying through the great Homœopathic Convention of last year, its comprehensive plan and judicious settlement of details, and the dignity, courtesy and perfect impartiality that marked his conduct in the presidential office, elicited the spontaneous and universal tribute of admiration.

The hopes that all indulged of still more and greater benefits to the cause of homœopathy in the future from a long continuance of his wisely directed efforts, were suddenly dispelled by the news of his decease on the 18th of February last, at his

a 1 H 1877

residence in Irvington on the Hudson, in the forty-ninth year of his age.

It is an additional cause of regret that this sad event was in some degree due to the physical exhaustion consequent upon his excessive and protracted exertions in connection with the World's Convention.

Dr. Dunham was born in New York, in 1828. His father, Mr. Edward W. Dunham, was a substantial and prosperous merchant of the old school, of strictest integrity, exact and methodical in his business transactions. A friend of learning and himself a man of culture, he gave his son the advantages of a complete education. During the cholera epidemic of 1834, Carroll, then six years old, had the misfortune to lose his mother, and was himself very near falling a victim to the prevailing sickness. Soon after this, the family removed to Brooklyn, and at a proper age he was sent to an excellent boarding school. At fifteen he matriculated at Columbia College, from which he graduated with honor in 1847. Even as a school-boy he was of a quiet, studious disposition, more given to reading than play, especially of the rough and noisy sort. This tendency of his mind became still more marked during his college course, but his reserve had in it no tinge of moodiness, for he was naturally and always of a peculiarly cheerful and friendly disposition.

After leaving college, in accordance with his father's preference and his own taste, he began the study of medicine, placing himself as a pupil under the direction of Dr. Whittaker, an old-school physician of much repute as a trainer of medical students. Having been relieved of a trying illness by homœopathic treatment, he determined to investigate the claims of the new school, and did so during the whole course of studies, becoming in the end a confirmed adherent of its principles and practice.

In this decision he was confirmed by his father, who had also, from observation and personal experience of its advantages, been fully converted to homœopathy.

Young Dunham, however, did not on this account in the least relax his diligent study of the doctrines and practice of the dominant school, but attended with the assiduity characteristic of him the course of instruction afforded by the New York

DUNCOMBE, CHARLES SPENCER, M. D., of Racine, Wis., was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, N. Y., on November 18th, 1821. His parents emigrated to Canada one year after his birth, and located in St. Thomas, county of Elgin, where the subject of this sketch resided until 1844. During his boyhood he attended the schools of his adopted home, in addition to having the advantages of the Seminary in London. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, in which capacity he was engaged for two years, when he entered his father's office for the purpose of studying medicine and surgery. His father, Elijah E. Duncombe, M. D., practised medicine in St. Thomas for more than forty years, and was highly respected by all who knew him. His two uncles, Charles and David Duncombe, were also physicians, practising in Ontario, serving as members of the Provincial House of Parliament for twelve years each. He was brought up, therefore, in a medical atmosphere, and naturally conceived a liking for the profession of medicine. Having pursued his studies for some time under his father's supervision, he proceeded to Geneva, N. Y., where he attended two courses of lectures, and graduated on January 23d, 1844.

On the day following his graduation he married Susan A. C. Barker, daughter of William Barker, of Geneva, and sister of the late Dr. John Barker, President of the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.

In the spring of 1844, Dr. Duncombe emigrated to Wisconsin, located in Walworth county, and entered upon a general practice. He met with considerable success, but after a residence in that place of four years, he returned to St. Thomas, Ontario. There he followed his profession for the ensuing twelve years, during which period he attended one course of medical lectures at the Toronto University, and one at Geneva College. In the spring of 1860, he returned to Wisconsin, and settled in Racine, entering into partnership with Rufus B. Clark, M. D., a homœopathic physician. This association was maintained for over three years. During the

year 1860, he attended part of a course of lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, passed with honor the usual examination, and graduated. Since settling in Racine he has enjoyed a constantly increasing practice, and it has now assumed extensive proportions and yields a handsome income.

He is a member of the Northwestern Institute of Homœopathy, and also of the Wisconsin State Medical Society.

Charles Spencer Duncombe, M. D., for thirty years the leading practitioner of Racine, and one of the best known physicians in Wisconsin, died at his residence, 6538 Sheridan avenue, Chicago, November 9, 1894, in the 73d year of his age.

Dr. Duncombe was born in Middleburgh, Schoharie county, New York, Nov. 18, 1821. He was graduated from the Geneva Medical College, New York, Jan. 29, 1844, and practiced old medicine for a number of years, but his kindly nature and thoughtful habits inevitably led him toward the homœopathic law of cure, which he fully adopted and practiced until his fatal illness necessitated his retirement from active work. He was graduated in medicine a second time from the Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, March 14, 1861, and was at the time of his death one of the oldest graduates of that institution. The doctor was a thoroughly skillful practitioner, and did many delicate and brilliant achievements in surgery, but his innate modesty generally kept his finest exhibitions of skill from the knowledge of his associates.

January 24, 1844, Dr. Duncombe married Miss Susan Barker, of Geneva, New York, a charming woman of robust common sense, great refinement of mind and heart and lovely graces of character, with whom he lived more than fifty years, and by whom he had three children, a son, William C., and two daughters, Katherine and Jennie. He was a life-long communicant of the Episcopal faith and was for many years a vestryman in the church at Racine.

Two years ago Dr. Duncombe's health failed so completely that he came to Chicago to spend the remainder of his days away from the scenes of his life's work in Wisconsin. It was my pleasure to attend him professionally during his illness, and I found him always the same noble, genial, uncomplaining Christian gentleman, one who bore his sufferings with calmness and fortitude and who uttered no word of impatience at anything. He was a charitable man, one liberal in his judgments and generous always to the faults of his fellow man. He was a true ornament to manhood and a glorious type of all that is noblest and most useful in the physician. To Prof. T. S. Hoyne and G. Frank Lydston, who rendered me much assistance in the case, I desire to express my sincere thanks.

103 State street.

HOWARD CRUTCHER.

Med Visitor # Jan 1895



American Institute of Homoeopathy,
Bureau of Organization, Registration, & Statistics.

105 FOURTH AVENUE,

New York, January, 1869.

DEAR DOCTOR:

The Bureau of Organization, Registration, and Statistics, consisting of Henry M. Smith, M. D., New York; Horace M. Paine, M. D., Albany, N. Y.; T. Cation Duncan, M. D., Chicago; E. B. Thomas, M. D., Cincinnati; Francis Woodruff, M. D., Ann Arbor, Mich., is desirous of completing the Register of Homoeopathic Physicians.

The list will comprise only the names of those who, by sending us their names and addresses, show an interest in having it correct.

If you wish your name inserted, please fill out the accompanying blank and return it without delay to

HENRY M. SMITH,
105 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

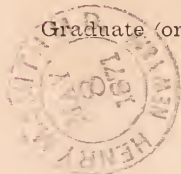
Name in full

Charles S. Duncombe
M.D.

P. O. Address in full

Racine, Wisconsin.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of



Geneva & Chicago, Ill.
1844

Dungan, Edward Stacey, Conway, Pa.; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, 1900; aged 50; died, September 15, at the Allegheny General Hospital, Pittsburgh, of carcinoma of the sigmoid. 1929.

College of Physicians and Surgeons and by the various clinics to which he had access.

Soon after receiving his degree of doctor of medicine, in 1850, he went to Europe, partly for the purpose of general medical and scientific improvement, but especially with the design of studying in the land of its birth the methods and results of the homœopathic practice as compared with those of the best allopathic treatment.

In pursuance of this double plan, he visited Dublin, where he served a term as interne in the lying-in hospital, Paris, Vienna and other centres of medical science. He seized every opportunity of observing, with a discrimination beyond his years, the different kinds of treatment in hospitals and private practice. Proceeding to Münster, the residence of Dr. Von Boenninghausen, he became an assiduous pupil of that distinguished practitioner, daily attending at his office, and making careful and elaborate notes of the cases that he saw, their treatment and the results.

Having thus profitably spent a year in the diligent prosecution of his mission, he returned home fully persuaded of the truth of the great therapeutic principle propounded by Hahnemann, and an ardent admirer and disciple of that master. During the period of his absence he had not only satisfied himself of the substantial verity of the fundamental dogmas of homœopathy, but had acquired already a considerable knowledge of its materia medica, a department for which he seems to have had a particular aptitude, and in which, as we all know, he has for years been considered an authority. His familiarity with the effects of drug action upon the human system was something marvellous to those who have given the most attention to that difficult branch of medical science.

Immediately after his return from abroad, Dr. Dunham commenced in Brooklyn the practice of the profession for which he had made such protracted and conscientious preparation, and in which he subsequently became such a shining light. Unlike the majority of young physicians, the pecuniary rewards of practice were not necessary to his support, while the uncertain state of his health, never very robust, and subject to occasional lapses, might

to a less enthusiastic or to a less conscientious person have seemed a sufficient reason for declining the labors and responsibilities of this arduous vocation, but inspired by noble and humane motives, and stirred by a generous enthusiasm, he did not feel at liberty, nor had he any desire, to rest satisfied with the theoretical and abstract knowledge he had gained, but sought to make it practical for the benefit of the sick and suffering, and to enlarge and extend the beneficent reform in the value of which he held the most implicit faith.

After practicing four or five years in Brooklyn with good success, notwithstanding some interruptions from sickness—in one instance extending over several months—it was deemed necessary for sanitary reasons to take a vacation. He again went to Europe, and a second time spent several weeks in Münster, renewing his studies with Benninghausen, and passing the greater part of every day with him. The winter was passed in Italy, where he acquired the Italian language, and reviewed his studies in anatomy.

On his return to Brooklyn, he showed a tendency to disease of the throat, and consequently removed to Newburg, on the Hudson, where for a time he enjoyed better health, and soon attracted to him a numerous body of intelligent and devoted adherents.

But again the exigencies of his varying health compelled a change after a six years' occupancy of that attractive field. He visited the West Indies and other foreign parts in search of health or relief. Finally, he became a resident of the beautiful and picturesque village of Irvington on the Hudson, where he continued to reside until his death. He passed much time, however, in New York, both before and after his removal to Irvington, keeping an office there and attending to professional calls as his health and strength allowed.

His last voyage to Europe, on which he was accompanied by his whole family, and which was undertaken in the fall of 1874, seemed to many of his friends so hopeless of benefit that they scarcely dared to anticipate his return. He seemed to have doubts of his own recovery, as previously to his departure he resigned from all positions of trust or responsibility, and ar-

3

ranged his affairs with reference to an indefinite sojourn abroad. Happily, however, the result of this absence of about one year was so much more favorable to his health than was expected that he came back at the end of that time greatly improved in strength and spirits, and apparently able to resume with renewed activity his former occupations.

Some time before his last enforced departure, as early, indeed, as 1871, at a meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Dr. Dunham announced a proposal for holding an International Congress of the disciples of Hahnemann on the occasion of our American Centennial jubilee in 1876. The idea was received with enthusiasm, and a committee was appointed, of which, of course, he was chief, to make the preparatory arrangements and secure, if possible, the co-operation of homœopathists in other countries. The history of that unprecedented gathering will be a lasting and glorious memorial of the zeal, foresight and self-sacrificing devotion of its originator. None but those most intimately associated with him in the work can justly estimate the amount of labor and anxiety it cost him, and none will be more ready than they to ascribe the entire credit of its success to his masterly management. Even when obliged to seek abroad, with small encouragement, for the health that he could not long retain at home, he did not lose sight of this grand and favorite project, but used every opportunity during his stay in Europe to enlist the sympathies of foreign physicians in its behalf.

So general and hearty have been the manifestations of sorrow and of tender and affectionate regard for the memory of our friend, at home and abroad, and so well understood among us were the admirable qualities of his head and heart, that an extended eulogy is scarcely necessary. It is the less so in this connection, because the Institute will, doubtless, at this its first session since the deplored event, desire to express by some appropriate and united action its estimate of his superior merit and its grateful sense of the obligations resting upon the whole homœopathic fraternity for his very important and valuable labors.

It is a subject of congratulation for those who are to come after us, and especially to the rising generation of physicians, that they will have an opportunity to profit by his writings, and to

study to their benefit the lessons of his pure and useful life. Friendly hands, it is announced, are already gathering the most important of his widely scattered contributions to medical literature into a permanent volume, to be supplemented, it is to be hoped, with a comprehensive memoir.

Dr. Dunham was a facile and agreeable writer, clear in his statements and felicitous in expression. His writings were chiefly contributions to the medical journals of his own school, and comprise some of the most lucid and convincing expositions extant of the doctrines and practice of homœopathy. From 1860 he was, for three years, editor of the *American Homœopathic Review*.

In 1865 he accepted the Professorship of Materia Medica in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, a position that he filled for several years with great success. During the latter part of his incumbency he was also dean of the college, which by his administration was completely reorganized and established upon a permanent and prosperous basis.

As one of the original incorporators of the *New York State Homœopathic Asylum for the Insane*, he earnestly labored for the foundation of that, the first institution of the kind in the world. At different times his services were invoked in various official positions of responsibility in the numerous societies and institutions that were so fortunate as to enjoy his co-operation, in all of which, small as well as great, it was a matter of conscience with him to perform the duties faithfully. Whatever was to be done he did at once; he was never unprepared, nor ever late. And yet while so ready and apt himself, he was always lenient and even helpful towards his tardy or inefficient associates, not unfrequently supplementing their defects in the most quiet and unobtrusive way. While president of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, he always went to the meetings with some scientific papers, "papers concealed about his person," ready to be brought forth in the case of the failure of any appointed essayist.

With a large and well-balanced mind, a clear and discriminating judgment, a great store of learning gathered from books and observation, with definite views on most questions of human

interest, he combined a wonderful simplicity and purity of character and an amiable and cheerful disposition. While his public discourses were models of clear and concise argumentation, the richness and sprightliness of his ordinary conversation made him the charm of the social and domestic circle.

Such is a brief and imperfect sketch of our late associate and friend, whose whole life presents a record of deeds deserving of grateful remembrance, and of virtues worthy of our emulation.

MEMORIAL SESSION *

IN MEMORY OF

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.

THE PRESIDENT: *Fellow-members of the Institute:* The hour of noon has now arrived, and the time set apart by your unanimous vote for holding a session in memory of our late beloved President, Carroll Dunham. You will hear the report of the chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, Dr. B. W. James, of Philadelphia.

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., of Philadelphia: *Mr. President and Gentlemen:* Your committee have felt that they had a very solemn duty to perform, and they have endeavored to fulfil their obligations in that spirit. They have endeavored to embody in the form of a preamble and resolutions, for your consideration,

**Am. Inst. Trans. 1877.*

those sentiments which we know fill all our hearts, and to which our mere words can give but feeble expression:

WHEREAS, Almighty God, in his infinite wisdom, has removed from among us our esteemed fellow-member and late President, and

WHEREAS, We deeply feel the great and irreparable loss of so valuable a colleague and friend, and being desirous of giving expression to this feeling towards one who was so widely and so much beloved, truly honored and implicitly trusted, therefore

Resolved, By the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, convened in Annual Session at Lake Chautauqua, N Y., this twenty-seventh day of June, 1877, that in the death of CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., homœopathy throughout the world has suffered a great and grievous loss.

Resolved, That the medical profession has by his decease lost one of its ablest writers and teachers, and the community a noble and consistent benefactor.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved family, as a body, our heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be transmitted to the family of our departed friend, and published as a part of the transactions of this Institute.

Attest:

BUSHROD W. JAMES, M.D., Philadelphia.

SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, M.D., New York.

R. LUDLAM, M.D., Chicago.

PHILO G. VALENTINE, M.D., St Louis.

E. DARWIN JONES, M.D., Albany, N Y.

Committee.

THE PRESIDENT: The members of the Institute have heard the report of the committee; what action will you take on it?

A MEMBER: I move the report of the committee be accepted. Agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, gentlemen, the preamble and resolutions just read are before you; what action will you take on them?

DR. LILIENTHAL: I move their adoption by a rising vote.

The preamble and resolutions were then unanimously adopted by the entire assemblage rising to their feet.

DR. B. W. JAMES: *Mr. President and Gentlemen*: It was considered at the time the hour was fixed for the reception of this report, that opportunity should be given to those who might wish to say a few words expressive of their feeling in the matter. I wish that I had command of language sufficient to express the

pent-up feelings of my heart with regard to Carroll Dunham and his works; but I have not. He was plucked from us by the remorseless hand of death, like a blooming flower in the maturity of its beauty and loveliness. I will leave the matter here now for any who choose to speak.

T. P. WILSON, M.D., of Cincinnati, O.: *Mr. President and Gentlemen*: It is not for us to mourn over the dead. Knowledge, no less than an enlightened religious faith, shows death to have no sting, and the grave to have no victory. Because we have lived yesterday, and are living to-day, we do know that we shall live to-morrow. It is well for us that we are compelled to pause and gaze upon the faces of our dead, else we might forget that we were once possessors of the past, and that we are heirs of the future. Human life is said to be an inscrutable mystery, but the problem is in so far solved when we are enabled to link to the future that which has been and now is. Just as we behold the roseate spring melting into the warm lap of summer, and the florid summer sobering into the gray tints of autumn, and the luscious autumn at last crumbling to decay in the pitiless arms of winter, so do we behold our infancy hopefully developing into manhood, and manhood ripening into old age, and old age crowned at last with death. I say we behold these things with no touch of sorrow, much less of despair, knowing that to each of these there comes, in God's eternal cycles, another spring that shall wear the diadems of beauty and hope, and whose coronation shall be celebrated with songs and flowers.

Brief as human life is, our career from birth to threescore years and ten is not speedily accomplished. Many suns rise and set, many moons wax and wane before man reaches his maturity. What tireless waitings, what ceaseless care and loved responsibilities are borne by the anxious and devoted mother. How slowly pass the weeks and months before thought and language are born in the infant mind; but truth and beauty are ceaselessly calling him out into ever-broadening spheres. Climbing up and up he reaches maturity, and enters upon a long and even plane of life. Labor and care, heavy responsibilities and heart-burning sorrows, are mingled with bright anticipations and manifold pleasures. At last, through the long march of decades, he presses

the further verge of the century whose darkest shadows are still made radiant with beams that gild the descending hillsides.

Ah, how glorious such a view when it bursts upon our vision! How Godlike such a character! Why we gather from it all our finite ideas of the divine. It is the full shock of corn; it is the ripened sheaf in the hands of the reaper.

What can be the natural termination of such a magnificent history? How can such a wondrously organized being crumble to dust beneath the tooth of time? How can it wither at the touch of disease? How can it fall, and forever lie as the mighty oak before the storm? How can it say to corruption, thou art my father, and to the worm, thou art my brother? It might rather stand in all its completeness a perpetual monument of divine excellence; it might as a fitting finale go up like one of old in a chariot of fire, not having tasted of death; it might, like Pygmalion's Galatea, slowly and imperceptibly vanish from our wondering sight.

But however and whenever it may seem to go from us, whether in the morning's dawn, or in the full noontide, or in the shades of night, it is never lost. It has been, and it ever will be ours. God's eternal law of conservation will admit no loss, and we stand as it were at this hour looking into the open grave of our beloved Carroll Dunham, looking upon his pale face and folded hands, upon his closed eyes and silent lips, and we find it hard to realize that he has gone from us in the ripeness of a glorious manhood, in the fulness of his strength, in the possession of a character spotless as the infant's, and overflowing with gentleness, goodness, and truth. But Carroll Dunham is not dead. He was not born to die. The oaks may fall upon the sides of the mountains, the mountains themselves may perish, but while God lives the Godlike shall not cease to be.

"Oh, poets, have ye sung of lofty hopes that wither,
Graves that lie beneath the grass and the flowers,
With mournful eyes ye are forever here and thither,
And furnish tears. Ye weep o'er graves that are not ours."

"Not to the tractless dust is bound,
Not to the gloom of the narrow ground
Is the life that death alone can sever.
In the sweet embrace of the air forever,
Is the life of the radiant being found."

DR. E. M. KELLOGG, of New York: I cannot, Mr. President and friends, allow this solemn occasion to pass without adding my personal tribute to the surpassing loveliness and worth of our deceased friend. It has been my good fortune to have known Carroll Dunham intimately as man and boy for over thirty-five years. We were in school together, in college together, and studied medicine together; and as I look back over this lapse of time I can see the excellent influence which he exerted upon me in my career, as he did upon all who came in contact with him. It is only since his death that I have really felt how much I owed to Carroll Dunham. I know that addresses upon the dead savor largely of eulogies, that we are expected almost as a matter of course to dwell upon their virtues, and lay out of sight their vices and shortcomings, but I can say here, in all sincerity, that during all those thirty-five years, as I review them, as I think of this long and familiar intercourse with Carroll Dunham, I cannot recollect one thing he ever said or did for which any of his friends need blush, or which he, now in his grave, would wish to have unsaid or undone. I can pay him no higher encomium than this. His life was one of spotless purity. I knew him well in all his relations, social and domestic, and I felt, and I think doubtless that you all felt the same when in his presence, that he carried with him an atmosphere of purity. He seemed to live on an upper plain, in a region of spiritual brightness. There was a freshness and vitality which seemed to emanate from him that inspired all about him. He was to my mind as near as humanity can be to a PERFECT MAN. His whole life was a life of devotion to the cause of truth, and with that was mingled so large a spirit of tolerance, so deep a respect for the opinions of others, that I believe, as far as I can recollect, I never heard an unkind criticism from him. All the tolerance he demanded for himself he was ever willing to give to others. He seemed to seek for extenuating circumstances for the wrongdoer, and the largest tolerance for the opinions of those who differed from him. It was his nature not to command antagonism, but he always commanded respect and love. He was a man of ten thousand.

I do not in these few moments intend to say anything about him as a writer, a teacher, or as an expounder and defender of

our system. I wish, as one who knew him intimately, merely to bear my testimony to his uprightness, his integrity, his loveliness of character and his excellence in every aspect as a man.

DR. H. N. GUERNSEY, of Philadelphia: *Mr. President, and Ladies and Gentlemen:* No tribute of respect to the memory of a good man dead can be more appropriate than a retrospective view of his life. It was my pleasure to become acquainted with Dr. Carroll Dunham fifteen years ago. It occurred in this way. I had a patient, a gentleman, very dangerously sick of typhus fever. At his request, in the advanced stage of the disease, I telegraphed for Dr. Dunham to meet me in consultation in his case. The disease had taken a sudden unfavorable turn, threatening to destroy life in a few days. Dr. Dunham answered the telegram promptly and came in the next train, bringing with him his little well-worn Boenninghausen's "pocketbook." We sat down together, and together we studied the *Materia Medica*, and at last settled upon a remedy—*Silicia*. He received *Silicia* 200th, of Dr. Dunham's own making, and was soon better, and made a rapid recovery. Since that time I have been in frequent communication with Carroll Dunham. Never did I see a face glow with more ardor, or a man's full affections brought out more thoroughly and well than when he was engaged in consultation over a dangerous case of sickness. He always settled the question of the remedy upon a strictly Hahnemannian basis.

So intimate had we become finally, that on his visits to Philadelphia he made my home his home. In his medical belief and conduct he was in full harmony with the doctrines of Samuel Hahnemann. He met, on one of his European tours, von Boenninghausen, who was the contemporary of Hahnemann. After the publication of Boenninghausen's pocketbook, and from that time up to his death, Carroll Dunham obtained from the distinguished German every note and every addition he made. He had these in his well-worn copy, flanked with his own observations, which were made in red ink. He procured a copy of this work for me, and with his own hand, I believe, copied into it the author's additions and his own notes, similar to his own copy, and sent it to me. It was, alas, a last memento, as I received it but a few months prior to his lamented death. I wish I had it with

me, that I might show it to you. I look upon it as a precious treasure, and value it very highly. I feel that in his death I have met with a fearful loss, because he led me on so thoroughly in the path that Hahnemann had marked out for us all to follow; but I still feel his influence with me, I still feel that he is helping me on in the path I follow in the practice of homœopathy.

DR. D. H. BECKWITH, of Cleveland, O.: *Mr. President*: To comply with a request made to me by a friend of the deceased, and at the same time obey the impulses of my own personal feelings, allow me to trespass for a few moments on your time.

Only a few months since Carroll Dunham spent a day with me in the Forest City, and gave me a brief sketch of what he had done and hoped to do in the future for the profession. He was on his way to the upper lakes, where he could find a bracing atmosphere, beautiful scenery, and a quiet place in which an overworked body and brain could take a few weeks' repose, the labor which he had performed for several months previous to the Philadelphia convention having overtaken his massive brain and made rest imperative.

In the year 1873 I spent a few days with him in the eastern hemisphere. Although he came to the southern shores of Italy to recuperate, he was busily engaged in corresponding with physicians all over Europe, gleaning and gathering facts for future use, and cultivating the acquaintance of scientific men, that he might avail himself of their contributions and present them to the "World's Homœopathic Convention." His untiring energy and industry have been well rewarded. We will point with pride to the published Proceedings of 1876. The great work he performed to make the convention what it was is known only to his immediate friends and co-workers.

I may safely say that as a physician he was better known than any other member of the Institute—he was a representative man. His thorough knowledge of many different languages and his situation in life gave him advantages which but few of us possess. He was not dependent upon his profession for support, therefore he could give more study and thought to medical topics and literature than other physicians.

His medical writings, from which the profession expected so

much, have been arrested in the midst of their progress—he has laid down the pen forever. Carroll Dunham rests from his labors, and his name has become a portion of the history of the past.

The members of the medical profession here to-day will agree with me without a dissenting voice that he was a gifted and intellectual man, one who devoted his life to his profession, studying it as a science and practicing it for the love he bore it. His prominent characteristics, always manifested at our medical gatherings, were, an unaffected modesty combined with firmness, a love of justice tempered and softened by a spirit of benevolence and liberality, a sincerity and frankness which knew no disguise. These traits made him respected in public and private life, endeared him to his friends and medical brethren. He was a valuable citizen, a devoted friend, a true physician, a scholar—and a gentleman.

With all his zeal, perseverance and social qualities, with a constitution unimpaired by age, a character so true to all nobler intuitions, and with the need of just such men in our profession, we feel sometimes that he should have been spared to us a little longer. But the Great Physician, from whom there is no appeal, has called him to the “spirit world.” We submit with reverence and humility, but also with sorrow.

Dispensing on this occasion with all utterances of private grief, we unite to-day with the members of the American Institute of Homœopathy in placing high upon the roll of professional honor the name of CARROLL DUNHAM.

DR. J. C. BURGHER, of Pittsburg, Pa. : He was so well known to the profession, and his natural abilities, intellectual acquirements and moral worth were so thoroughly recognized and appreciated, that nothing I could say would increase your admiration of his character as a man, a citizen, a physician, counsellor or friend. Our loss is indeed very great, but he has been called to his reward. He was taken in the prime of his manhood, in the full vigor of his intellect, in the midst of his usefulness and in the morning of his fame. In his death a truly noble life was ended—may I not say sacrificed. It was like a brilliant flame extinguished while lighting others in the path of truth. Noble

and magnanimous, his eloquent tongue and ready pen were a power in the land. May we all endeavor to imitate him, and emulate his virtues.

DR. F. R. McMANUS, of Baltimore, Md.: *Mr. President and Gentlemen*: I have listened to the encomiums and the just tributes that have been offered to the memory of Carroll Dunham, all of which I, as a member of the Institute, most cordially indorse. For many years I have had pleasant service in this Institute in association with Carroll Dunham. I have engraved upon my heart, not only the pleasure of that intercourse, but the lessons of wisdom that I have received from him; lessons of instruction never to be forgotten. It would be a work of supererogation in me to detain you by saying, or offering to say, anything in eulogy of that man. We all well remember the light of genius that flashed from his eye. We all remember how in debate the thunder of eloquence rolled from his tongue. We all recollect, gentlemen, how we treasured every word he uttered; how, when he arose to answer a call, the plaudits of the Institute would be lavished upon him. I have nothing to say that can add to his credit or his goodness, his intelligence or his fidelity, or his honor as a brother and a friend. But now in regard to his memory and his love for us, I feel that I can unite with every friend that he had, with every one who was formerly with us, with every member of this Institute, in asking in his behalf of the great eternal God that he will accord to him to all eternity, as he did to Zaccheus of old, the benedictions of heaven.

DR. CLEMENT PEARSON, of Washington, D. C.: *Mr. President*, I am a poor flatterer. I believe Shakspeare represented Antony as saying in regard to Cæsar, "the evil that men do live after them; the good is oft interred with their bones." This is a gloomy view to take of humanity; a gloomy view to take of the ingratitude of those who may survive us. I believe sometimes Shakspeare did take a very gloomy view of human life, as when he refers to Macbeth as saying: "Out, out, brief shadow light! Out, out, brief candle! Life is but a walking shadow. The poor player that frets and struts his hour on the stage and then is seen no more; it is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, representing nothing." I am a poor flatterer, much

less a flatterer of a man after he is gone ; but I do believe the good that Carroll Dunham did will live after him. I believe very much as Lowell says :

“ Console if you will, I can bear it ;
’Tis a well-meant alms of breath ;
But not all the preaching since Adam,
Can make death other than death.”

A few lines from Burns suggested themselves to my mind when I was sitting there, which I think express my idea very well :

“ If there’s another world he lives in bliss ;
If there is none, he made the best of this.”

DR. SAMUEL LILIENTHAL, of New York: I wish to speak a few words, ladies and gentlemen, in regard to Dr. Dunham’s personality. In all my intercourse with men, I never knew such another. He had a particularly delicate manner of handling delicate subjects—in consultations, for instance. In a very severe case, where I had been watching all night, I begged the lady’s husband in the morning to go for Dr. Dunham. The doctor came, with his bright face and cheery smile, and after a careful examination of the patient we retired for consultation ; and, as my friend Dr. Guernsey has said, we went over that well-worn Boenninghausen’s pocketbook, and he decided that I had selected the proper remedy. He told the anxious friends that I was doing the best that could be done, and that he was hopeful as to the result, and begged leave, as a favor to himself, that he might be allowed to send in a bottle of Italian wine that he thought would be grateful to the patient, “if his old friend Sam would allow it.” He did not say to me, “Why don’t you stimulate?” nor to the friends, “The patient needs stimulation,” but he had his own gentle way of doing it, and it was a rare way indeed.

He knew very well that I worked hard, and often had bad headaches, and he often wanted me to come up to Irvington and stay with him ; but he found out that I would not go anywhere when I had lectures to deliver. One day he said to me, “Sam, I want you to come up to my house, and for every night you are away I will deliver a lecture for you.” I jumped at this offer,

for I knew the class would be delighted to hear him, and accordingly I went. We had a delightful evening together, and the next day he lectured to the class, who had been informed of the arrangement, and not one member was absent.

I knew Dr. Dunham for twenty-five years. I always admired him, as we all admire a great man; but there was something more than this—I loved him. He was always fraternal; he was a good, true, faithful and conscientious physician. Let us all try to follow the example he has set us, and be true men and true and honest homœopathic physicians.

DR. CONRAD WESSELHOEFT, of Boston, Mass.: *Mr. President*: I wish to say simply that I have not a word to add to what has been so well said here. Every word here uttered will meet with a most cordial and heartfelt response in Massachusetts, where we shall always miss the clear head and generous heart of Dr. Carroll Dunham.

DR. R. LUDLAM, of Chicago, Ill.: *Mr. President and Gentlemen*: As I have already, in the Clinical Society of our hospital at home, paid my tribute to the worth of our friend, it may seem hardly necessary for me to say anything now; but I bring a last wreath and a last word to his memory. I speak only in confirmation of all I have heard said of him here, and of all that we know of his good qualities, both professional and personal. There were many traits of his character which I admired, and which, I think, gave him the great influence which he held over us, and which will be held perpetually, I hope, over the homœopathic profession in this and other countries. Some of these traits were really very rare and almost peculiar to himself. One of these I think should not be permitted to be forgotten or to fall out of view of the Institute, especially when we consider the diversity of gifts with which we are endowed, and the diversity of views which we are sure to entertain. This peculiar quality of Dr. Dunham's mind was his willingness to accord to every one that sincerity of purpose which was the spring of his own action, and to see in every one, no matter in what groove he worked, a wish and a desire to do something for the common cause. But for this I should not have been to-day a member of the Institute; but for this the little work which I

have been privileged to do in a special department would never have been done ; but for this a large influence which he exercised upon the younger members of the society when I joined would never have been exercised, I am sure.

Another trait which struck me always, was the calm and philosophic temper with which he was endowed. Whatever he said, whatever he did, was, in a certain sense, spontaneous ; but never came to us in a raw, undigested form, never ! There is not a single word to be found in all his writings, nor a sentence that can be remembered of his utterance, that could be called silly. In all that he has written, in all that will be resurrected from his letters, his correspondence, and from the recollections of his friends, it will be found that every utterance of his was as perfect as the workings of his own mind could make it. There was no flaw in the fabric of his thought. He never said an unkind word and never a silly one. His criticisms were always just ; his voice and his face answered to the calls of human nature ; they could bring the sunshine or call up the showers with each and all of us.

There was nothing meretricious about him. This was another one of his traits that calls for admiration. All of his doings, all of his writings, all of his labors were symmetrical in every part. Indeed, wherever he went, wherever he was known, he himself created an atmosphere about him by which he could be appreciated ; and we all felt the better when we were in that atmosphere, for we were assimilating some of his characteristics, whether we knew it or not.

He was a man of progress, which cannot be said of all of us. This I know without enlarging upon it at all. It includes a hint to all of us that we ought to be progressive, and not imagine or fancy that we have reached the limit of human capacity. "Of all the phrases one can name, the worst is 'just about the same.'" It never could be said of Dr. Dunham, in regard to the meetings of this Institute, that he was from year to year "just about the same," in point of professional advancement.

DR. J. H. McCLELLAND, of Pittsburg: *Mr. President:* I rise just to add one word of tribute to his memory, the tribute of the younger men of our profession. We looked upon Car-

roll Dunham as our counsellor and our friend, and we loved him.

DR. L. E. OBER, of La Crosse, Wis.: I rise just to say that personally there is no man on this floor has reason to remember Dr. Dunham with more gratitude than myself. I feel in accord with all that has been said, and much more, too; but in addition to what has been said, I want to say that I have venerated that man as near my Saviour as any man I ever saw on earth, for his great unselfish love for all the members of his profession, and which I have personally felt for myself.

DR. PHILO G. VALENTINE, of St. Louis, Mo.: *Mr. President*: I feel that the spirit and genius of Carroll Dunham presides here upon this occasion. I cannot be content without bringing my tribute from the far West, from beyond the Mississippi. We have loved Carroll Dunham equal to you, gentlemen of the East, who knew him better than we. But if there is anything in this world we desire, as physicians and gentlemen, it is to imitate Carroll Dunham's life. We cannot forget his radiant, sunlit eye, and the smile that seemed to ripple over his face, whenever we were in his presence. That is my tribute, and I feel that every one beyond the Mississippi valley feels the same love for Carroll Dunham. His memory remains as bright with us as it does with you.

DR. LEWIS BARNES, of Delaware, O.: I rise before you to give utterance to one thought which I have not heard expressed here to-day. I have heard very much said about the lovely character of Dr. Dunham; I have heard very much said about his fine intellectual cultivation; I have heard that he was one of the noblest and best of men; I have heard it said that Carroll Dunham is not dead, that he is living yet to us, and that he will live in the memory of the American people as long as there is a homœopathic physician in the world. I have heard all that, but I have not heard any one say yet that Carroll Dunham is *not dead to himself*. There is an idea some people have that this world is about all there is of us; but I cannot myself think of the end of this life without thinking of the beginning of another. I cannot think that a man of fine culture, of fine intellect, of a large, great and noble heart, a man of such soul as that, when

he crumbles to dust, I cannot think that he is all gone out. I myself feel that Carroll Dunham is alive now and is alive to himself, not in our memory alone, but just as though we had no memory at all. We may trace human life according to science or according to the good book ; we may go back to the ultimate atom ; we may go back to the sum and substance in which we find motion, and, as far as our science is concerned, we may say we cannot go any farther. But I rejoice to believe that there is a power above all this that will work down into this material substance, and build up there a material something as tangible and firm as these solid bones and muscles that present themselves before you to-day ; and when this that you have seen has dissolved and passes away, I rejoice to believe that the man remains pure and strong, and that this cultivation so highly wrought is not for nothing. This noble heart is not for nothing but must beat forever, this intellect must shine forever, and in that fact is my consolation.

DR. O. B. GAUSE, of Philadelphia, Pa. : I have felt a conflict of emotions within the past half hour while these encomiums upon our deceased friend have been given utterance to. I have felt that I had something to say, and I felt that I did not wish to occupy your time while others who knew Carroll Dunham better wished to speak ; but I could not let the opportunity pass without saying a word or two. Carroll Dunham's life will be an inspiration to me as long as I live. There are two sentences uttered by a greater than Carroll Dunham, the Nazarene, the Blessed Master. One of these is : "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." It has been verified here by every word that has been uttered by those who have spoken, and especially by those who knew him longest and knew him best. His life and death are a verification of the sentence of the Divine Master, and it shall be an inspiration for me. He, the Divine Master, further said : "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." I have not a particle of doubt that Carroll Dunham now sees God and rests in His presence.

DR. B. W. JAMES, of Philadelphia, Pa. : I should be very glad to have this continued, for the feeling of the Institute is unanimous in respect to the memory of Carroll Dunham, but we

have overleaped the limit which we had set apart for the memorial session. I would therefore move, sir, that we close these exercises and go on with the regular order of business.

THE PRESIDENT: Dr. James, before we close I would like to say a word or two.

DR. JAMES: I beg pardon.

THE PRESIDENT:

While all are doing homage to this great man,
May I, your President, do the best I can.

Dunham has gone, his well-run race is o'er;
We here shall see his cheering face no more.
He, from the regions of eternal light
To which his soul has winged a cheerful flight,
Beholds the tributes that from fond hearts flow;
Beholds us overwhelmed in deepest woe.
The pearly drops that tremble in each eye
Shall gild his spirit throne beyond the sky;
In each fond heart shall live his peerless name,
And *there* shall rise his monument of fame.

Mar. 1877 CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.

Am. Hon. Obs.

*University of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, February 21st, 1877.* }

DEAR DOCTOR LODGE:—I have just received the sad tidings that Dr. Carroll Dunham is no more. He entered into his rest on Sunday, the 18th inst., and was interred at Greenwood Cemetery to-day.

I find myself powerless to express my feelings, and I can only echo the words of Prof. Lilienthal, who says in his brief note to me: "Nobody in this wide world can take his place."

It is, indeed, a loss that stupefies, and when more reconciled to this, our common bereavement, I hope to pay a more adequate tribute to the memory of him whose unvarying friendship will ever be treasured among the dearest recollections of my life. Thank God, not even the grave can take his influence from us!

Sincerely yours,

SAMUEL A. JONES.

To the Editors of the British Journal of Homœopathy.

In the British Journal for January (No. LI), your reviewer of the report of the Brooklyn Inquest has made a singular and mischievous mistake, to which I wish to call your attention. He infers from the report, that I refused to meet Dr. Gray in consultation—refused too on the ground that Dr. Gray's habit is to use lower dilutions in practice than I use. Now, to any one who knows the respective ages of Dr. Gray and myself, and our opportunities for experience as well as our relative positions in the scale of professional consideration, such a charge would appear too ridiculous to be noticed were it not that the uncontradicted assertion of such a fact is apt to work as much mischief as the fact itself would work, if true. I wish therefore to explain the matter of the suggested consultation, and to contradict this charge, which, I believe, has entered nobody's head in the wide world, save your reporter's.

Mr. Edey, a rampant allopath, with whom I held the conversation about the consultation, is not regarded as a member of the family of the child whom we were attending, and his opinion and wishes were consulted by us only when he acted by express authority of the child's parents. Hence when he said he was going for Dr. Gray, my first question was, "Is this the wish of the child's father?" (I had seen the father an hour before, and he had said nothing about it.) This question not being affirmatively answered, I expressly consented to his going for *any* physician whom the *parents* might desire to call in, but gave him to understand that I would not meet even Dr. Gray if called in by *himself*, without the authority of the parents, and without the consent of Dr. Wells and myself previously obtained. I added that I saw no immediate necessity for a consultation, and that if, in case of a consultation being held, the choice were left to us, "we might perhaps not select Dr. Gray." (The reporter did not correctly quote me.) My sole object in this was to preserve from outside interference that liberty in the choice of a consulting physician, which the parents seemed disposed to accord us. No mention was ever made of dilutions or doses.

As to the anxiety of the father to call in Dr. Gray, it was all felt during the single night which was the critical period of the meningitis, and it had disappeared in the morning (as he himself says) along with the symptoms of imminent danger. It was consequently never mentioned to Dr. Wells or myself.

Instead, therefore, of declining to meet Dr. Gray at all, on any grounds, I simply, in a circuitous method, requested Mr. Edey to mind his own business, and the event justified me, for the child recovered of the meningitis, and my attendance on her at that time ceased.

I have never declined to meet any physician, when the consultation has been suggested or requested from the proper quarter, but the inter-

ference of allopathic outsiders, whose only desire is to do me a mischief is always repelled as impertinent.

As for Dr. Gray, I need not eulogize his abilities and attainments. They are known to homœopathists everywhere. It has been my good fortune, on many occasions, to admire his wonderful practical tact, and to draw lessons of wisdom from his experience even in the matter of doses.

Moreover, I am not at all willing to be set apart from Dr. Gray with regard to dilutions and doses. In the case in question, the Jury were led into error in their statement that the 30th dilutions were the only ones prescribed. Some remedies were used in the 30th, others in the 6th, 3rd, and even in the mother tincture. The latter prescriptions were, for obvious reasons, overlooked by the coroner, and the 30th were selected as the express objects of his attack. We were content to meet him on this ground of his own selection, and to fall there if a jury could be made to condemn us, for it occurred to us that if, in Hahnemann's time, dogmatism on the subject of the 30th dilution was necessary,* since all allopathists scouted the notion, so is it, at present, *a fortiori*, necessary, since even homœopathists, who are supposed to have experimental knowledge of the matter, are found, who deny that the 30th dilution is ever efficient in disease.

As for my own practice, I presume it would be found not to differ materially, as to dilution, from that of very many British practitioners. Giving often the 30th, especially of the so-called antipsoric remedies, I give more frequently in acute affections the 12th, 6th, 3rd, or lower dilutions, and I have at present under successful treatment with mother tinctures, a case of rheumatic pericarditis which appeared, at first, to be almost desperate.

CARROLL DUNHAM.

Brooklyn, March 1, 1855.

* See *Brit. Journal*, No. LI, page 104, also Dudgeon's *Lectures on Homœopathy*, *passim*.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Journal de la Société Gallicane.

Summary Outline of the Water Cure, by Dr. WALTER JOHNSON.

Report of the Hastings Homœopathic Dispensary.

A Brief Review of Sampson on Homœopathy.

Second Annual Report of the St. James's Hospital, Doncaster.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reply to his letter Mr. Phillips is referred to Dr. Madden, who, we doubt not, will be able to satisfy him that his fears are groundless; were it otherwise, the Editors would have had the greatest pleasure in acceding to Mr. Phillips's request.

Dr. Ell's letter and essay received.

DUNHAM.—It is with great sorrow that we announce the serious illness of our highly esteemed colleague, Dr. Carroll Dunham. The following letter, received from Dr. Dunham, tells the unwelcome story :

NEW YORK, October 17th, 1872.

DEAR DOCTOR: I have been quite ill for a number of weeks ; and at last I am confined to room and bed. My doctors (Wells and Joslin) order me to avoid all work for a year and to leave the country. I feel, and admit with infinite reluctance, that they are right. I sail for Europe with my family on the 24th, to return when I am well and fit for work, if God grants that. . . . I hereby resign (*ex necessitate rei*) every position which I hold by appointment of the American Institute of Homœopathy. I leave my good name to the tender regard of my colleagues, and with an affectionate farewell to you and them all, I am,

Yours very truly,

CARROLL DUNHAM.

Dr. Dunham has made arrangements by which the various matters under his control will be properly cared for. We shall look forward now to the time when his return in health and strength will be announced ; and in the meantime we are sure he will have the sympathy and best wishes of the entire homœopathic profession.

Hahn. Monthly. Nov. 1872.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.

THE Society having appointed a committee to prepare a suitable report on the death of Dr. Carroll Dunham, said committee prepared and submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

FELLOW-MEMBERS OF THE STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY:

Your committee appointed to prepare a special memorial and resolutions expressive of the feeling of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania regarding the death of Carroll Dunham, M.D., of Irvington, N. Y., beg leave to make the following report:

Your committee is of the opinion that no action of this Society can be more fitting and appropriate than the placing on record its appreciation of the character of this lamented and very distinguished physician, its deep feeling in regard to the great loss sustained by homœopathy and the homœopathic profession in his demise, and its sincere sympathy with the family and friends of the deceased in their very great bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of Dr. Dunham we recognize the loss of one of the greatest of American physicians, and one of the most prominent and useful members of the homœopathic school of medicine since the days of Hahnemann; one whose great talents were recognized and appreciated by his brethren throughout the world, and whose kindly nature, genial and hearty manner, great breadth of opinion and liberality of sentiment, vigor and force of character, endeared him to all who knew him, and commanded the esteem and respect of all with whom he came into contact.

Resolved, That we feel that the homœopathic medical profession has sustained in his death a great and almost irretrievable loss, but that while we have his example and his works we feel that we are not entirely bereft of the benefits we ever obtained from his counsel and genius.

Resolved, That we hereby express our sincere sympathy with his family and friends in their days of sorrow.

Resolved, That these preambles and resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Society, and that a copy of the same be furnished by the Society to the family of the deceased.

Your committee ask your action on this report.

(Signed) R. J. McCLATCHEY, M.D., *Chairman*.
W. R. CHILDS, M.D.,
A. R. THOMAS, M.D.,
COATES PRESTON, M.D.

Trans. Hom. Med. Soc. Penna. 1874-78.

CARROLL DUNHAM, A. M., M. D.

In this number we present a picture of our worthy colleague, Dr. Dunham, of Irvington-on-Hudson, New York.

To many of our readers, his personal character is not only well known, and appreciated, but his noble face is also quite familiar. We need not comment upon the even-balance of temperaments which the picture portrays to even the superficial observer, for most of us are already personally aware, that the original is founded in such virtues as *truth*, *justice*, and *charity*, and worthy the title, (bestowed by Hering,) "The Great American Peacemaker."

The subject of this sketch, was born in the year 1828, at 37 Broad street, New York. During the cholera epidemic of 1834, having arrived at the age of six years, he was attacked with cholera so severely as to result in enfeebling his constitution to a degree that prevented his completing a consecutive year in school, during his boyhood.

He graduated in the literary department of Columbia College in the year 1847, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the medical department of the same college, then located in Crosby street, now Twenty-third street, (known as the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York,) in 1850. During his student years, he, with his father, became very ill. The family physician with such counsel as he could procure in New York failing to cure them, the father sent for the

Homœopathic physician (there being not one in Brooklyn where they then lived) who speedily restored to health both father and son.

This experience shook the faith of student Dunham in the teachings of his preceptor and professors who only ridiculed Homœopathy, and he determined to know what the system was. Being informed that Dr. Hering was the most learned man of the school in America he, sought his acquaintance, and in the language of Dr. Dunham himself, "Gained the most helpful, generous, genial friend, I have ever made." Under Dr. Hering's advice, he read Homœopathic works until his graduation.

After graduation he thought it his duty to seek to make a partial comparison at the bed-side of the results of "Old School" and Homœopathic treatment. There being no Homœopathic hospital in this country, he went abroad for the purpose. After spending three months as an *interne* at the Dublin Lying-in Hospital, observing at the same time Stokes' treatment of fevers at Meath Hospital, he proceeded to Paris and followed Charnel and Bouilland at Hotel Dieu, Velpeau at La Petie, and Trousseau at Enfants Malades, studying especially pneumonia and rheumatism.

By this time he had observed what "Old School" treatment could do in continued fever, in pneumonia, and in rheumatism, and was ready to compare with these observations the results of Homœopathic treatment. He had regularly visited Tessiers' Hospital in Paris, but did not regard him as high authority in Homœopathic practice. He then proposed to go to Vienna.

that he was not, he came there to get cured, and *his* time should not be considered.

Dr. Hering said, "Call upon me at five o'clock to-morrow morning." This request was gladly assented to, and the next morning at five found the two doctors in consultation. The patient on this occasion stating his case in detail in accordance with the Hahnemannian plan. Dr. Hering noting the same. After two hours spent in this way, the patient was requested to come again at the same hour the next morning, and the time was occupied in much the same manner as on the previous occasion.

But still Dr. Hering was not satisfied, and he says, "Come again to-morrow morning at the same hour." As the patient entered the "Sanctum Sanctorum" for the third interview, he was met with a roll of manuscript in German and the statement that if "*Lith. carb*" was not the remedy, he did not know what was. (Dr. Dunham afterward translated these provings into English). The patient now returned to his home, and not being able to find the desired potency of the *Lithium* he procured the third trituration, and attempted himself to triturate to a higher degree. The medicine having been placed in the mortar with the requisite sugar of milk, he began the trituration.

It was not long, however, before the exhalation from the triturating drug began to manifest themselves, and the patient succumbed to their influence, lying for some time in a semi-unconscious state. The recovery from this latter seeming complication, was slow, but resulted in most complete recovery from his cardiac disease, without farther medical aid, thus illustrating the wonderful efficacy of the truly Homœopathic remedy, and the care requisite to its selection. During his stay in Europe and after his return to Brooklyn, he was the correspondent of the *Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy*, and his articles contributed to that journal were of a most interesting character, the latter being entitled "Notes of Kaspar's Lectures."

About the year 1860, he became associated with Drs. P. P. Wells and H. M. Smith, as one of the editors of that most valuable journal, "*The American Homœopathic Review*," continuing his connection therewith, from volume three to six inclusive, then withdrawing, partly in consequence of ill health, and thus ended the existence of the journal.

It is conceded by all, that this was one of the best Homœopathic journals that was ever published, and great credit is due Dr. Dunham for his contributions to its editorial columns, and as one of its managers. He was offered the editorship of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy*, in volume two, but refused because he could not be allowed to criticise *books*, lest it injured the trade.

From 1865 to 1872, he was at different periods and in different capacities, connected with the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and during the last two years, officiated as Dean of the Faculty.

As Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, both in this and in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, his lectures were attentively listened to by a good number of students, and formed

CARROLL DUNHAM, A. M., M. D.

[Continued from page 60.]

In 1870 Dr. Dunham was appointed to deliver the annual address before the American Institute of Homœopathy at its meeting in Chicago, and selected as his subject, "Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action; a vital necessity and a great responsibility."

It is unnecessary to add that the subject was treated in a masterly position maintained toward those that might disagree with his own opinions.

He says: "No longer forced to battle for the right, to believe as reason compels and to practice as we believe, we are now free to devote ourselves to the avowed object of our Institute, the 'Promotion of Medical Science.' Our success in this our legitimate work must mainly depend upon the spirit in which we enter upon and prosecute it.

Every tyrannical assumption and exercise of repressive power reacts upon the spirit of those who make it.

We find to-day, in the membership of the Institute, all varieties of medical belief and practice that could obtain among physicians who accept the law '*similia similibus curantur*.'

Shall we seek to establish a standard of medical faith and practice, which must be accepted, without reservation, by all who would join us or remain with us? And if so, what shall be its articles? Shall we require, first, belief in the Homœopathic law, *similia similibus curantur*, and that the physician shall follow it in all his operations, or to such or such an extent; and shall we specify when he may follow some other law, and how far? Shall we, further, require adherence to the single remedy; or shall we suffer deviations from this rule; and when, and how far? Shall we, moreover, prohibit the mixture of remedies in a prescription, or shall we allow it sometimes; and can we say under what circumstances? And, finally, shall we insist upon the minimum dose, or what shall be our decree on this point?

My own position on these points of doctrine and practice is not unknown to some of you. Holding that the law *similia similibus curantur*, expresses the relation between the specific drug-action and the diseased organism, and that it is a sufficient and the only trustworthy guide in every application of drugs to cure the sick. I fully believe not only that the practical rules laid down by Hahnemann, and which enjoin the single remedy and the minimum dose, are the rules of sound practice; but I believe that every observing physician who faithfully applies the law of cure, will be led by experience to the same conclusion, and will adopt these rules as leading to the best results. Notwithstanding this belief I advocate entire liberty of opinion and practice.

Nay, *because* of this belief, I plead for liberty; for I am sure that perfect liberty will the sooner bring knowledge of the truth, and that purity of practice which we all desire.

So long as we are a body of physicians characterized by a distinctive name derived from the law of cure which we profess, I suppose that none will seek membership in the Institute who do not substantially

accept the law. This granted, I would have no exclusive creed, no restrictions relating to theory and practice, but would receive into membership of the Institute, every applicant of suitable educational and moral standing. I deprecate any attempt to regulate or prescribe the opinion and practice of members of one school for two principal reasons. We *cannot* do it if we *would*, and we *ought* not if we *could*. *We cannot.* We are not a body claiming to possess infallibility. It belongs not to us to utter denunciations of what we may believe to be errors of faith and practice; nor to put forth an index of the allowed and the forbidden. We are a voluntary association of laborers, simply for the love of knowledge, as is the case with all workers in science; and we have no power to enforce any restrictions upon which we might determine.

We ought not. Not *until we have reached the absolute truth*, should we be justified in establishing a standard of faith and practice. In our own case, too, there would be *practical* difficulties in any course which sought to prescribe a rule of practice.

For who, of us all, should compose the creed? If the stricter Homœopathists should prevail and exclude those whose practice is mixed (or, as it is offensively styled, 'mongrel,') that might perhaps accord with *my* views. But how would it be if the opposite should prevail? Or, if at alternate sessions of our Institute, the different parties should be in a majority, and should make corresponding changes in the creed? But, ignoring these considerations, wherein would our profession be the gainers? If membership were confined to the comparative minority of us who are stricter Homœopathists, we should be a select company indeed, but comparatively without influence upon the school or the profession at large.

We then, perhaps, should no longer hear the gibes and sneers of our Allopathic brethren who, being themselves without any scientific law to guide them in the selection of drugs, mock at the imperfection of our practice in comparison with our principles—and with about as much reason as has the godless profligate who derides the shortcomings of a Christian life. But I fail to see what good would accrue in the promotion of medical science.

On the other hand, by excluding those who, willing to be with us and of us, had not yet reached our standard of knowledge and practice, we should deprive ourselves of all opportunity to influence them or to show them a better way than they have yet known. For, if we consider that the vast majority of existing Homœopathic physicians were, at one time, Allopathic physicians or students, or at least under Allopathic influence, we shall perceive that our ranks must contain men of all grades of Homœopathic conviction and knowledge, from those who have but just accepted the law, and have but little idea of true Homœopathic practice, to those who have had long experience in the stricter methods of Hahnemann. To doubt that physicians who are sincere enough to join us from acceptance of our therapeutic law, will accept and follow the truth, as fast as it is demonstrated to them is to discredit all sincerity and earnestness.

Indeed, if we harbor such a doubt, we do betray in ourselves a sad indifference to truth and duty; for how can we judge of others save by our own consciousness of ourselves? In so far, then, as doctrine and practice are concerned, I would have the fellowship of this body free to all qualified and upright physicians who seek it. I would make its sessions occasions for a free and temperate discussion of all questions of this kind on which we differ. Entertaining very definite opinions myself, I ought to welcome the expression of antagonistic opinions and of arguments in their support; for if those who differ from me in opinion are clearly wrong, I ought to be able to show it. If truth and error fairly meet in free discussion, we should not fear for the result. Nor do I know of any effective way to *combat error*, save by PROCLAIMING TRUTH. Let us avoid the mistake, into which men have often been betrayed, of supposing that if we silence an opponent we have convinced him. Let us not fancy that if we exclude a man of mixed practice from our fellowship instead of teaching him a better

way, we have purified our fellowship. Instead of purifying the Homœopathic practice, we should exclude a large number of its professors from a means of improvement.

And, reminding you again of the object of our Institute, and still pleading for that large liberty without which it may not be attained, let me add: Should women come, with her different equilibrium of intellect physique, with her special and distinctive tests of drugs, to make our materia medica as all-sided and complete as is the human organism to the care of which our science is devoted, let us welcome her contribution to our still imperfect store of knowledge, and give the hand of equal fellowship in the profession to a claimant who presents so unquestionable credentials.

Do we demand liberty of opinion? Then must we take care that our opinions rest on a foundation of study and acquirement, which embraces the entire circuit of medical knowledge, and takes in and honestly estimates every new contribution to it, no prejudice of place or person giving a bias to our reason. Then must we act in the spirit of Hahnemann's noble admonition, 'In a science in which the welfare of mankind is concerned, any neglect to make ourselves master of it becomes a *crime*!' 'Do we claim liberty of action? Then must we take care that our action, springing from well grounded opinion, be honest, faithful, and efficient.'"

This address very generally touched the professional heart, and the almost unanimous response was, a hearty *Amen*.

There is one fact which Dr. Dunham says he has never regretted. He was always an earnest (though never a noisy) advocate of the admission of women physicians to the Institute as members. At the violent disruption in Boston, (1869) he said that women had not yet done much in the way of proving, and could not be expected to take a hearty part in work to which they were not admitted on equal terms with men; but, if the proposition to admit them were favorably regarded he pledged himself that women would present the next year a proving which would indicate their claim to equality with men, in at least this

department of medicine, and next year, 1870, at Chicago, he presented through Dr. W. E. Payne, some provings of *Lilium tig.* by women, the value of which was at once conceded. That year, women were admitted to membership.

The following statement explains so clearly the writer's views upon the points involved, that we transcribe the entire text, to our columns :

* * * "When I planned and carried into execution my method of preparing potencies, my only object was to settle, if I could, for my own satisfaction, certain questions which then interested me, and which applied to *low* potencies as well as to *high*; for at that time, I used *low* potencies as a rule and *high* ones only exceptionally. I did not prepare them for sale, and have never sold them, nor should I ever have placed the high potencies in the hands of a Pharmaceutist but that of late years so many physicians applied to me for the identical preparation with which I had treated such or such a case, that I was compelled, as a matter of convenience, to request the Messrs. Smith, of New York, to take charge of them.

My potencies were prepared in 1851. At that time I had had opportunity, in the practice of Dr. Boenninghausen, to observe the action of the potencies of Jenichen, and those of Lehrmann. Jenichen's certainly acted with great power. It was alleged, however, by some who admitted their efficacy, that :

1. They were not what they purported to be, that although called 200th, 800th, 4000th, etc., they were really identical with Hahnemann's 3d and 6th dilutions.

2. Others ascribed their peculiar excellence to the *force* with which Jenichen made his *succussions*, and to the neophyte was exhibited the portrait of the stalwart fabricator, who is represented with bellying biceps and holding in his hand the large vial, in which his vigorous arm-shake would make the dilutions "jingle like silver coins."

3. Others attributed the superiority of Jenichen's potencies to something which they called the "magnetism" of the man who made them, and claimed that all potencies would be efficacious or otherwise according to the degree in which their maker might possess and impart to them this mysterious "ism."

Here there were three questions :

1. Will *bona-fide* centesimal high potencies act upon sick people ?
2. Does great force, applied to the succussion, add to the efficiency of potencies, whether high or low ?
3. Is any force (?) added to remedies by the personality of the succussor; or would potencies, whether high or low, prepared by machinery, act as well as if made by hand ?

Hoping to gain some light on these points which then were more seriously regarded and discussed than they now are, I prepared my remedies as follows :

Determined to use machinery for succussion so as to test negatively question No. 3, and to use a force far exceeding the brachial power of any man, in order to throw light upon No. 2, I availed myself of an abandoned oil mill, in which, by water power, four stampers, consisting of large oak timbers eight inches square and eighteen feet long, where, by a cam movement, lifted and let fall a distance of eighteen inches. By means of strong oaken receptacles, firmly bolted to these stampers, 120 vials (more or less), were succussed at one time, and thus that number of remedies was, by a simple operation, advanced one degree in the scale of potentization—a great economy of time. The force with which the succussions were made, was considerably more than that of a half ton falling eighteen inches; greater therefore (by a rough computation) than that of six Jenichen's (or ten Finckes) falling bodily, bottle and all, through the space of an arm-shake. One hundred and twenty-five such succussions were given to each potency.

* * * I used a *single bottle for each remedy*, making the successive potencies in this bottle. Having found by a series of careful experiments, that a method of draining which I adopted, left on the sides of the vial a quantity of liquid equivalent to two drops, I added one hundred and ninety-eight drops of alcohol and subjected it to succussion, and regarded the product as the potency next in order, and so denominated it. Thus the proportion of 1 to 99 was preserved, and in this way my potencies were made and numbered from 1st to 200th. If *force* in succussion were of any great value, my preparations ought to be superior to others.

If the "magnetism" of the maker, imparted by the hand while succussing, were essential to the action of the potency, they should be good for nothing; for they were made by machinery. Questions No. 2 and 3 receive some light from my experiments; while, as regards No. 1, I can only say that, to me, they prove that remedies in the 200th

centesimal potency, using terms as Hahnemann used them, are efficacious in medical practice; for with them I remove disease, both acute and chronic, every week, month and year. * * *

Such are my "potencies." As I have not made merchandise of them, I do not offer them for sale, nor profit by them pecuniarily. I have no temptation to "hawk my wares" nor to extol them. I simply say that—the list comprising most of our polychrists and many drugs beside. I have since 1851, for seventeen years, used them constantly, and with few exceptions exclusively in my practice; used both high and low; for several years the low almost exclusively, then gradually the higher, and now, in most cases, the 200th. Whatever I have accomplished in treating the sick with drugs, has been done with these potencies thus prepared.

It might not be amiss to say that I took great care to procure, both in Europe and America, the best crude preparations with which to make my potencies."

In 1874, he was appointed Chairman of the Bureau of Materia Medica of the American Institute of Homœopathy during which time a reproving of *Sepia* was instituted and largely from his efforts reached a successful issue.

He was also appointed Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the World's Homœopathic Convention, and has thus far proved himself most efficient in this, as in all other positions.

In June 1875, the American Institute of Homœopathy did itself the honor to elect him its president, for the ensuing year, during which service will be held the great National Centennial, and at which time will occur the "Worlds Convention of Homœopathists."

The Doctor has many plans for usefulness, all of which have for motive and objective the advancement of Homœopathy, for the good of mankind.

His life is, in short, a record of brief periods of hard work, divided by long periods of illness and prostration, and compulsory retirements. His present physical condition is excellent, with every prospect of accomplishing a large amount of hard work, for the benefit of "our cause," and humanity.

A. K. H.

U.S. Med. Investigator. Jan. 1. & 15, 1876.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

BY CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.

"It is almost a matter of certainty, all things considered, light-houses have caused more wrecks than they have prevented."—*Westminster Review*.

Yes, here, "aloft its hoary forehead rears"
This "towering pride of twice a thousand years;"
The work of Grecian, Roman, Arab hands,
(Where Hunter, Sydenham wrought; where Louis stands)
Above the reefs that wreck the human race;
It sheds its beacon rays—to mark the place;
From jagged rock and yawning quicksand-grave
Gleaming to *warn*—but impotent to *save*!

Around this towering pile so proud and old,
The countless wrecks of hapless men behold,
Who, pressed by blinding storm and tossed by wave,
Fled to the light for *help* and found—a *grave*,
Yet "the proud fabric in the morning's sun
Stands all unconscious of the mischief done."

No trusty pilot, though most sore bested,
Would this way turn, for aid, his vessel's head;
But, hauling off, and *tauting* every brace,
Prefer the winds' and ocean's worst to face,
To sink, if must be, or, a hulk to swim;
But shun, at any risk, this light-house grim!

This boastful science of two thousand years,
Which mocks men's hopes and doubles all their fears,
Traces their maladies with finger sure,
Shows *how* and *why* they *die*—but cannot *cure*—
Who seek its portal, hoping *cure* thereat,
Are "gulls and boobies" and deserve their fate!

DR. CARROLL DUNHAM.

After reading a biographical sketch of Dr. Dunham, the main facts of which were given to THE UNITED STATES MEDICAL INVESTIGATOR in January, 1876, by Dr. Alfred K. Hills, of New York, Dr. Ludlam said :

This, then, is the briefest possible sketch of the professional career of our friend. His life was not full of incident, but of excellence. His traits were those of a *true* man. At the meeting of our national society he was the one who moved about the most quietly ; who came and went with the least parade ; and who, while he spoke very seldom in debate, always talked to the purpose. He was the member whose committee *never* failed to report, and whose papers were *always* well-digested, clear, concise, practical, and ready for the printer. He was the source of appeal for men on both sides of mooted questions ; and his counsel was sure to be clarified with good sense and judgment. No matter what the circumstances, in reading his writings, or in hearing him speak, one never felt like discounting the treasures which *his* ship would bring into port.

Dr. Dunham was a singularly modest man. There was nothing meretricious about him. His attainments were of a very superior order, but only his best friends knew what a student he had always been, and what was the pattern, and finish, and worth of his intellectual furniture.

His influence was almost unbounded. He had the skill and the tact of a great diplomatist, but these were never used for his own personal purposes. His pen was his sword,—the sword of Melanchthon, and not of Luther—bright, keen, *trenchant*, but it can truly be said that it never “carried a heart-stain away on its blade.”

He was not fond of controversy ; but whoever supposed that he could not defend his views most gallantly, would be very much mistaken when the next magazine brought his rejoinder. You will find one of the most forcible of these papers in Vol. IV. of the *United States Medical and Surgical Journal*. It is a great deal to say of one who wrote so much as he that he has not left an untruthful, an ill-tempered, or a silly word on record. Nor was he ever guilty of the trick of putting forth opinions which are, and which must always be, incontrovertible, merely because they are unintelligible.

His lot was cast in a country, and in a period in which the greatest possible differences of medical belief and practice prevailed. In the Homœopathic school, the interests of which were so dear to his heart, there were opposing factions. The germs of illiberality had been carried into our own field, and dropped there, as the passing trains sometimes carry the seeds of plants for hundreds of miles across our prairies and drop them in a congenial soil. Our literature was in danger of

being overrun by the ill-weeds of prejudice,—which were never “designed for the healing of the nations.” We were likely to become as bigoted as the school from which Hahnemann and his early disciples first colonized. If Homœopathy was to survive, these threatening conditions must be overcome. In America, at least, we must have a leader who could harmonize our forces, and turn our guns the other way. No mere dogmatist could do this; and no man whose attainments and experience failed to command the confidence and the respect of all parties could hope to achieve such a result. If he were noisy and pretentious, puffed up, or pugilistic, unjust, or biassed in favor of

the one or the other, he would not be the man for the place. He must be learned and liberal, earnest in his convictions, but of an elastic and charitable spirit. His influence must operate silently, like the rays of light, which come so far and fall so softly; and it must be grateful, or it would do but very little good.

It was because our friend had precisely these qualities that his address before the American Institute, in 1870, upon *Freedom of Medical Opinion and Action*, had such a wonderful effect. The building in which that oration was delivered became a smouldering ruin in our great fire; but the principles enunciated by him there, and the very words by which they were set forth, will survive, and continue to exert their influence until the final conflagration of all things.

Throughout the civilized world, wherever Dr. Dunham was known, there was scarcely a member of our school of medical belief who would question the results of his experience, and nobody doubted his word. He had faith in the medium and higher potencies, because he had tested their efficacy, and we had confidence in his conclusions, because we trusted the man himself. Surely, it is no reflection on his friends and ours, who yet remain faithful, and who continue to carry weight in their professional relations, to say that his following was a very large and influential one, and that, in this sorrowful emergency, there is no one to fill his place.

Although Dr. Dunham's writings were chiefly upon materia medica, they are more largely clinical and therapeutical than speculative. They are characterized by a remarkable discernment of the cardinal peculiarities of the drug in question, and by a perspicuity of statement concerning them, which, while it does him infinite credit, is quite exceptional in that department of our literature. You will find a remarkable illustration of this gift in his hints upon the nervous prostration which is characteristic of *Silicea*, and also in his lecture upon the *Rhus toxicodendron*.

There are no broken rainbows in his phraseology, and no arbitrary or illusory promises for those who take his counsel, and who test his conclusions. Given the conditions, what he says of the sphere and of the capacity of a remedy may be depended upon implicitly. And his

statements will continue to be verified while physicians continue to prescribe *Platina*, *Sepia*, the *Lilium tigrinum*, and the other remedies of which he has written so carefully and so well. All of these writings merit a separate publication, in order that they may be accessible to us in our daily work.

There is one phase of Dr. Dunham's character which cannot fail to interest us, as members of a clinical society, the design of which is to collect, to compare, and to record the results of our combined experience in the various departments of medicine and surgery. I allude to his tact in perceiving that in kind as well as in quality, our professional gifts are not all alike; and to his readiness to give every man credit for the good that was in him — whether he worked in the field of materia medica, or in some other specialty. This rare and generous trait made him a source of inspiration to his brethren, and gave a peculiar emphasis to his words of encouragement for them. Some of us can never forget what we owe to his memory for this remarkable catholicity.

Dr. Dunham was the originator of the project for holding the World's Homœopathic Convention in Philadelphia in June last. The confidence in his ability to manage this scheme was so great that our National Society gave him full power to arrange its details, to associate with himself such members as he might select, and agreeably to his own idea, to call the ends of the earth together for mutual confidence and encouragement. In 1875 the Institute honored itself by electing him president for the year 1876, when the fruit of his special labor should be fully ripe. How thoroughly he performed the duties of that office, and how he dignified his profession at the desk of that great convention, who that was present can ever forget?

A detailed history of that convention, of which he was the sun and the center, would show that, in carrying out his plans, he performed a task of which very few men are capable. Under date of April 27, 1876, he wrote me:

"The responses of our friends from abroad are gratifying. Two years ago I had not much confidence, but when I found the thing *was to be*, I determined it *should be a success*."

And then follows a list of foreign communications in hand, in half a dozen languages, which aggregated 1456 pages of manuscript! These communications, and all others of a similar kind, were either translated by himself, or their conversion, when necessary, into our vernacular, was superintended by him in the minutest particular. They were first collected by him, through a voluminous correspondence, then translated, and finally printed under his personal supervision. His careful eye scanned the "proofs," which were thick as autumn leaves blown into the vestibule of our last place of meeting, but alas! it was never to look upon the published volumes. For,

before they could issue from the press, he himself had passed away !

How characteristic, and how prophetic is a passage which I find in another of his letters: "The fraternal feeling which grows out of this convention-business is one of its pleasantest features. Of course I have convention on the brain—I sleep, eat, and live it; and have put some of my best blood and life into it; *but hope to have some left when it is over.*"

In Memoriam.

Called from earth to his home above,
Angels greeted him with love—
Rest he'll have now his work is o'er,
Rest on the beautiful evergreen shore.
Over for him all the sorrows of life;
Lulled into quiet, all noise and strife;
Labors are ended, Reward—endless life.

Doctors, remember his last great speech,
Unceasingly aim his wisdom to reach;
Never forget the Centennial meeting,
How kind, how pleasant to all, his greeting.
Around him were friends of different age,
May they all imitate Dr. Dunham, the Sage.

MRS. S. A. N. KIMBALL.

U S Med Inves Apr 15 1877

Am Hom Obs Dec 1872

DUNHAM.—Dr. Carroll Dunham. The Editor *British Monthly Homœopathic Review*, says: "We have heard with great regret that the health of this eminent New York physician has so completely broken down as to compel him to relinquish all professional and literary duties for some time to come. Dr. Dunham proposes spending the winter in the South of France, and hopes to be in England during next summer, when we are sure that he will receive a hearty welcome from all who can appreciate a thoroughly earnest and useful laborer in the field of medicine. We sincerely hope that Dr. Dunham's retirement from active work will be only temporary, and that complete rest during the next twelve months may completely restore his health."

68 East 12 St.
 New York Sept. 28/69
 Hudson Co. N.Y.
 Sept. 25/74

Dear Dr.

Yours of 23^d. with the of the 19th
 Roster card was duly recd. I think that
 the day & hour assigned me are duly managed,
 (Thursday 5 p.m.) are altogether they are
 or satisfactory. It is possible of Cali-
 ble that I may find myself who had
 so situated as to be obliged in colleague
 to ask, after my first lec- con- strances
 ture, that a morning to Dr. Barner,
 hour may be given a suspension
 on Friday, perhaps the first Dr. I sent
 (of 11 a.m.) which I see is not they, wishing
 appropriated so that I may be very sorry
 lecture Thursday p.m. & Friday

A. M. & then a void ~~up~~
pushing my lectures into
the month of November.
But of the necessity of
such an arrangement,
I shall know soon by & by.
Meanwhile I remain
Yours very truly

Carroll Linnham

R. Koch M.D.,
Lecturer

Phil.

1869
New York Sep
Carroll Dun

Irvington-on-Hudson
Westchester Co. N.Y.
Sept. 25/74

My dear Doctor

Your favor of the 19th
inst. was duly received. - I
have no reason to think that
our P.O. here is irregularly managed.

My letter to McClatchey en-
closed two from Dr. Barnes of Cali-
fornia reporting upon the alleged
unfitness of Dr. Fraser who had
been nominated as his colleague.
There were many remonstrances
against the appointment of Dr. F.
at Nagara. I wrote to Dr. Barnes.
His first letter asked a suspension
of judgment. In his second, he
reports favorably of Dr. F. I sent
the letter to McClatchey, wishing
to get his opinion. I am very sorry
to hear that he is ailing.

I have a sufficient supply
of paper & Records for the
present.

Yours truly

Carroll Dunham

Dudley M.D.
Phil.

IN MEMORIAM.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D.

ON Sunday, February 17th, 1877, as the rays of the morning sun came pouring over the hills of the Hudson, gilding all nature with the brightness of a newborn day, the spirit of Carroll Dunham winged its way from earth to heaven, and he, so full of wisdom and of goodness, went to live forever in the land of all goodness and all knowledge. He is no more for us forever. Never more shall we profit by new words of wisdom falling from his lips or flowing silent from his pen; but dying he has left us a precious example and priceless treasures, a memory to be cherished and works to be pondered and utilized. Wherever homœopathy is known, he was honored and esteemed, and his writings and teachings were regarded as authoritative, and *there* will he be remembered as one of the great ones of the earth.

During the past three years, the writer's correspondence with Dr. Dunham was very extensive, and his letters—*now become a priceless treasure*—are an index to his character and a testimony to his worth. His wisdom and prudence, his knowledge and judgment, his goodness, gentleness and sweetness of temper under sore trial, are abundantly exhibited. So modest, and yet so decided, in expressing his opinion or stating his dissent; so ready to overlook or excuse the faults and shortcomings of others; so quick to take to himself the work that should have been done by others; so loath to shift a burden from his own overladen shoulders to others; so unwilling to give trouble to any one; the *fortiter in re*, which was strong within him, toned and tempered by a distinguishing *suaviter in modo*, combined with a general goodness, kindness and gentleness, rarely to be seen. These were his shades of character, combining harmoniously to make up the picture of a PERFECT MAN.

"So then, our greatest has departed. That melody of life, which took captive ear and heart, has gone silent; the heavenly force that dwelt here victorious over so much, is here no longer; thus far, not farther, by speech and by act, shall the wise man utter himself forth. *The End!* What solemn meaning lies in that sound, as it peals mournfully through the soul, when a living friend has passed away! All is now closed, irrevocable; the changeful life-picture, growing daily into new coherence, under new touches and hues, has suddenly become completed and unchangeable; there, as it lay, it is dipped, from this moment, in the æther of the Heavens, and shines transfigured, to endure even so forever. Time and Time's Empire; stern, wide devouring, yet not without their grandeur! The work-day man, who was one of us, has put on the garment of Eternity, and become radiant and triumphant; the present is all at once the past; hope is suddenly cut away, and only the backward vistas of Memory remain, shone on by a light that proceeds not from this earthly sun!"

R. J. McC.

WE are pained to record the death of our esteemed colleague, Dr. Carroll Dunham, which occurred at his residence in Irvington-on-Hudson, February 18th, 1877, at the age of 49.

Dr. Dunham was born at 37 Broad street, this city, in the year 1828, graduated in the literary department of Columbia College in the year 1847, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the medical department of the same college in 1850, and later, under the guidance of Dr. Hering, studied homœopathy.

As a co-laborer in the line of medical literature, he was well known and justly famed.

No man in our school has done more toward analyzing the symptoms of our provings than Dr. Dunham, and his studies in this direction should be collected in a volume to his memory. His extreme modesty and sense of *justice* only deterred him from publishing a work on *Materia Medica*, for he has often said, "I will never publish a work on this subject as long as Hering lives." It has been remarked of Dr. Dunham, that "*he would not steal the old man's thunder.*"

In our society work, *who* can fill his place? Alas, it was this over-exertion that finally prostrated him.

His life has been, in short, a record of brief periods of hard work, divided by long periods of illness, prostration and compulsory retirements, and his final withdrawal from this scene of action was long since anticipated. His later years, however, have been free from the organic dangers which beset his entrance to the profession.

We mourn the loss of a genuine friend, a *just* and *conscientious* man, and the school to which we belong loses one of its most active and able champions.

In justice to his memory, we can say that he was a most kind and genial gentleman, possessing rare virtues in a remarkable degree.

Hom Times Mar 1877



Yours truly
Carroll Dunham

68 East 12 St.
N.Y. Sept. 15/70

My dear Doctor.

Yours of the 13th is

at hand. Sept. 30th will suit us
very well for your lecture & I
put you down for that day.

Our lectures in the preliminary
Course are from 12 to 1 and
from 1 to 2 p.m. (only two
lectures per day). I will reserve

the hour from 1 to 2 for you.

But if you wish to have the
lecture deferred to the hour
from 3 to 4, write me at
once & I will so order it.

Yours very truly

Prof. Kane. Carroll D. Wigham

68 East 12th St.
N.Y. Sept. 10/70

My dear C. G. Rane. M.D. Prof.

My dear Colleague

We are making up

our programme for the pre-

liminary Course of Lectures

I should be glad to know what

day would be most suitable

to you. Would Wednesday

Oct. 5. 1 p.m. be acceptable

or would you prefer Monday

Oct. 10th? - or some other

day. Yours very truly

Carroll Dunham.

Prof. Rane. *Carroll*

Litchfield Conn.

June 1. 1878

My dear Doctor

Thanks for your kind

letter of May 29 - which greatly relieves

my mind. - McBlatchey has

not written me about you. nor

said anything except that you

thought you would not attend the

meeting (this was when I was in

Phil - after you left us together)

which I deplored the also.

I appreciate the feeling which

kept you at home on account of

your children. Sick ^{parents} wife or children

have a paramount claim on a

man's time & strength. I sincerely

hope the little ones may escape with

mild attacks.

As to the suggestion that "some
one else will be there to do it". It is

W. M.

12. 1874

Arrangements

entirely met

I send you

of the 9 "40"

adopted on

Mr Clatchey

of the meeting

Morgan.

one many

think we

upliance

hope to see

my necks

to come

in known

very truly

in ham

My dear C. G. Rane.

My dear Co
at h We

very
put
our program

Our
liminary Co
I should be

Com
day would

from
to you.

the
Oct. 5. 1/2

Be
or would

be
Oct. 10th 3

from
day.

one

Prof. Rane.

not worth much. Suppose every
body said the same & stayed
at home - What would the Beebe
House do? v.s.s. -

I shall hope to see you - but
if not, I shall prepare a nice
little budget of work for you -
among other things the task
of extracting a letter from Dr.
Bingham of Pittsburgh.

Yours truly
Carroll Drumham

P. Dudley N.D.

Phil.

Niagara Falls. N.Y.

June 12. 1874

Pemberton Dudley M.D.
Phil.

Dear Doctor

The Committee of Arrangements
of the the World's Home Convention met
here June 9, 10th & 11th. ~ I send you
minutes of the meetings of the 9th & 10th
as well as Reports adopted on
the ~~9th~~ 10th & 11th - Dr. McClatchey
will give you minutes of the meeting
of the 11th taken by Dr Morgan.

I will send you before many
days Mss. of what I think we
ought to print in compliance
with instructions - I hope to see
you before very many weeks
& if you have occasion to come
to N.Y. I beg you to let me know
of your coming. Yours very truly,
Carroll Durham



DR. CARROLL DUNHAM.







Carroll Dunham

1828-1877.





Carroll Dunham M.D.

DUNHAM, CARROLL

Book Notices, Etc.

HOMŒOPATHY THE SCIENCE OF THERAPEUTICS.—*A Collection of Papers Elucidating and Illustrating the Principles of Homœopathy.* By Carroll Dunham, A. M., M. D. Royal 8vo. pp. 529. Francis Hart & Co., N. Y. 1877.

LECTURES ON MATERIA MEDICA. By Carroll Dunham, M. D. Vol. 1, pp. 409; Vol. 2, pp. 419. Royal 8vo. Francis Hart & Co., N. Y., 1878.

Of all earthly spectacles the grandest is that of a man doing his work. That spectacle we had in him who is now wearing the workman's brevet in new activities and infinite. There remains for us the work that he did and the *doing* of it. Legacy enough is the work done, grander yet the manner of its doing. This we must consider hoping to catch the divine hint.

The conditions under which a man's work is done are to be noted; an heroic struggle with poverty is grand; to resist the blandishments of luxurious affluence is noble; to battle with disabling disease is brave.

Dunham's opportunities were happy, and they were availed of to the utmost. If paternal care ever met its reward on earth in did in his instance, and to a father's untiring endeavor we owe much, very much, of all that we should emulate in Carroll Dunham.

He, too, realized his advantages, knew that to him the lines had fallen in pleasant places, and he was truly grateful. I feel that much of his gentle humility had its root in the ever-present consciousness of the happy opportunities vouchsafed to him. I also know that the sympathies of his heart welled out to those who lacked these. Said he once to one of adverse circumstances, "My dear friend, you have never had a fair chance."

He was an invalid to such an extent as would have led a less noble man to have lived a life of self-sparing ease. He could have neglected or misused such advantages as his father's means and his father's fondness afforded. It is his great merit that he did neither. He acted as one conscious that availability involves responsibility,

and his ample resources were judiciously expended, as by one who would give a fair account for them. As far as in him lay, and with happy opportunities, he prepared himself for his life-work, and to such record of *that* as is left us we now turn.

Of this record it must be borne in mind that the volumes before us are posthumous. The summons came to him with such a self-prepared record as he had contemplated, all undone. His lectures are not to-day in such shape as he would have given them to the world; they are to us as though we had stolen into the class-room unseen and over-heard him talking to the boys. Indeed, we have not really this advantage, for the internal evidence of his lectures in *manuscript* goes to show that much of his copious illustration is not written in the text. When a man has time to prepare for posterity he can file, and smooth, and polish. This was denied him, and now we can never see him at his ripe best.

Of all that we have left, his essay on *Homœopathy the Science of Therapeutics* is his only *finished* effort; in it we see him at his best, in 1862.

I have ever felt that a mistake was made in editing the first of the volumes under notice. A purely artificial arrangement of the papers is given instead of the natural one—the order of their evolution. In this way we could have followed his development, have seen him grow, ripen, until the end. In this shape it would have been a workman's auto-biography. By this plan the growing strength, and the ever-deepening conviction would have been evident with a clearness that would more than atone for any appearance of literary irregularity. He was never a robust man, hardly a well man, and we do not expect regularity in an invalid.

If we study the phases of his developement one feature becomes very evident, namely: His *consistency*. His was a well-grounded faith; it rested upon matured convictions; he was interpenetrated by it; to *him* beyond all question Homœopathy was *the Science of Therapeutics*.

This faith enlivened his labors, illumined his path, guided and sustained his footsteps. It gave a hopefulness to all his endeavors, an assurance to many of them. The practical outcome of this faith

is best shown in one of his letters to me, written when he had gotten back to his office after a break down in health, and a complete interruption to all work. "There is nothing that gives me more pleasure than to prescribe for a chronic disease." Do all of us accept such a challenge to our skill with "pleasure?"

Dunham did not espouse homœopathy—he *studied* it. It was methodical, pains-taking, thorough study. Nothing was absorbed; it was digested, assimilated, and it became a part of him. Hence the secret of his power in the "office" and in the Medical Society. And what a power it was; what an instance of quiet force! Never vehement, never demonstrative, always effective. My friend, an avalanche is irresistible, and among all leather and prunella *things* one man with a conviction in him is an avalanche. In God's name, why do we find but one or two such in a life time!

In these days of un-faith it is well to hold up his bright example, for our School has in it too many men who doubt a hundred times more than Dunham only because they know a thousand times less. To all such this first volume is commended for study, and if it be studied with his humble openness the yield will be immense—if the soil is suitable.*

We find in the first volume under notice the groundwork of his doing as a homœopath. At the feet of Kaspar he is introduced to those severe drug-studies on which he subsequently spent his strength. Beyond all doubt he gave more than that seven years' apprenticeship to *Materia Medica* of which he makes mention in his chief essay. By Boenninghausen's side he also learned those lessons which enabled him to make that masterly application of *Mezereum* in 1857. He prepared himself thoroughly, and if we compare his first

* "It is not to be expected that all who inscribe on their banner the *Similia* law of cure will be as competent as Hahnemann to appreciate its universality and exclusiveness, or as strict in conforming their practice to their doctrines. Some are noviciates; and in an abrupt rotation are in danger of so great a shock as to demand, with some reason, the privilege of turning on a radius. But some, who are so dull as to be ever learning but never coming to a knowledge of the truth, employ a radius of such enormous length as to preclude all expectation of their coming into the right direction this side of the grave. Others, after a moderate deflection from the allœopathic line, cease to turn; they fly off in a tangent, in which, for life, they pursue their course, in a direction midway between truth and falsehood. Others manage to oscillate on a double track of both, without that discrimination which perceives their incompatible tendencies."

JOSLIN. *Principles of Homœopathy*, p. 140.

papers of 1852 with his last in 1875 we find that, as a river broadens and deepens as it reaches towards the sea, he broadened and deepened as he neared eternity. I find in him no flinching at any time, no shadow of turning at any time; no bargaining with expediency at any time; his faith was fixed as if by a Patmos-vision; he had *seen* that wherein he believed; his vision was not disturbed because you and I had not seen it—he realized it in his daily work, and that faith without which all our doing is vain made him and kept him a clear-eyed, truthful, fearless, unswerving and *consistent* witness unto the end.

Oh, I have seen a sinewless creature equivocate, and a coward make concessions in awe of the great majority; but I have also been permitted to see a man whose life-orbit was a perfect circle—as near as God permitted him to get to the Truth *he kept*—I shall never see as he saw, but I know in which direction he looked and I, even I, shall *believe* in the eternal verities though I never discern them *here*.

This I owe to him; those who are not thus indebted have greater cause for thankfulness than even I.

Of his *Lectures* I trust it will not seem presumptuous if I say a word. It will be evident to the initiated that many of them were flung off *currente calamo* in the time snatched from practice and to meet the obligations which a professorship imposed. I know that he looked upon his MS. lectures with distrust; know that, when pitying my empty esurience, he lent me some, *they were selected*. They were to him, as an artists' *studies*, only lines full of suggestiveness when time permitted the filling-in with details.

I say this not by way of apology: which of us can 'fling off' such suggestiveness? Even in his sketches a salient feature is seized and *fixed*. But when I think of what they would have been I feel like blind Milton when he would

"Call up him who left half told
The story of Cambuscan bold."

In the lecture on *Silicia* we see his finished work—and happy is he who can discern in it the hint of Dunham's strength. *It was derived from the clinical application of the remedy*. Dunham did not create; he built from materials gathered by him. He was fond of saying that "the significance of a fact lies in the capacity of the observer." He verified it. Prescribing from such symptoms as a

pathogenesis afforded, he saw cures effected; in the disease-symptoms were features not found in the drug pathogeneses—these he was quick to seize upon, and in them he found the *genius of the remedy*. He never found this in a single symptom, in a 'key-note,' it was ever a larger something—it was not merely the voice of Lear in a storm that poor Tom knew, it was the voice *plus* all the agony of the ingratitude which is sharper than a serpent's tooth. In such a voice he heard the applicability of Silicea in brain fag, in pachymeningitis.

This is a grand faculty and a 'fruit-bearing,' but it is deduction, not the grander induction. I know of no instance wherein he has made an entirely new application from subtle *a priori* reasoning. All is *ex post facto*. He applied the law from such facts as a 'case' affords to you and to me; from the consequences of that application he reaped such a harvest as you and I may never reap.

From such greatness let none detract even the shadow of a hair.

His originality was that of the finder, not of the maker. I am of opinion that he got the germ of his best essay *Homœopathy the Science of Therapeutics* from Joslin, Senior. I base that opinion upon the following:

"The true test of a genuine law is its establishing some definite relation between phenomena not hitherto observed. Such for example is the law of gravitation, by which the astronomer can predict what motions would take place in a group of heavenly bodies under any supposed conditions of mass, distance, and previous movement in each at a given instant. The system of Ptolemy had no such astronomical law; empirical medicine has no law. It can never enable us to pass from the known to the unknown. A true law has essentially in its very nature, this element of progression. Such is the prerogative of the Homœopathic law in medicine. It establishes a relation not only between proved drugs and known diseases, but between all the unexplored medical wealth of nature and all the future medical wants of humanity." *

If the reader will turn to Dunham's first volume, p. 16, he will see this gem of Joslin's polished and re-set with all an artists' skill. As Joslin wrote in 1850 and Dunham in 1862, priority decides who owns the gem, history who gave it its finest setting.

Dunham was carefully trained, and to that training he owed his effectiveness. Like a cunning gymnast he knew the capabilities of every muscle because he had developed every muscle, and on occasion could utilize all his resources. He also knew how to use his strength the most effectively—he had caught the secret of the Universe—that the grandest and greatest results are accomplished by the least expenditure of force in the right direction.

* PRINCIPLES OF HOMŒOPATHY. *Lecture iv. The Law of Cure*, p. 112. Radde, New York 1850.

Of all the twilight-loving *Lepidoptera* that buzzed about and around the 'potency' question in his day, how did he singe their wings! They might as well have sought to quench the flame of a Bunsen-burner—not a very *brilliant* light, but very devastating to Lepidopterous creatures always.

During his training Dunham apprehended the 'potency' question in the true spirit of Baconian induction. He had witnessed Bönninghausen's administration of the two-hundredths, and had noted the results. On his return to America, ready for work, he proposed to try the two-hundredths. And first he must *know* that he is using two-hundredths. By making them himself he will disarm incredulity as to *them*; he will also obey the Hahnemannian injunction that every homœopathic physician should prepare his own medicines. Yankee-like he sought to lighten this labor, and at the same time do the work effectively.

"Determined to use machinery for succussion, * * * and to use a force far exceeding the brachial power of any man. * * * I availed myself of an abandoned oil-mill, in which, by water-power, four stampers, consisting of large oak timbers, eight inches square and eighteen feet long, were, by a cam movement, lifted and let fall a distance of eighteen inches. By means of strong oaken receptacles, firmly bolted to the stampers, 120 vials (more or less) were succussed at one time, and thus that number of medicines was, by a single operation, advanced one degree in the sale of potentization—a great economy of time. The force with which the succussions were made was considerably more than that of a half ton falling eighteen inches; greater therefore, (by a rough, computation) than that of six Jenichens (or 10 Finckes) falling bodily, bottle and all, through a space of an arm-shake. One hundred and twenty-five such succussions were given to each potency." *

So for his written statement as given in the letter to Dr. Lippe, and now for a bit of "inside history" which he once gave me in an after-dinner talk while I smoked one of his cigars so that *he* could "smell it."

His father assisted him in making these potencies. The "bottle-washing" took them a whole week. They got done on the middle of a Saturday afternoon. Said he; "The stampers had fallen for the last time. After an arduous week's work, countless bottle-emptyings and bottle fillings, there were the two-hundreths' before us. It was all silence in the old mill. We neither spake a word; we looked up into each others face, burst out into simultaneous laughter, peal upon peal, and laughing rolled upon the floor."

Have you ever made a 30th; felt the conviction creep into you deeper, and deeper, and deeper that you *must* have washed away all the 'medicine?' If so, *you* know why they laughed.

But where was the laughter when those "bottle-washings" were tried; when his fellow physicians were writing to him: "Will you

*Hahnemannian Monthly, Vol. 111, p. 499.

send me a little of the *very potency* with which you cured so and so?" Where was the laughter when he was "compelled, as a matter of convenience, to request the Messrs. Smith, of New York, to take charge of them, and to furnish applicants at as low a rate as would compensate THEMSELVES for time, trouble and stock?" *

My friend, you and I need "burst out into simultaneous laughter, peal upon peal, and laughing roll upon the floor" when we recollect what these very potencies have done, when we know what they are doing, and then give a moment's thought to that picayune parody on 'Science'—*The Milwaukee Test!*

There is this in a true man's *doing*; having set all other men an example, they must follow it as far as in them lies, or give account. If we endeavor to imitate and do our poor best that is all which is expected of us. One star differs from another in glory but all are needed to make up the firmament. Some are suns, some only asteroids—one is light, heat and *life* to the others. As such he was to me, is to me, will be to me, for, by a divine conservation of energy, a good man never dies. It was kinetic energy while God permitted him to walk and talk with us—it is potential energy now that he is translated behind the veil. * * * * *

Says Dr. Kellogg's brief memoir of the author;

"In February, 1854, Dr. Dunham married Miss Harriet E. Kellogg, a woman of rare personal beauty and highly endowed mind. From this union resulted many years of domestic happiness, a helpful companionship and co-operation in his arduous labors, and the prolongation of his useful life through her tender watchfulness and devotion. So thoroughly were their two lives intertwined and identified, that they frequently told their children—as if to prepare them for the future—that should one parent die, they must expect the other soon to follow—a prediction which was literally fulfilled, as in less than a year after Dr. Dunham's death, his wife was laid by his side in Greenwood. Her sad, brief widowhood was spent in an attempt to continue his life-labors by collecting and publishing in book-form his numerous, but scattered, contributions to science."

Thou shalt not wait long in the realm of glory
Yearning for one who made thy life her own.
No; they who knew you shall repeat the story.—
"So blent their being they could not *be* alone!"

She o'er thy work for yet awhile shall tarry,
Ranging the lessson that he who runs may read;
Thou with thyself her faithful heart shalt carry—
This, that in thy care it may not break or bleed.

* * * * *

Bravely the heartreft worked all lone and dreary,
Finished the lesson, closed the book to weep,
Turned her gaze heavenward, lay her down weary—
Then came the messenger. "Sleep, lone one sleep."

S. A. J.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, May 18, 1879.

**Op. cit.* p. 498. Am Hom Obs July 1879

DUNHAM, CARROLL

1877.]

Obituary Notices.

3.

who use tobacco even moderately, and in consequence of such difficulty he postpones the examination until the applicant is for a day free from the use of this narcotic stimulant.

Now what does this prove? If a stonecutter inhales the particles of dust from his work, it produces in time a disease peculiar to itself, consumption; the miller who inhales the dust from the flour he manufactures becomes similarly affected. But I might multiply examples without adding to the strength of the testimony.

From the foregoing it would be difficult to surmise by what process of reasoning insurance companies can or do overlook the effects of tobacco upon those who make application for insurance.

It may be said that tobacco causes only sympathetic derangement of the heart, while the stonecutter or miller inflicts upon himself by reason of his occupation an incurable affection; but let us remember that at the commencement of their disease they had as good reason to argue that their trouble was only sympathetic as he who uses tobacco. Diseases are superinduced by long-continued application, and he who uses tobacco is no exception to this rule.

Hahn Monthly Feb 1877

OBITUARY NOTICES.

CARROLL DUNHAM, M.D., late President of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and President of the World's Homœopathic Convention of 1876, died at his residence at Irvington, N. Y., on Sunday morning, February 18th, in the 49th year of his age. The work of preparing for the World's Homœopathic Convention, which mainly devolved on Dr. Dunham as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, was exceedingly heavy, and overtasked his strength. Immediately prior to the assembling of the Convention he took a short rest, which seemed to build him up, and enabled him to conduct the business of the six days' session with marked vigor and executive ability; and it was hoped by all who knew and loved him, that the rest which he took immediately after the adjournment of the Convention would completely restore his health and strength. On his return to his home in the latter part of the summer, from a vacation spent among the lakes, he wrote to the Secretary of the Institute, giving joyful expression regarding his restored health and vigor, and asking that work should be given him and without stint. Shortly after this, however, he had an attack of diphtheria, which seemed to be but the beginning of the end. The insidious Bright's disease, doubtless caused by overwork of both body and mind in behalf of the cause he loved so well, was slowly but surely draining his strength away, until the end came, as above stated, and he passed from death to life. At the funeral services at his residence at Irvington, held on Tuesday, February 20th, in addition to a large concourse of neighbors and friends, there was assembled nearly the entire profession of New York and vicinity, together

J. L. SC

with Professors J. P. Dake and J. H. McClelland, representing the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and Drs. Bushrod W. James and R. J. McClatchey, representing the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

A *Memorial Meeting* to the memory of the deceased was held at the Hall of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital on Tuesday evening, March 5th, at which appropriate resolutions were adopted and addresses made by Drs. E. M. Kellogg, B. F. Joslin, Henry D. Paine, Henry [redacted], T. F. Allen, William Tod Helmuth, and R. J. McClatchey, and [redacted] were read from the Secretary of the American Institute and from J. B. W. James and Egbert Guernsey. Philadelphia was represented at this solemn occasion by Professor Pemberton Dudley and Drs. M. J. Williamson and McClatchey.

The following *Preamble* and *Resolutions* were adopted by the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College:

At a Special Meeting of the Faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, held February 19th, 1877, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death our distinguished friend and former colleague, Carroll Dunham, M.D., of Irvington, N. Y., and

Whereas, At a critical period in the history of this College Dr. Dunham served for several years as its Dean, and by his wise counsels and able management of its affairs, as well as by his wide reputation as an instructor in the chair of Materia Medica, contributed largely to secure the present honorable standing and prosperity of the Institution,

Resolved, That the officers and faculty of this College unite in their expressions of sorrow for the loss of so valued a personal friend, and of regret that the cause of medical science and medical education in general has lost one of its ablest advocates and helpers, whose contributions to our medical literature and whose skill as a medical adviser had already obtained a high reputation at home and abroad.

Resolved, That we offer our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted family for their irreparable loss in the death of him who, in all the relations of life, ever proved himself the noble gentleman, the true and tender husband, and the kind and faithful father.

Resolved, That college exercises be suspended on the day of the funeral in order that the faculty may attend in a body.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend, and to the principal public journals of this city for publication.

F. S. BRADFORD, M.D.,
Secretary of Faculty.

J. W. DOWLING, M.D.,
Dean of Faculty.

We learn with great pleasure that the writings of Dr. Dunham, published and unpublished, will shortly be given to the profession, together with a sketch of his life, character and labors. His papers will be published entire, unaltered and without comment, under the supervision of his devoted and talented wife. These will form a valuable collection, and will be gladly welcomed.

Chironian Dec 1894

CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.

BY DR. E. M. KELLOGG.

IN all the annals of homœopathy in America, no name can be found more honored and beloved than that of Carroll Dunham.

He was born in this city October 29, 1828. In the cholera epidemic of 1832 he lost his mother while he himself almost fell a victim to the same disease. When a student in Columbia College, he was cured of a dangerous illness by a homœopathic physician, after eminent practitioners of the "regular" school had failed. This made a deep impression upon him, and led him to study the new law of cure, and to compare the results of the old and new methods of treatment. After graduating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1850, he went abroad to study; and while an "interne" in the Dublin Lying-in-Hospital, received a dissecting wound, which nearly ended his career; but after the resident physicians had pronounced his case hopeless, he called homœopathy to his aid, and was cured by Lachesis.

After studying in Paris, Vienna, and Germany, and gaining the warm friendship of the eminent physicians there, especially of Boenninghausen, he returned home and began practice in Brooklyn. In 1854 he married Miss Harriet E. Kellogg, a woman of rare personal beauty and mental endowments, to whose tender watchfulness he undoubtedly owed several years of life. She outlived him but a year, and spent her brief widowhood in collecting and publishing in book form his numerous contributions to medical journals.

In 1858 a severe illness compelled him to leave Brooklyn, and he moved to Newburgh, N. Y., where he lived six years. Then his old enemy, cardiac rheumatism, drove him to New York City, where leading diagnosticians told him that he had but a short time to live. But a single prescription of Lithium Carb. by Dr. Hering so relieved him that he lived and worked several years longer. Thus his own personal experience more than once when he was in the direst strait, proved the truth of the homœopathic principle, of which he always was so able and consistent a champion.

Soon after, he removed to Irvington-on-Hudson, having an office and consulting practice in New York City, and in Irvington he remained till the day of his death.

In 1865 he accepted the chair of materia medica in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. His knowledge of the subject was masterly, and his lectures were models of drug analysis. This position he filled for three years, when ill health drove him South for rest and recuperation. In 1870, when the college was entirely reorganized, and the County Society was requested by the board of trustees to nominate the faculty, Dr. Dunham was unanimously named for Dean, and established the college on a firm and prosperous basis. In 1874 his health compelled him to resign and go abroad.

But he was never idle, even in sickness; and on this trip to Europe, in spite of poor health and enfeebled strength, he improved every opportunity to assure the success of the first International Congress of Homœopathic Physicians, which was held in the city of Philadelphia in 1876. Of this congress, and of the American Institute of Homœopathy (under whose auspices the congress was held), Dr. Dunham was the president and guiding spirit. His death, which occurred in February, 1877, was undoubtedly hastened by the heavy burden of this congress, every detail of which he so conscientiously bore. He passed away in the prime of life, deeply lamented both at home and abroad. Not even the death of Hahnemann stirred up such depths of grief, for Dunham, stricken down in the prime of his manhood, was almost as widely known and admired, and was vastly more beloved.

He was a voluminous writer, though he never produced any single large work. He began to contribute articles to the medical journals when in Europe in 1852, and continued to do so steadily for twenty-five years, until death ended his labors. He devoted his efforts principally to the elucidation and perfection of our materia medica; though many of his articles were reviews, clinical cases, reports, addresses, lectures, monographs, and translations; ~~the~~

CARROLL DUNHAM, Junior, Irvington-on-Hudson, New York, is a native of Newburgh, New York, son of the late Carroll Dunham (A. B., Columbia; M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York) and Harriet Elvira Kellogg, his wife. The first Dunham of this line came to America in 1631, landed near Portsmouth and removed to Plymouth in the colony of Massachusetts Bay. Subsequently one of the descendants of the American ancestor removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was the progenitor of a

family. One of the descendants of the New Jersey branch was Edward Wood Dunham, grandfather of Carroll Dunham, junior, who was a commission merchant and banker. He removed to New York city and subsequently became the first president of the Corn Exchange bank. His son Carroll Dunham, one of the foremost homœopathic physicians of his day, was born in New York city, was an alumnus of Columbia College, a graduate in medicine of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and a graduate student in Dublin, London and Paris. He studied homœopathic medicine in Germany under Boenninghausen, who had been a pupil of Hahnemann, the founder. Dr. Dunham, the son, was educated chiefly under private instruction, for a short time attended Columbia Grammar School, and was tutored in Latin by Rev. James Millett of New York, who also had taught the elder Dunham; and the young man studied music several years under Otto Singer. He was grounded in medicine in the New York Homœopathic Medical College and graduated there in 1880. He then entered the office of Dr. Timothy Field Allen, but declined to remain in practice on the ground of inadequate preparation. He soon entered Harvard University as a special student, then entered Harvard Medical School, and also spent a year in sanitary work with the late George E. Waring of Newport, Rhode Island. Dr. Dunham holds the de-

gree of Bellevue Hospital College, New York, 1887; was a student of Dr. William T. Lusk, and worked with Dr. William H. Flint, Dr. George E. Munroe and Dr. Garrigues; and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1887, having returned to Boston for final examinations. Since then he has been engaged in practice, and in connection with a busy professional life was chairman of the board of sewer commissioners of Irvington seven years, during which time the sewers were constructed in that municipality. He is a member of the Westchester County Homœ-

opathic Medical Society, Harvard Medical School Alumni, the Harvard Club of New York, and of the Reform Club of New York. He married, April 1, 1884, Margaret W. Dows, and has four children: Ethel, Carroll, 3d, Dows and Arthur Louis Dunham.

King Vol 1V

DUNHAM, E W

American Homoeopathic Review,

OFFICE, 484 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, April 10th, 1862.

The First Number of the New Volume of THE AMERICAN HOMOEOPATHIC REVIEW will be issued in July next.

As heretofore, the REVIEW will advocate the law of cure first established by Hahnemann, that a patient is cured by a medicine when the symptoms which the medicine produces in the healthy subject are similar to the totality of those of the patient.

It will call particular attention to the value of the Higher Potencies, prepared according to the method of Potentization discovered and practised by Hahnemann, believing that experience has established their preference to Crude Drugs in the treatment of Diseases.

Much remains to be done in the way of completing and perfecting our Materia Medica, and considerable space will consequently be devoted to the subject of Drug-Provings.

Reports of Societies, Dispensaries and Colleges will be given or noticed, as contributions to the history of the development and progress of Homoeopathy.

Notices and Reviews of all New Works on Homoeopathy and Abstracts of European and American Homoeopathic Journals will form an important and valuable part of the REVIEW. A *resume* will also be given of the more important discoveries in general medical science.

A general preference will be given in the REVIEW to matter of a practical nature, calculated to aid the Physician in his daily practice.

As heretofore, all Articles published in the REVIEW are to be regarded as embodying the views of the writer alone. The fact of their publication will not, of necessity, imply the concurrence of the Editors or of the whole School.

The REVIEW will be conducted by—

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DUNHAM, FRANK HUNT

FRANK HUNT DUNHAM, Richmond, Indiana, born Richmond, December 20, 1873; special course, Earlham College, in physiology, anatomy and chemistry; graduated M. D., Pulte Medical College, Cincinnati, 1899.

IN MEMORIAM.

"Died at Wenona, Ill., March 3d, 1898, George F. Dunham aged 39 years, 9 months and 3 days." Such was the notice we received as the VISITOR was being sent to its readers last month.

When the summons came to Geo. F. Dunham to go higher there could not have been called a better man from the ranks of Homeopathy than our friend. A personal, I might say an intimate acquaintance with him, made a warm admiration for his sterling worth, which was started with the commencement of our acquaintance, only grow stronger with time as it passed into the ever-receding years.

Dr. Dunham (while he had never been able to complete a course, his ability entitles him to the honor of the degree) was in every respect a self-made man, and this was done under conditions where thousands, afflicted as he has been, would have given up in despair and made no effort. For years he has been compelled to go on a chair through the little city, where he has lived for the past fifteen years; but this affliction, instead of making his disposition surly, seemed to make the bright mind more radiant with the happiness, which he appeared to find in his work. He never grumbled or wished that he could do as others did. He patiently bore the affliction and was happy in the knowledge that he had helped many a sufferer back to health. As a prescriber we know there were few men whose mental grasp of the materia medica of our school equaled his. The old readers of the MEDICAL CURRENT will recall his contributions under the title of "Nuggets" sent by him to its columns. Each selection was a clear cut expression of the symptom of a drug and his analytical mind seemed to at once select the proper remedy for any case. George Dunham has not lived in vain. He accepted life as it came to him with a thorough confidence in the Heavenly Father that all was for the best and that all which is required is to make the best of life; to live so that others may gather a little sunshine from you in the journey; the example he gave is a noble legacy which he has left to encourage those to work for the best and it will be reached. He died as he lived a genuine Christian man. As one who was with him during his last hours expressed it "I never stood at such a death bed before. No tears or regrets, only words of cheer and encouragement for those he left behind for a little while. No death has occurred around here, in my recollection, that has created such a deep impression. Everybody knew him; many loved; all respected. He frequently made the remark during his last days "Live right and you will have no trouble to die right." Dr. Dunham was a great admirer of the lamented Farrington and when others suggested some other method of treatment than was offered by Similia he refused, and it was a source of comfort for him to say as did Farrington,

"I have stood by Homeopathy to the last and if the inevitable must come I will die like a Christian." The heart is heavy when one thinks of the many old acquaintances who have gone before, but in this case it is cheering to recall the fact that among hundreds of acquaintances we numbered one friend whose unaltering faithfulness made him a conspicuous example of consistency so different from the many who are all things to all men. May the resurrection find our friend crowned among the sweetest angels and his voice re-echoing the sweet songs of those who soothed his troubles while on earth. Hail! and farewell, old friend.

~~Med Visitor April 1898~~



UNHAM, RUFUS COGWELL, M. D., of Seneca Falls, N. Y., was born at little Utica, Onondaga county, N. Y., October 18th, 1819. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812, and did much good service in the cause of his country. His mother, Lucy Cogwell, was a native of Pittsfield, Mass.

His education was received partly in the district schools, and partly in select or private academies. Till the age of seventeen, he worked on a farm, except when at school, and afterwards commenced teaching in the common school, which occupation he followed at Ionia, N. Y., till the spring of 1839, when, desiring to study medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Wareham Root, a noted allopath in the village of Canton, N. Y., remaining with him till he graduated at the Geneva Medical College, in 1843. He now commenced practice in the place of his birth, where he continued till he became a convert to homœopathy, in the spring of 1848. At this time he moved to Canton, in which place he found three allopathic practitioners. He, however, introduced the practice of the new system, upholding its doctrines against the followers of the old.

Although his business soon became very extensive, it was not at first very remunerative, as he declined to receive any pay until his patients became thoroughly convinced of the truth of the new doctrine. Whilst in Canton, many instances of remarkable cures effected by him, when the other school had failed, are on record. Being something of a politician, he was elected to fill various offices of trust, such as Superintendent of Schools, Town Clerk, and Coroner, etc. He was twice married, first, in 1843, to Caroline Conant, and again, in 1859, to Susan Laidlaw, by which unions he had three children. His practice in Canton being mostly a country one, he found his health suffering from his arduous duties, and removed in 1860 to Seneca Falls, where his practice would lie more in the city. In 1862 he was appointed Examining Surgeon to the Pension Department, which office he

still holds, though at one time he thought he would have to abandon it, on account of questions being asked by H. Van Aernam, the Commissioner of Pensions, which he deemed impertinent.

His practice in his present abode is thriving, and is all any reasonable practitioner could desire, and at times much more than he can attend to.

DUNHAM, W, N. 1

Located at Meriden, Conn., in 1853.

DUNLAP, MINNIE CROUCH

MINNIE CROUCH DUNLAP, Lexington, Kentucky, born Aberdeen, Miss., January 22, 1858; literary education, Methodist Episcopal College, Memphis, Tenn., and Georgetown Female Seminary, Georgetown, Ky.; graduated M. D. from Southwestern Homœopathic Medical College, Louisville, Ky., 1899; assistant lecturer and clinician, chair of otology and laryngology in her alma mater from 1899 to 1901; assistant physician to Eastern Kentucky Asylum for Insane since 1901.

DUNLEVY, DON CARLOS BUELL.

DRANK PRUSSIC ACID

Suicide of Dr. Dunlevy in the
Putnam House.

HE TOOK A BIG DRAUGHT.

Then Staggered Across the Hallway
and Fell Dead.

BRILLIANT, BUT DISSIPATED, N.Y. Morning Advertiser
1895.

Lately He Is Said to Have Been Lec-
turing—His Mother and Sister
Also Physicians.

Dr. Carlos Buel Dunlevy, a physician of wide attainments but of dissipated habits, killed himself early last evening in the hallway of the Putnam House, Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, by drinking almost the entire contents of an ounce bottle of prussic acid.

William Griffith, a porter in the hotel, saw the man enter the hallway on the Twenty-sixth street side. Dr. Dunlevy staggered as he walked, and had taken but a few steps when he fell dead on the floor. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, but the surgeon in charge said that life was extinct. Beside the body lay a bottle labeled "Prussic acid." Not a cent was found on the suicide's person, but some circulars and bills having the name of Dr. Buel Dunlevy indicated his identity.

Carlos Buel Dunlevy was about thirty years old and came of a family of physicians. His sister, Miss Rita Dunlevy, of No. 172 West Fifty-fourth street, is one of the most prominent women physicians in this city, and his mother, also a physician, lives on De Kalb avenue, near Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. The suicide's grandfather was a well known physician in the West.

Young Dunlevy was graduated in medicine in this city, and at one time had an office on West Twenty-third street. Subsequently his mother set him up in practice on Thirty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue, but his habits were such that he could

not attend to his business. For a long time his whereabouts were unknown to his family, from whom he was practically estranged. It was said that he had been on a lecturing tour through the State in company with a young woman. The manager of the Putnam House said last night that Dunlevy had not made that hotel his home.

On the person of the suicide were found two bills from Perrin's Hotel, on Washington street, Providence, R. I. One of these was to a Miss Annie Melville, for \$24 for ten days' board, and the other was made out to Dunlevy. There was also a letter, which had been partially destroyed, indicating that he had given Miss Melville treatment. Who Miss Melville is could not be learned last night.

Deputy Coroner O'Hanlon gave a permit for the removal of the body, and it was taken charge of by an undertaking firm on Fourth avenue.

DUNLEVY, GEORGE CALDER

GEORGE CALDER DUNLEVY, Evansville, Indiana, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1866, son of David B. and Suzette (Ehrman) Dunlevy. His maternal grandfather, Christian Ehrman, M. D., born in Germany, was a pioneer practitioner of homœopathy in Lexington and Louisville, Kentucky, and four of his five sons became homœopathic physicians. Dr. Dunlevy attended public and private and the high schools of Brooklyn, New York, Dr. Holbrook's Military Academy, Ossining, New York, and the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York. His medical preceptor was Dr. P. P. Wells of Brooklyn, and from 1887 until 1890 he studied in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he received his M. D. degree. He practiced in Rockport, Indiana, with his uncle, Dr. Edward Ehrman, one year, and since 1893 has been continuously engaged in general medical and surgical practice in Evansville. In 1893 he took Dr. Pratt's course in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College. In 1895 he served three months in Bellevue Hospital, New York city, and for nine months, 1895-6, was interne to the Children's Hospital in Brooklyn. Dr. Dunlevy also took a special course at the New York Post-Graduate College in 1897. He is a member, ex-secretary and ex-president of the Evansville Homœopathic Medical Society, and in 1902 was chairman of the bureau of gynecology in the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, of which organization he is still a member. He also is a member of the Country and Crescent clubs, the Green River Golf Club and the Knights of Pythias fraternity. He married Mabel De Bruler of Evansville, Indiana, March 12, 1892, and has one daughter, Susette De Bruler Dunlevy.

King Vol 1V

DUNLEVY, RITA

Rita Dunlevy was born in Cincinnati, 1863. Spent her early life in New York where she graduated from the public schools. Her grandfather was Dr. Christian Ehrman. Dr. Dunlevy graduated from New York Medical and Hospital for Women in 1888. (New York The Metropolis, Page 159.)

RITA DUNLEVY, New York city, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born September 19, 1863, daughter of David Blake Dunlevy and Suzette Ehrman, his wife. On the paternal side she is of Scottish blood, and on the maternal side comes of German ancestors. Her maternal grandfather and his three brothers all practiced homœopathy in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and from them is traced back an unbroken line of physicians in antecedent generations for a period of three hundred years, and covering practice in the European countries of France, Germany and Austria. Dr. Dunlevy's early and later literary education was acquired in the public and high schools of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, where she graduated in 1882, and a three years' course, 1882-1885, in a private school in Brooklyn, New York. Her medical education was acquired at the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, where she came to the doctor's degree in 1888. Later on she took a course at the New York Post-Graduate School of Medicine, and also a course in official surgery at Pratt Institute in Chicago. In 1888 and 1889 she was house physician to the hospital department of the New York Medical College and Hospital for women; physician on the dispensary staff from 1888 to 1894, and since 1888 has been consultant in obstetrics and in practice, and professor of principles and surgery. She also at the present time is a member of the medical staff in that institution. She also has acted as visiting physician to the Baptist Home for the Aged.

She is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society.

King Vol 1V

DUNN, McCANN

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15 1882

McCann Dunn, M. D., of Bloomington, Ill., died February 27. He was the first man to succeed as a Homœopathic physician in Bloomington, and he may be properly called the father of Homœopathy there. His practice became so great that it wore him out. As a practitioner he was kind, generous and wise. His first patient here was a man he found sick with fever, and he brought him to his own house, put him in his own bed and nursed him till he recovered.

Dr. W. A. Dunn.

"Dr. Wesley A. Dunn, one of the best-known of Chicago's physicians, died Saturday, March 20, 1897, in Naples, Italy, and yesterday the news reached Chicago. Dr. Dunn, a few months ago, started out with a friend, Frank Dunn, of the Board of Trade, to make the trip around the Mediterranean. They were crossing from Egypt to Italy, when Dr. Dunn was taken seriously ill with what was at first believed to be a bad attack of seasickness. The ailment was aggravated by a cold, and when the boat reached Naples it was discovered that the disease was typhoid fever.

"No news was sent to his wife and family here in Chicago of the seriousness of the complaint, and her first inkling of the true state of affairs was a cablegram which she received Saturday stating that her husband was lying dangerously ill in Naples. This was supplemented by another cablegram yesterday, which stated that Dr. Dunn had died.

"Dr. Wesley A. Dunn was as well known as any of the great surgeons or physicians of this city. His specialty was throat-diseases, and he was acknowledged as one of the best-informed men of the country in this line. He had made several trips to the great universities of foreign countries to keep abreast of the latest scientific thought along his lines, and one of the objects of this last trip was the investigation of certain doctrines in the German universities.

"Dr. Dunn was born in Marion, Ind., in 1859, and his aged mother still resides there. His intention from earliest boyhood was to study medicine, and he took advantage of every opportunity to read up on his favorite subject. Although his parents were not particularly well-to-do, he received a broad education, and then started in to practice. He decided to make a specialty of throat-troubles, and spent some time abroad looking up this branch of the science.

"He came to Chicago eight years ago and was eminently successful. He was one of the founders of the Hahnemann Hospital, and one of the most popular teachers in Hahnemann College. His charitable works were extensive, and he accomplished untold good among the suffering poor.

"Thirteen years ago he married Miss Carrie Jones, and three children have resulted from the union."—*Inter-Ocean*, March 21, 1897.

Dr. Dunn's death has left a place which it will be difficult to fill. He was one of the most original and ingenious surgeons in his specialty in this city. Besides, what is unusual in a surgeon, he had a wide and exact knowledge of *materia medica*, and the affiliation of remedies to diseases of the nose and throat.

He contributed several valuable papers to my *Practice of Medicine*, which added to the popularity of that work.

He was a genial companion and a staunch friend, and popular with all.

When he left Chicago he was suffering from extreme nervous exhaustion and insomnia. Like many successful medical men, he threw his life away by overwork.

I do not believe he died of true typhoid fever, but from that disease termed by the older writers "typhus nervosa." I have seen many cases here having the same history and termination.

Hahn Monthly Apr 1897

E. M. HALE, M.D.

N Am J1
Hom'y
May 1897

OBITUARY.—Dr. Wesley A. Dunn left his home in Chicago on the 4th of January, 1897, in company with Mr. Frank K. Dunn, a friend of his, for a trip up the Mediterranean. A month ago they arrived in Naples and the second day there Dr. Dunn was taken ill and the disease developed into typhoid fever. For a week all hopes of his recovery were given up, but a change for the better led his friends to hope that he would survive. A lapse soon placed the doctor in a dangerous position and Saturday, the 20th of March, he died. Dr. Talbot, an old friend of the doctor's happened to be in Naples at the time and called at the hospital to see him. Dr. Dunn was as well-known as any of the great surgeons and physicians of Chicago. His specialty was throat and nose diseases, and he was acknowledged to be one of the best informed men of the country in this line. He had made several trips to the great universities of foreign countries to keep abreast of the latest scientific thought in this line. He was Professor of Rhinology and Laryngology in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1881. Dr. Dunn was born July 19th, 1858, near Marion, Ind. In addition to his work as Professor, Dr. Dunn was a lecturer in the Homœopathic Post-Graduate School, Consulting Surgeon at the Baptist and Temperance Hospitals, Secretary of the World's Auxiliary Congress, and of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, which office he held for seven years. He was a member of the Union League Club and Art Institute. Dr. Dunn married Miss Carrie Jones, of Marion, Ind., Nov. 30, 1883. She survives him with their three children.

March 20. Dr. W. A. Dunn, aged 38, of Chicago, of typhoid fever.

Over a month ago Dr. Dunn left his home at 2938 Indiana avenue, with Frank Dunn, of this city, for a tour through Europe. A month ago they arrived in Naples. On the second day Dr. Dunn was taken ill and the disease developed into typhoid fever. For a week all hopes of his recovery were given up, but a change for the better led his friends to hope that he would survive. A relapse soon placed the doctor in a dangerous condition, and Saturday he died. Frank Dunn sent a cablegram to his family and said that he would bring the body to Chicago for burial. Dr. Dunn leaves a widow and three children, Grace, 11 years; Edith, 9 years, and Francis, 15 months.

Dr. Dunn arrived in Chicago about six years ago. He was born in Marion, Ind., July 19, 1858. After receiving a common and high school education, Dr. Dunn taught school at the age of 17 years. He entered the Hahnemann Medical school in 1878 and graduated in 1881. After graduating he went to Wabash, Ind., where he followed his profession. He then went to Edinburgh, London and Vienna for two years, where he studied. Returning to this country, he opened an office in this city. He was one of the editors of the Medical Current and was connected with other journals of this type. He was one of the organizers of the Homeopathic Postgraduate school and was a member of the Baptist hospital staff. He was secretary of the Homeopathic Medical association for seven years, and secretary of the world's auxiliary congress of homeopathic physicians and surgeons. He was a member of the Chicago Athletic association, Union League club and Art institute.

Med Visitor May 1897



Wesley A Dunn

DUNN, WESLEY A., M.D., of Chicago, Illinois, was born on the 19th of July, 1858, in the town of Marion, Indiana.

The subject of this sketch received his preliminary education in the schools of that place, finishing with the Marion high school.



DR. WESLEY A. DUNN.

Being ambitious and anxious to improve his mind he taught school for the space of three years. With the proceeds received from his teaching, he entered the Bennett Medical College of Chicago in the fall of 1879. He had a natural taste for medicine and proved an apt student. Hearing much of the superiority of homœopathy over other systems of medicine, he decided to investigate the matter thoroughly and hence entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in the fall of 1880, graduating therefrom in the spring of 1881, thoroughly convinced that there was no school as scientific as the homœopathic.

Dr. Dunn after receiving his diploma settled at Wabash, Indiana, where he practiced five years. His success was so great that he resolved to go abroad for still further study, hence in 1886 he went to Germany, where he spent several months; later to Paris and then

to London, where he remained a number of months. Altogether he spent about two years in the hospitals of Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London, fitting himself for his specialty of diseases of the throat and nose.

In the year 1888 Dr. Dunn returned to the United States and came direct to Chicago where he has since resided.

As soon as it was known that the Doctor had settled permanently in the city the authorities of the Hahnemann Medical College tendered him the chair of Laryngology and Rhinology, which he accepted and has ever since filled to the great satisfaction of students and professors. In fact Dr. Dunn is now recognized as the great authority upon these subjects throughout the entire west.

Dr. Dunn was married in November, 1883, and has two lovely children, aged eight and six years. He is a member of the Odd Fellows organization, but he is by no means an odd fellow.

Dr. Dunn is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, and has been secretary of the same for two years; is a member of the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital and president of the same; is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy; is a member of the staff of the Temperance Hospital and of the Baptist Hospital. Dr. Dunn was secretary of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons and it was due more to his untiring industry than to other causes that the Congress was such a magnificent success.



Wesley Asbury Dunn
was born in Marion, Ind. July 19th 1858. and died in Naples, Italy on the 20th of March 1897. His literary education was received in the public schools of his native state. He was a very bright student and through close application was able to teach school at the age of seventeen. This he done for three years employing his leisure hours in reading medicine under the tutorship of Dr. E. P. Jones, of Marion. When twenty years of age he entered Hahnemann Medical college from which institution he graduated with honor in the spring of 1881. Immediately after his graduation he located in Wabash, Ind., where

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He ~~do~~ soon established an excellent
 practice. At the end of a few years
 he went to Europe. Taking clinical
 courses on the nose and throat in
 the hospitals of Edinburgh, London and
 Vienna, and upon the completion of
 which he returned locating in
 Chicago. Upon his return he was
 elected ~~to the~~ Faculty a member of
 the Faculty of Hahnemann Medical
 College a position he occupied until
 his death. Dr. Dunn has occupied
 important positions in our school
 among some of the most important
 was the secretaryship of the "World's
 Congress of Homeopathic Physicians
 and Surgeons." He was for many
 years secretary of the Illinois Home-
 opathic Medical Association, and

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active member of the Homeopathic Medical Society of Chicago; the Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital; The Chicago Art Institute; The Union League Club, Le Salon Francais and Le Circle Litteraire. Dr. Dunn was for two years co-editor of The Medical Current with Dr. Nelson A. Smith and a special contributor to the Homeopathic Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Journal. He was a frequent contributor to other journals upon his specialty. Dr. Dunn was married Oct. 30th to Miss Carrie Jones, a daughter of his preceptor in medicine at Marion. To this union three children were born, Grace, Edith and Francis Wesley A. He joined the Institute in 1890. Held in Waukegan, Wis.

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PROF. WESLEY A. DUNN, M.D.

Dr. Wesley Asbery Dunn was born at Marion, Indiana, July 19th, 1858. He was the son of John and Miranda (Bryant) Dunn. His father was born in Virginia, coming of an old Virginia family which dates back to the earliest Colonial times. He served in the war of 1812 in the dangerous capacity of military scout. After his retirement from the secret service of his country he returned to his private life in Virginia where he remained until 1835, when he removed to Indiana. Here he was at once very popular and prominent in his community, and in 1844 served a term as member from his district to the Indiana legislature. He followed the vocation of a farmer, and it was upon the farm that Wesley, the subject of our sketch, was born, and there he lived during his boyhood days, attending school in the winters and assisting on the farm during the summer. When he was seven years of age his father died.

Young Wesley was educated in the primitive fashion of those days. During the winters he passed through the common and high schools of Marion. He was ambitious and a hard student and study had great attractions for him. In order to arrive at a realization of his fondest dreams, that of becoming a physician, he, at the age of seventeen, began teaching school in his native town, continuing the work for two or three terms. His summer vacations were given up to study.

With the money thus earned he, in 1878, entered the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, graduating therefrom in 1881. Upon his graduation he located at Wabash, Ind.,

and soon had a large practice. After five years he was enabled to gratify his desire to go abroad and study in the advanced schools of Europe, where he spent two years in study in the cities of Edinburg, London and Vienna, devoting himself to the specialties of the surgical diseases of the mouth, throat, nose, face and neck.

Upon returning to America, Dr. Dunn located in Chicago, where a department of Laryngology and Rhinology had been formed for him in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital. He accepted this professorship, which he still retains, being also the first teacher of this department in the Homœopathic school.

Dr. Dunn has always been an enthusiastic supporter of medical educational institutions and societies. He is one of the editors of the *Medical Current* and a frequent contributor to other medical journals. It was largely through his industry that the Homœopathic school was enabled to secure a hospital and representation at the World's Columbian Exposition. He was also prominently connected with the organization of the Homœopathic Post-Graduate Medical School of Chicago. Although the extensive practice of his specialty demands a great deal of his attention he has found time to attend the duties of consulting surgeon, in his specialty, at the Temperance Hospital and the Baptist Hospital. He is also surgeon to the Hahnemann Hospital on Laryngology and Rhinology. Dr. Dunn is a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, of which he has been secretary since 1892. His success in this Association was the reason, perhaps, of his appointment as secretary of the World's Auxiliary Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, which convened in conjunction with the World's Columbian Exposition. He is also a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the Clinical Society of Chicago of which he was president in 1892-3. He is also a member of the Chicago Athletic Association and of the Chicago Art Institute. The doctor has traveled extensively both in the United States and in Europe, and from these travels has found much pleasure, while they served to enrich his mind with stores of information valuable to his profession. A great lover of the study of languages, he is a fluent German and

French scholar and in these studies, and that of Modern Science, he finds his recreation from the exacting duties of his calling.

He takes delight in manly exercise and is much interested in athletics, as well as hunting and field sports.

Dr. Dunn was married on ^{Oct} November 30th, 1883, to Miss Carrie Jones, daughter of Dr. E. P. Jones of Marion, Ind. They have two daughters, Grace, aged nine and Edith aged six years.

Dr. Dunn's work at College, with that of his able associate, Dr. C. G. Fellows, has been such that Old Hahnemann to-day may boast of her Nose and Throat Clinics. As a lecturer he is concise, speaking entirely from his own personal experience. In his social characteristics he is genial and affable, qualities springing from a naturally sunny disposition. His own energy and industry, joined to ability, have enabled him, unaided, to reach his present eminent position.

It is interesting to notice that the greater part of the students on entering a medical college are at once enamored with surgery—and that major surgery, too. This love for surgery remains during the entire course. One who did not know to the contrary would think that surgery was the all-important thing and that the majority of every class would surely become eminent surgeons. The facts are that only a very small per cent. ever make a specialty of that branch. At the present time surgery is a fad. The young man is anxious to draw blood and firmly believes that in that course only is the cure.

Now surgery is good and necessary, even often neglected when it should be employed, but why neglect materia medica for the scalpel. Give each its proper place. Homœopathic materia medica is far-reaching and effective. To illustrate: Two weeks ago a patient came to the writer asking to have an enlarged cervical gland removed. It had been gradually enlarging for one month and was now one-half the size of a hickory-nut. The totality of symptoms pointed to hepar sulphur, which was given in the 3x four times daily. In ten days' time the enlargement was gone. In this case to scar a beautiful neck would have been an outrage and uncalled for. We believe that in proportion as we know our materia medica will we be able to leave the scalpel in its case when it comes to the treatment of many of the more common surgical diseases of to-day. Many that

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DUNN, WESLEY ASBURY

Of Chicago, was elected to membership in the Institute at Waukesha in 1890. For six years he was a working member of the bureau (or section) of Ophthalmology, Otology and Laryngology, presented papers and took part in the discussions on those subjects, being regular in his attendance at our sessions. He was secretary and had much to do with the success

of the World's Congress of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons held in Chicago in 1893.

Dr. Dunn was born in Marion, Ind., July 19, 1858. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native State, and, being a bright student and applying himself assiduously to his studies, he was able at the age of seventeen to teach school, which he did for three years, employing his leisure hours in studying and reading medicine under the direction of Dr. E. P. Jones, of Marion. In 1879 he matriculated in the Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, Chicago. Desirous of learning about Homœopathy, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in the following year, and graduated therefrom in 1881. He located at Wabash, Ind., the same year, and soon established an excellent practice. After a few years he went to Europe, spending two years attending lectures and clinics on diseases of the nose and throat in the hospitals of Edinburgh, London, and Vienna. On his return in 1888, he opened an office in Chicago, was appointed Demonstrator of Histology and Microscopy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and the following year was Professor of Laryngology and Rhinology, which position he occupied until his death. Dr. Dunn was a member of the Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association, of which he was secretary, Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago, Clinical Society of Hahnemann Hospital, and several social and literary organizations. He was co-editor with Dr. Wilson A. Smith, for two years, of the *Medical Current*, and a frequent contributor to other journals of articles on his specialty. He was married October 30, 1883, to Miss Carrie Jones, the daughter of his preceptor. He died in Naples, Italy, March 20, 1897, leaving a widow and three children, Grace, Edith, and Francis W. A.

A I H 1898

Med Era Apr 1897

WESLEY A. DUNN, M. D.

It is with much regret that we are called upon to record the death of Dr. W. A. Dunn, Professor of Rhinology in Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital.

Dr. Dunn died at Naples, Italy, March 21, of typhoid fever. The remains will be brought to Chicago, where the funeral will be held about April 1.



PROF. WESLEY A. DUNN, M. D.

Nov, 7th 1898

NOV 9 1898

My Dear Dr. Smith.

Enclosed please find all the data I can get concerning the life of Dr Wesley A. Dunn. I am sorry to have kept you waiting so long but it is difficult, as you are aware, to get people to send in what they know. Hope it is not too late

— Fraternally yours,

Wilson A. Smith.

7022 Vernon Ave.

Chicago. Ill.

Manuscript 11-30 (?) 1898
Dec 7 1898

DUNN, WILLIAM A

Name in full

Wm A. Dunn

P. O. Address in full

McLean, Dueson

Bloomington Illinois

Graduate ~~or Licentiate~~ of

W.A. St. Louis Med. Coll.

(M.B.) Hahnemann Med. Coll. Chicago

Ill.

DUNNE, HAROLD EDMUND

THE MAPLES,
WASHINGTON AVENUE, EAST,
GERMANTOWN.

Dr. Charles Mohr.

Dear Sir:—

Would you
kindly inform me in
regard to the assignment
of resident-physicians
to their departments and
rooms.

1. May the resident be-
ginning his term of
service on Nov. 1st, choose
the department—that
he may desire or is
it assigned to him?

2. May the resident-
beginning his term,
choose the room and
Senior room-mate that
he may desire or is
this also assigned
to him?

Information, at an
early date, in regard
to the above will
greatly oblige

Yours truly
H. C. Dunne, M.D.
(1901.)

10-16-'01.

HENRY GALE DUNNELL, M.D.

Was born in Albany, N. Y., September 17, 1804. He came to New York about the year 1817. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1825, in the same class with Drs. John F. Gray, Lewis Hallock, Benjamin F. Joslin, and Walter C. Palmer. He was on friendly terms with these physicians, and voted with them in favor of a public and recorded examination, but was strongly opposed to their medical dogmas. Early in 1840, when called from the city, he left one of his patients in the care of Dr. Alfred Freeman, by whom, to his surprise, she was cured. On inquiring the method, he was informed it was by Homœopathic remedies, which led him to study the system and, as the result, he soon avowed himself a Homœopathist. He was interested in the different societies that were established in the early days of the

practice in New York and was president of the New York Physicians' Society, an inaugural address before which was published in pamphlet form. He was also a contributor to the *Homœopathic Examiner*. He was one of the original members of the Institute, his name appearing as such in 1844. He died in New York, September 4, 1868.

Trans. Am. Inst. Hom. 1893.

Dr. Henry Gale Dunnell was born in Albany, 1804. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1826, in the same class with Drs. Gray, Hallock, Joslin, and Palmer. He was on friendly terms with the homœopaths, and voted with them in favor of a public and recorded examination, but was opposed to homœopathy. He left, at one time, a patient with Dr. Freeman, who cured her. On finding that homœopathic medicine had accomplished this he investigated and soon accepted its claims. He was President of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, and died in New York September 4th, 1868.

World's Convention, 1876. V.2.)

DR. HENRY GALE DUNNELL was born in Albany, Sept. 17, 1804. He came to this city about the year 1817. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in this city, in 1826, in the same class with Drs. Gray, Hallock, Joslin, and Palmer. He was on friendly terms with the homœopathic physicians, and in the Medical Society voted with them in favor of a public and recorded examination, but was strongly opposed to their medical dogmas. In the early part of 1840, being called away from the city, he left one of his patients under the care of Dr. Freeman, by whom, to his great astonishment, she was cured. On inquiring the method, he was assured it was by homœopathic remedies. He began to inquire into the subject; but not caring to consult with Dr. Gray, whom he had so strongly opposed, he borrowed books, and got what information he wanted from Dr. Freeman. He soon avowed himself a homœopathist. He was interested in the early homœopathic societies, but, for the last ten or fifteen years, did not associate with the profession. He was

President of the New York Homœopathic Physicians' Society, and delivered an inaugural address, which was published in pamphlet form. He contributed to the first series of the *Homœopathic Examiner*. He died in this city September 4, 1868.

N.E.Med.Gaz. April. 1871.

DUNNING,

Commenced the practice of Homocopathy in Watertown, N.Y.
about 1845-6. (Trans.N.Y.Soc.V.2.)

DUNNING, CHARLES HENRY

OBITUARY.—Charles Henry Dunning, M.D., one of the most promising of the younger physicians of New York, died June 29th, 1886, in the 26th year of his age, after an illness of nearly five months. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1882, securing at that time the First Faculty Prize. At the time of his death he was Laboratory Instructor in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, a member of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York, and a member of the New York Society for Medico-Scientific Investigation. Dr. Dunning was earnest, thoughtful and studious to a fault. His interest in college work never flagged, and his unfailing punctuality and unvarying cheerfulness were matters of comment among his associates. His enthusiasm in scientific work was not fitful but constant. His devotion to medicine was perhaps one cause of his untimely death. Over-work had weakened his physical powers, and he fell an easy victim to the disease that seized upon him. The primary cause of his death was a spinal meningitis, with an involvement of the basilar portion of the brain. His associates and friends will long deplore his loss and miss his genial presence.

N Am J1 Hom Oct 1886

DUNNING, THOMAS S *Stevenson*

THOMAS S. DUNNING, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born August 1, 1848, in Dover, Delaware, son of James A. Dunning and Margaret A. Stevenson, his wife. On both sides he is descended from pioneers, the Dunnings having settled in Delaware about 1700, and the Stevensons about 1770. His early education was received in the public schools of his native city, and in 1859 he entered the classical school of William A. Reynolds, where he was prepared for the sophomore class at Dickinson College, from which institution he graduated A. B. in 1867, being third in his class. In 1870 he received from alma mater the degree of A. M. After a year spent in teaching, he matriculated at Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, graduating in 1870, with the degree of M. D. Since graduation Dr. Dunning has devoted his energies to general medical practice. He was an assistant in materia medica as quiz-master to Dr. E. A. Farrington at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and is now clinician for skin diseases to the outpatient department of the Children's

Homœopathic Hospital, and member of medical staff and dermatologist to the same institution. He is a member of the Philadelphia County and Pennsylvania State Medical societies, the Boenninghausen Medical Club and the Hahnemann Club. In 1872 he married Lydia, daughter of Samuel Balderston, of an old Quaker family. They have six living children.

King Vol 1V

HAHNEMANN CLUB.

T. S. Dunning M. D. Sec'y.

1328 N. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia. 3-29-97

My dear Doctor

The Committee of arrangements of Hahnemann Club 2 P.M. for banquet April 10th has decided to ask you to respond to the Toast,

The literature of Homoeopathy. Dr. About seven minutes can be allowed.

Answer to

Yours faithfully

Thos. S. Dunning

Dr. J. G. Bradford

9-96

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ance

T. S. Dunning M. D.

1328 N. Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia.

5-19-96

My dear Doctor,

I shall be unable to keep my engagement with you for 2 P.M. Wednesday. You can go alone, if you prefer, or you can stop for Dr. Foulinson. He said he would like to go with us. Mrs. Walker will not be home until Thursday.

If you prefer, change the time to Thursday at same

50 YEARS OF WEDDED LIFE
FOR DR. AND MRS. DUNNING



*Physician, Who Has Practiced for Half Century, and
Wife Celebrate Golden Anniversary—Prominent
Methodists Join in Congratulations*

Fifty years ago today Dr. and Mrs.
Thomas S. Dunning, of 1323 North
Fifteenth
old

(September 22nd.)

wer Price
Motor V2

DUNSTER, EDWARD S

Edward S. Dunster, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, in the Department of Medicine and Surgery, U. of M., died at his home in this city, May 3rd, in his 54th year. He had been in poor health for many years, but continued at his post until a few days before his death, the immediate cause of which was pneumonia. Born at Springvale, Me., September 2nd, 1834, he afterwards removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., where he prepared for college. He graduated with high honors at Harvard, in 1856, after which he went to Newburgh, N. Y., where he began the study of medicine. He attended lectures at Dartmouth, and graduated from the New York College of Medicine and Surgery in 1859, receiving the highest prize awarded by the Faculty. For a time he was connected with St. Luke's Hospital, leaving there to accept a position in Dartmouth College, and finally returning to New York to begin the practice of medicine. At the outbreak of the war he became assistant surgeon in the army, in 1861; he was medical inspector under Gen. Rosecrans, was brevetted captain, and after passing his examination for promotion to full surgeon, he resigned in 1866. From 1866 to 1871 he was editor of the *New York Medical Journal*, and one of the attending physicians at Bellevue Hospital for the same time. From 1869 to 1871 he was Professor of Obstetrics in the University of Vermont, and was also connected with the Long Island Hospital. In 1873 he was appointed to his chair in the University of Michigan, after which he continued his relations with the Long Island Hospital and Dartmouth College. As a writer Dr. Dunster has been and long will be known by various works that are considered high authority by the profession. He was regarded as one of the ablest members of the Faculty, and by his deep and intelligent interest in educational matters had done much to shape the present system of the University. As a lecturer he had few equals, and was universally loved and esteemed by the various classes who were privileged to listen to his instruction. The loss to his department is a severe one. He leaves a wife and three daughters, who have the deepest sympathy of the community and profession in their heavy affliction.

Med Couns May 1888



UNWODY, WILLIAM EL-
LIOTT, M. D., of Marietta, Ga.,
was born in Liberty county of that
State, on November 6th, 1823, of
parents of high respectability in both lines of
descent. His early education was conducted
at home and in Connecticut, after receiving
which he commenced the study of medicine,
attending his first course of medical lectures
at the Medical College in Augusta, Ga., in
1843-'44. His second course was pursued
at the University of New York, in 1844-'45,
where he graduated in March, 1845. From
the date of graduation to May, 1856, he was
engaged in the practice of allopathy, after
which he adopted the homœopathic law of
cure, which he still continues to practise. He
was married in 1846.

The testimony of those who know him well
is that he is a man of high toned moral and
religious character, faithful in all his relations,
kind and attentive to his patients, and gene-
rous to the poor, even to his own hurt. His
success among his patients has been very
marked, although his pecuniary reward has
been far from proportionate.



UPAQUIER, AUGUSTE, M. D.,

of New Orleans, La., was born in
Paris, France, January 1st, 1837.

When he was eighteen years of age, his family came to America and settled at New Orleans. He had at that time just finished his academical studies, and was well versed in chemistry and the use of the microscope. Shortly after his arrival he became acquainted with Dr. Taxil, eminent as a homœopathic practitioner, as a surgeon and obstetrician. Dr. Dupaquier became his pupil, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical School at St. Louis; was then associated with his distinguished tutor in his practice while he lived, and at his death succeeded him.

Dr. Dupaquier was chosen Secretary of the Société Hahnemannienne de la Nouvelle Orléans, which published a monthly paper, *The Homoion*, devoted to the interests of homœopathy, and for which he was a regular writer; contributing many valuable articles on clinic, and a very interesting paper on the preparation of nitro-glycerine. Many very important articles from his pen also appeared in the *St. Louis Journal of Homœopathy*. He was Censor for the St. Louis Homœopathic School of Medicine in New Orleans. He was also a member of the Homœopathic Dispensary of New Orleans. He followed the clinic of Dr. Julius Hornberger, an eminent German oculist, and acquired a special knowledge of the diseases of the eye, and of the use of the ophthalmoscope. A most industrious student, he studied the German language that he might be able to read the original works on his favorite system. He has verified the entire Homœopathic Materia Medica, and compared his own provings with the published statements of the English, French and German writers.

Dr. Dupaquier is one of those thoroughly educated men who do credit to any profession with which they may become connected, and though yet a young man, our homœopathic brethren have reason to be proud of their representant in the great Southwest.

DU PEUX, MALAPERT



Dr MALAPERT DU PEUX.

DURRIE, GEORGE B

Name in full

Geo. B. Durrie

P. O. Address in full

Heckensack, N. J.

Graduate (or Licentiate) of

Yale College



DUTCHER, BENJ. C.,

Dr. Benjamin C. Dutcher came from Utica to New York city in 1831. In 1834 he studied German in order to study homœopathy.

In 1840 he relinquished the practice of medicine for that of dentistry. In 1869 he removed to Newark, N. J., where he is again practicing medicine. §

(World's Convention. 1876. V.2.)

Dr. BENJAMIN C. DUTCHER came to this city from Utica, in 1831. In 1834 he studied German to enable him to prosecute the study of Homœopathy. He practised medicine but a few years, however, — five or six, — and entered upon the practice of dentistry. About two years ago he removed to Newark, N. J., where he is again in the practice of medicine.

After 1836, when a translation of the Organon appeared, and Dr. Hering published his American edition of Jahr's Manual, there were many accessions to the homœopathic ranks.

N.E.Med.Gaz. March. 1871.

DUTCHER, MERRITT T

MERRITT T. DUTCHER, Owego, Tioga county, New York, was born December 17, 1843, at Somerset, Niagara county, New York, son of Martin and Cynthia Anner Feagles Dutcher. He attended the village graded schools and, upon taking up the study of medicine, the New York Homœopathic Medical College, from which institution he graduated in March, 1882, with the M. D. degree. Since graduation he has practiced in Owego. He is a member of the Broome County Homœopathic Medical Society. Dr. Dutcher married, November 12, 1873, Mary Stoutenburg. Their children are George Matthew, Elsie Maria and Jane Katherine Dutcher.

King Vol 1V

Merritt Thomas Dutcher, M. D., died at Owego, N. Y., July 9th, 1916, aged 73; the son of Martin and Cynthia Dutcher. Dr. Dutcher served in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865. He was graduated from the New York Homeopathic Medical College in 1882, and practiced medicine in Owego, N. Y., from 1882 to 1906, when ill health compelled him to retire. J. A. T. H. 1916 - Oct.

Louis D. Hyde.



Madame M. DUZ;

Monsieur MICAËL ARSÈNE DUZ;

Monsieur et Madame ANDON DUZ et leurs enfants;

Monsieur et Madame LOUTFIAN, Messieurs JACQUES et PAUL ALLAHVERDI,
Monsieur et Madame NAZARETH ALLAHVERDI, Mesdemoiselles URANIE et LUCIE
ALLAHVERDI, Monsieur et Madame ONIK BEY DUZ, Monsieur SARKIS BEY,
Monsieur HERAND DUZ, Monsieur et Madame EDGARD DUZ et leur fils,
Monsieur et Madame LÉONCE DUZ et leurs fils, Monsieur et Madame EDOUARD
BEY, Monsieur et Madame MICHEL GUZEL, Mesdemoiselles SOURPIK et IRÈNE
GUZEL, Mademoiselle MARIE EGHINLI, Messieurs GRÉGOIRE, ANTOINE, JOSEPH
et JEAN KILDJI, Mademoiselle MARIE KILDJI;

Les Familles DUZ, ALLAHVERDI et AZNAVOUR.

Ont la douleur de vous faire part de la perte cruelle
qu'ils viennent d'éprouver en la personne de :

Monsieur le Docteur Megher DUZ M. D., D. A.,

MÉDECIN HOMÉOPATHE

MEMBRE DE LA SOCIÉTÉ NATIONALE D'ASTROLOGIE DES ETATS-UNIS D'AMÉRIQUE

MEMBRE HONORAIRE DE L'INSTITUT HOMÉOPATHIQUE DE BOGOTA

leur époux, père, frère, beau-frère, oncle et cousin.

Décédé, muni des Sacrements de l'Eglise, le 29 Décembre
1912, à l'âge de 60 ans, en son domicile, 113, rue des
Bourguignons, à Bois-Colombes.

PRIEZ POUR LUI !

L'Inhumation a eu lieu au Cimetière de Bois-Colombes

Funérailles BAROCHÉ, 29, rue des Aubépines et 2, rue Guizot, à Bois-Colombes
Téléphone 12